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Tuesday, March 27, 1984
Chaitra 7, 1906 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fourteenth Session**)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 27, 1984
Chaitra 7, 1906 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Good morning, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Good morning. You are in the back row to-day.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I showed him this article in the Illustrated Weekly, how the communists betrayed the nation in 1942 and he is disagreeing with me.

MR. SPEAKER : You did !

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are taking of Mr. Arun Shourie as a C.I.A. agent. *(Interruptions)*.

They cannot call Mr. Arun Shourie as a C.I.A. agent. They used to praise him.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : I told him that we can suspend Question Hour to-day and discuss this.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He is fast becoming a curio in a museum !

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I hope you will appoint a commission of inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If he is so keen, I am ready to enter into a debate, if you can allow.

No commission, let us debate.

AN HON. MEMBER : It shall be after the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayeeji, not at the cost of the time of the House but in my chamber !

बाड़मेर हस्त चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को इलैक्ट्रॉनिक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में बदलना

*425. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती जिले बाड़मेर के जिला मुख्यालय बाड़मेर नगर में हस्तचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को इलैक्ट्रानिक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में बदलने की एक योजना थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) बाड़मेर नगर में इलैक्ट्रॉनिक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTTR IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Conversion of Barmer exchange into electronic exchange is part of a scheme for introduction of integrated digital network in 20 districts of the country.

(b) The scheme was approved by P&T Board in March, 1983. Equipment is not available indigenously. Efforts are being made to import the equipment.

(c) The scheme is likely to be completed in early 7th Plan.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उपकरण किस देश से कब तक इम्पोर्ट किए जाएंगे और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एग्रीमेंट करके कार्यवाही की गई है। दूसरे, बाड़मेर नगर में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जाएगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Sir, we had appointed a task force for the development of telecommunication in the rural areas and one of the plans they have suggested is what is technically called integrated digital network plan. Now, the Department of Economic Affairs is negotiating with the Norwegian Government whether under the said programme, these kinds of equipments can be provided. And the negotiations are complete and the agreement is expected to be signed shortly. After that, the equipment will be available and then it will be provided at certain places.

The hon. Member will be happy to note that out of the first 5 districts that we have chosen for a sort of pilot project, Barmer is one of them.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज तो राजस्थान वालों के पौ-बारह हैं।

श्री साहा : आप बाड़मेर के बारे में ही पूछिए। और जगहों को लेकर छक्के न लगाना शुरू कर दें।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Sir, May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Bankura district in West Bengal is included for providing electronic exchanges ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that equipments will come.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : I have selected a list of 20 districts and I can furnish the list of 20, Sir.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Sir, he has given information regarding 20. I would like to ask only one question.

MR. SPEAKER : You want "420"!

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I want to put one specific question if you permit me. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that electronic exchange is part of the scheme for introduction of integrated digital network. I would like to know from him what are the other systems which will be introduced under this plan, apart from the electronic exchanges. Will he introduce TEX system ? Will he modify the existing telephone exchanges with the other advanced technology ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : As I have repeatedly said in the House, there are three or four alternative systems available. There is micro-wave system. There is VHF and UHF. There is satellite communication. All these are taken into consideration. For example, in inaccessible area, hilly area, you cannot have cables underground. You cannot have open wire. Therefore, you have to go for micro-wave or VHF and now satellite communication. Accordingly, location, terrain and all these factors are taken into consideration and then it is decided.

MR. SPEAKER : 426—Shri Mohan Lal Patel, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev 427—Shri R.L.P. Verma

माननीय सदस्य हाउस में नहीं हैं। मेरे ख्याल में सब थक गए हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I suggest let the adjournment-motion be taken straight.

Modifications in the Scheme of Workers' Participation in Management

*429. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade unions in the country have demanded several modifications in the scheme of workers' participation in management that was notified by Government recently;

(b) if so, the major areas of differences pointed out by trade unions;

(c) whether there will be discussion with the trade unions on these points;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The Government had called a meeting of the Trade Union representatives on the 20th February, 1984 to discuss the implementation of the Scheme for Employees' Participation in Management, notified by the Government vide Resolution No. L-56011/1/83-Desk-I (B) of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I, Section 1 on 30th December, 1983. During the course of discussions, certain points were raised by some of the Trade Union representatives with regard to the new Scheme. The discussions could not be completed in this meeting and it was decided to continue these discussions in the next meeting on the 7th April, 1984.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, we are supposed to be Hon. Members. But the dishonourable way in which the Ministers treat us is really despicable. I will not ask any supplementaries unless and until the replies are forthcoming.

I bring your attention to the question :

(a) "whether the trade unions in the country have demanded several modifications in the scheme of workers' participation in management..."

You have not replied to that. Further, I have asked :

(b) "if so, the major areas of differences pointed out by trade unions;"

You have not replied to that also. First, you must reply to these questions. Then I will ask supplementaries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, there is ruling given by the Speaker that, as far as possible, every part of the question should be separately replied to.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I want to clarify the position. The hon. Member wanted to know whether the trade unions had demanded several modifications in the scheme of workers' participation in management. If they had demanded modifications, I would have given the details. If they have not demanded modifications, what is that I can give ? That is why I have said that they have not demanded modifications but they have raised certain points and certain clarifications. If he wants to know what clarifications they have asked and what points they have raised, then I am in a position to give the details.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Why in reply to (a) and (b), you did not say that they have not demanded modifications ?

What prevented you from saying that ? That way, the Minister cannot evade answering questions.

MR. SPEAKER : We will not let him evade the questions. You ask the supplementaries.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : In the present scheme of things, actually what has been stated are paltry things. In the first 20-point programme, there was a provision of workers' management and in the revised 20-points programme, somehow or other, it was omitted. Somehow or other, when the Calcutta Congress session was going on, they suddenly remembered that there was a need for workers' participation in management and they issued a notification and, in the notification, they stated that production facilities, storage facilities in a shop, material economy, operational problems, wastage control prevention of hazards, safety problems, etc. etc. would be the areas in which the workers' participation will be operative.

If the workers, participation is taken in the effective management, will the workers have any voice in shaping the policy, such as, when the Government accepts the IMF conditionalities, what impact these conditionalities will have on the production of a particular concern, on the marketing of the production and also, in regard to import liberalisation scheme, for example, when you import steel, there is a stockpile of steel affecting the workers themselves. On these policy matters, will the workers' representatives have any effective voice ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The comprehensive scheme has been published in the Government Gazette. The hon. Member can go through the Gazette and find out what are the details. The workers' participation is at three levels. One is at the shop level, another is at the plant level and the third is at the board level. In the scheme, it is stated that, to begin with, in all public sector undertakings, within a period of one year, the workers' participation scheme should be executed at the shop floor level and at the plant level, and we have already asked all public sector undertakings and also the administrative Ministries to prepare a list of such public undertakings where it would be possible to introduce this Scheme at the Board level also.

This is a Scheme at different levels. This Scheme has been worked out and it has been spelt out in detail and our Ministry wanted to know the views of the trade union leaders. Therefore, we had called the trade unions for a discussion. One discussion has taken place. They wanted to have certain clarifications on certain points. They agreed to meet again in the month of April. Further discussions would take place and it would be finally decided in consultation with the trade union leaders.

SUNIL MAITRA : (a) How is it that now in the Scheme of things, the Government has excluded departmental undertakings ?

(b) May I know whether the Government is going to accept the suggestion of the trade unions that all such representatives who will be in the Board of management will be elected by the workers through secret ballot ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As far as exclusion of departmental undertakings is concerned, this matter was discussed with the trade union leaders who asked why the departmental undertakings were excluded from the new Scheme. The Chairman of the Committee is our Secretary who explained to them that departmental undertakings were excluded because the joint consultative machinery is supposed to exist in all Governmental undertakings which contained proper mechanism of employees participation in these undertakings.

With regard to the selection of representatives from the trade unions, in the Scheme itself it has been mentioned that the management will also consult the concerned trade union leaders and

evolve through consensus the mode for representation of workers at all levels in which the Scheme would be implemented. It is, therefore, left to the management in consultation with the trade union leaders to evolve the mode of representation.

SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : In reply to the specific question the Hon. Minister has said that discussions took place between the trade union representatives and the management.

I would like to know the percentage of the workers' participation in the management that has been asked for.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the workers' participation in the management exists in public limited companies and in the public sector undertakings also.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Workers participation is meant for public sector undertakings and it is exclusive.

So far as departmental undertakings are concerned, they have been excluded.

This Scheme is meant for all public sector undertakings and with regard to representation in this Scheme, I have to say that it has been spelt out that equal representation would be there for management and also the workers' representatives.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One of the features of the workers' participation has been that there would be workers' and officers' representatives on the Board of Directors. In appointing the representatives of the workers and the officers on the Board of Directors, has the Government decided about the definite norm to be followed ?

I would also like to know whether they would choose the representatives from the majority officers' Association and the majority union of the employees or, irrespective of the majority and minority unions and officers Association they would arbitrarily try to decide, without reference to this principle.

Is it not a fact that this issue in the case of the banks has already been taken to the court of law and, if that is the position, what is the approach that Government would like to adopt in relation to the norm to be decided.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as this Scheme is concerned, the policy of the Government is to straightaway execute the Scheme at two levels, that is shopfloor level and plant level.

I have made it clear that so far as the Board level participation is concerned, we have to evolve details and we have asked all the administrative Ministries to prepare the list of such public undertakings where it would be possible for them to execute the Scheme at Board levels.

At that stage, all these factors should be taken into consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since you are already seized with that issue in the banks and other concerns, will you expedite the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, before you proceed to the next question, the Minister is nodding his head. Let him say something by mouth.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I know only that in the banks there is representation to workers at the Board level. But I am told that that is not under this scheme; there is a separate provision in their Act. According to that, they are giving representation at the Board level. Since I do not know the details about that, I am not in a position to say anything.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Thirteen textile mills have been taken over in

Bombay. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether this scheme of participation by workers will apply to those taken-over mills in Bombay.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Yes; it will apply to all public sector undertakings; I have said that. And I can tell the hon. Member that the Commerce Ministry is very enthusiastic about this scheme.

Winding up of Dandakaranya Project

*432. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to wind up the Dandakaranya Rehabilitation Project;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and when it is likely to be wound up finally and the role, if any, stipulated for the State Government of Orissa and any finances to be made available to it;

(c) whether the people of Umerkote Zone of the Dandakaranya represented to him not to hand over the Hospital at Umerkote to the State Government; if so, the decision taken by him in the matter; and

(d) the position regarding the working of the Hospital at Paralkote and its financial and administrative control ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) No final decision to wind up the Dandakaranya Development Authority has so far been taken.

(c) A request was received on behalf of the people of the Umerkote Zone that the Hospital at Umerkote may be retained by the Government of India for management instead of handing it over to the State Government. This Hospital is linked with other medical institutions like dispensaries, primary aid centres and health sub centres, which may have to be transferred eventually to the Government of Orissa along with other assets/institutions of the Dandakaranya Project. Accordingly, the Hospital at Umerkote may also have to be transferred to the State Government in the event of normalization of the Umerkote Zone.

(d) The Hospital at Paralkote is working satisfactorily and will continue to function under the Dandakaranya Development Authority till the normalization of the Paralkote Zone.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : I congratulate the hon. Minister because the Government have not taken any final decision to wind up the Dandakaranya Project. The duty of the Dandakaranya Project is not only to rehabilitate the East Pakistan refugees but also to do some area development work. During the implementation of these rehabilitation programmes, the Government seriously committed to some area development projects; (1) completion of the Bhaskel Dam Project; (2) one maize factory at Umerkote; and (3) a college building at Malkangere. Recently they have given up these proposals saying that they are winding up the Project. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will again take up these works as early as possible ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Whatever works have been started will be continued and completed. So far as normalisation is concerned, although Government had taken a decision, some representatives from West Bengal and some representatives from Parliament also approached the Government and approached the Prime Minister with the result that a high level meeting is going to be held shortly with the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister. That meeting, unfortunately, although it was fixed twice, could not be held. So, in that meeting it will be decided; the question

of normalisation of the three zones of Dandakaranya Project will be decided in that high level meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : He congratulated you for not taking that decision. Is that not so ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is why I said that a high level meeting is going to be held to discuss this question and to take a decision about this normalisation.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : There is one irrigation project namely Bhaskal project near Umarkot. This was constructed by the Dandakaranya Project and it is only meant for the refugees and also the tribal people. The ayacut of this project is about 13,000 acres. But it is a matter of regret to say that it does not irrigate even 3000 acres properly and the Dandakaranya project has transferred this irrigation project to the State Government for maintenance. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will complete it or withdraw it from the State Government and take necessary steps to irrigate properly as they wanted to do ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The question of withdrawing this Bhaskal dam does not arise because this dam was transferred free of cost to the Government of Orissa on 1.5.1973. We are in 1984. After eleven years he is now demanding that it should be withdrawn. I think it is better if he approaches the Orissa Government if there are any deficiencies and see that the work is completed.

SHRI K. PRADHANI : My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you not satisfied ?

SHRI K. PRADHANI : It is not clear whether he is going to release money for completion.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : According to the information that I have with me, this dam has been transferred to the Orissa Government in 1973 itself....

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Without being completed.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now the hon. Member is saying that the dam is incomplete. I do not know. I have to get the details as to if it is incomplete, why it is incomplete for a period of 11 years when it was transferred in 1973 itself.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : That is the real problem. From his question it is understood that the target was 13,000 acres to be irrigated but only 3000 acres are being irrigated. That is why all the Dandakaranya refugees are totally opposed to the winding up of this Dandakaranya project. Without completing they are parting away all the development works to the State Governments—and without providing the required finance and the expertise technology which was provided by this Dandakaranya Project Authority to the Central Government. That is being withdrawn. So the overall situation is so serious. That is why the State Governments have seriously objected to the winding up of this Dandakaranya project. Several times I had discussions with him. He knows the problem. Now he is pleading helplessness that in 1973 it has been transferred and now nothing can be done. But you have to face the problem. Only 3000 acres are being irrigated....

MR. SPEAKER : Is he to face the problem or the Orissa Government now to face the problem ?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Orissa Government has no responsibility. They have no expertise. They are wanting money. The Central Government is saying that we are not going to provide any further money. The State Government is short of finances. It is there in the

case of Madhya Pradesh also in the Parakote zone and other zones-as also in Orissa. That is why from West Bengal we repeatedly demanded that without completion of the whole works this scheme should not be wound up. That is why representation was made to the Prime Minister also. He knows all the details because I was in that discussion also. My point is ; one by one things are being given up whereas a formal decision is still awaited. That is the reality. I have visited all the Dandakaranya areas. They have got this complaint. So will the real transfer be stopped now ? That is the main question. One by one things are being closed.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I want to make it clear that there is no proposal before the Government to wind up the Dandakaranya project. In the Dandakaranya project there are four zones. Out of four zones, in three zones almost all the work has been completed. Therefore, the Government is thinking of normalising, that is transferring all that to the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. In the meanwhile representations were received and it was decided at the Government level to have a high level meeting with the Chief Ministers concerned and decide about this question of normalisation. Till the question is decided, we will continue all the activities that are going on there. There is no question of transferring anything to the State Government.

Instructions to Provide Reservation for SC & ST in Promotions Made on Ad-Hoc Basis

*433. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during April, 1983 Department of Personnel and administrative Reforms has issued instructions to provide reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in promotions made on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the reasons why such instructions have not so far been implemented in Telecom. Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(c) the action proposed to be taken now for immediate implementation of such instructions; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken about non-implementation of instructions so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instructions of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms have been implemented in the Telecom. Branch of P&T Department.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

SHRI D.L. BAITHA : In reply to Q. No. 433 (b), it has been stated that the instructions have been implemented. I can quote a number of examples where these instructions have been flouted. If you see the promotion, even in October 1983, four vacancies of TES Group B Officers and ITS Group A Officers were filled up whereas actually, there were 25 vacancies which existed and no promotions were given to the Scheduled Castes. Scheduled Castes reservations were not given. Similarly, in the case of scheduled tribes, in December, 1983, 25 vacancies were there. Four candidates were promoted. But, reservations were not given to either scheduled castes or scheduled tribes. This is the case. So, despite all the instructions and the policy of the Government, these officers do not implement the instructions strictly and, as a result, there is discontentment everywhere. Can the Government reply as to why the reservation instructions were not implemented properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : The hon. Member has brought to my notice these two particular cases. Every such case is examined. There may be some shortcomings apparently in cases of *ad hoc* promotions. And therefore, the matter, as to whether the rules apply or not even in cases of the officiating arrangement, is referred to the Home Ministry for clarification. As far as the cases pointed out by the hon. Minister are concerned, I shall go through them and see that the policy is followed.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, I would like to know from him whether, with regard to the appointment of extra departmental staff in the Postal Department, is there any directive that the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe applicants should not be brushed aside, and if there is such a directive, whether that directive is complied with by the officers. I have got a number of complaints from my State that even if the S.C. and S.T. applicants are equally and sometimes, more qualified than others, even for these lowest posts, they are not given preferences and, sometimes, they are neglected. Such a complaint is even now pending with me.

Further, Sir, sometime back, you had given an assurance in this House that the service conditions of these extra departmental staff will be improved and you will do something about. I would like to know whether you have made up your mind about that. If so, what are the details of it ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, this question does not arise strictly out of this question. But, I would like to say this. The extra-departmental agents are not Government servants and, therefore, these rules do not apply. As you know, they have other occupations—they are mostly teachers etc. in the village—and they are given part-time assignments.

As far as the extra-departmental agents are concerned, the stand of the Government throughout has been that they are not Government employees.

As far as his second question is concerned, that is, about facilities provided to them, this does not arise out, out of this question. But, I would say this. Last time when the Pay Commission was appointed, a separate Committee was appointed to examine the case of extra-departmental agents. This time also we propose to appoint a Committee to examine the case of extra-departmental agents.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Is there a directive that in the matter of appointment of extra departmental staff, the S.C. and S.T. people should be given preference ? This was my question.

Is there a directive ? If so, may I know whether that is complied with.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : Sir, subject to correction and to the best of my knowledge there is no such directive. They are not government servants. They are extra-departmental agents.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Many a time it has been found that ad-hoc promotions are done in order to circumvent the policy of reservation or in order to favour the favourites. May I know if such instances have come to the notice of the Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a hypothetical question.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : There are six lakh employees out of which three lakh are departmental. Cases that come to me are of All India Cadre.

श्री हीरालाल भारो० परमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि चौथी श्रेणी में स्वीपरों की भर्ती में सौ प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को

लिया जाता है । इसमें एक ही जाति के लोगों को क्यों लिया जाता है । क्या स्वीपरों की भर्ती को आरक्षण के कोटे में से निकाला जाएगा या नहीं निकाला जाएगा ?

SHRI V.N. GADGIL : For the first time I have come across this. I shall certainly go into it.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Units During Current Five Year Plan

*434. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petro-chemical units which have so far been set up in country during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of petro chemical units to be set up during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan and the names of the places where these units are to be located; and

(c) the details of the present position of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Six new major petro-chemicals units have been set up...In addition 4 existing units have carried out substantial expansion of their capacities.

(b) and (c) Four more major petro-chemical plants, two in Assam (Bongaigaon), and one each in Gujarat (Baroda) and Maharashtra (Raigarh), are at an advanced stage of completion; they are scheduled for completion during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Sir, the hon. Minister has very cleverly and intelligently answered the question. I would like to ask whether it is a fact that those two which have not been mentioned in these six—only four have been mentioned—the Haldia Petro-chemicals is included in those two ? If yes, what is the progress of Haldia Petro-chemicals. If not, why not ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, on Haldia we have discussed at great length in this House.

Actually a feasibility report was received in February 1984 only on the Haldia petro-chemical complex. That has been referred to the Environmental Department. Afterwards necessary action will be taken which might involve some 5 to 6 months.

So, that is the position.

I would not here like to go into the details of Haldia petro-chemical complex because more than once this issue has been discussed in this House.

Originally in 1977 a letter of intent was issued. Later on the letter of intent had to be amended. Again in 1981 a suggestion came from the State for joint venture which I explained from time to time in the House. The present position is this. Revised feasibility report on product mix has been received in February 1984, and it is under examination.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Yes, it has been discussed much in this August House. I agree. It was discussed here and also outside many times. Whenever the hon. Minister or any one of his cabinet colleagues visits Calcutta or West Bengal, he would see for himself that this Haldia petro-chemical complex is a must. There are so many assurances which have been given on this subject.

The Hon. Prime Minister has stated :

'Haldia Petro-Chemical is a must'. Your predecessor Mr. P.C. Sethi said this on 29th November 1984 :—

"The Licence for Haldia Petro-chemicals would be issued shortly."

—this he stated while inaugurating the International Seminar on Petro-Chemicals in the Eighties.

Later on your junior colleague Mr. Gargi Shankar Mishra told this in the Rajya Sabha on 5 December 1983.

"Engineers India Limited is examining it, since April 1983. The feasibility report is awaited."

How long the West Bengal people will have to wait for this project ? How long you yourself and your cabinet colleagues—including Prime Minister—will go on politicking it ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would not like to go into the allegation that my friend has tried to make that it is the Central Government which is taking the time. The fact is this. I have explained this and if necessary I will explain it again.

Notwithstanding the fact that a letter of intent was issued in 1977, from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation new proposals were put forth.

As I said, it is ultimately only in 1981 they said that they will not be able to fund this and they wanted that the Centre must involve itself in a more effective manner where the Central Government must have 40% ; State Government was proposed to have 40%; and 20% share was to be contributed by financial institutions. Afterwards it was felt that on the basis of the product pattern it was not going to be feasible. Therefore, it was that they were asked whether on the basis of the product-pattern it would at all be feassible. Then they came forward this time with a different product pattern and again when this was examined this came to Rs. 800 crores which had to be incurred. This revised report—as I said already—has come in February 1984. It is not proper that I should blame you or the State should be blaming the Centre. The position as it has emerged now is, this revised feasibility report which has now been received is under examination. I have said that it will take around six months time for the purpose of completing the preliminary work including the clearance from the environmental angle and then putting it up to the PIB and then taking it up with the Cabinet. So, once these formalties are over, i can be proceeded with. As the hon. Member was trying to say, so far as the petro-chemical complex in Haldia is concerned, it is a must, whether the State takes it up, whether it is a joint venture of whatever it is. At no point of time, we said that it should not come up. But then the point is if you go on changing the pattern, it gets delayed. My suggestion is supposing it is not feasible, I have go to suggest to you and on that basis, if it has taken time, you cannot blame the Centre or I cannot blame the State. That is not fair. If this is the kind of thing that can go on, then no development can take place.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 6 इकाइयों की बात कही गई है और यह कहा गया है कि 4 इकाई अभी कमप्लीट होने को हैं। बिहार में बरौनी रिफाइनरी बहुत पहले स्थापित हो गई थी और 10, 12 साल पहले परिकल्पना की गई थी कि यहां पैट्रोकैमिकल कामप्लेक्स स्थापित होगा जिसके लिये केन्द्रीय दल ने सर्वे करके अनुशंसा भी की। पिछले दिनों यह भी आश्वासन मिला कि यहां बनने जा रहा है। लेकिन क्या कारण है कि प्रश्नोत्तर में इसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं है ? क्या बिहार को इसी तरह पीछे धकेलते रहेंगे औद्योगीकरण में भी ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the hon. Member seems to be referring about the Petro-chemical Complex in Barauni. Sir, the proposal for setting up 50,000 tonne per annum of Caprolactum plant near Barauni in Bihar by a private company, that is, M/s. BASF had been under consideration of the Government of India. But the latest position is that this company has backed

out. I am saying about the Caprolactum plant. Now, they find that it would not be feasible for them to proceed with the Caprolactum plant at Barauni. Now, the question is that we will have to find out some party. In fact, I have already requested the Chief Minister that his Industrial Development Corporation could find a party which we can go ahead with this work.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Why not in another place ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, Prof. Ranga seems to be answering my question. Therefore, I would sit down

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बरौनी क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूं और हमारे इतने बुजुर्ग सदस्य ने कहा कि सीप्स डूबी होपलैस । यह कहना सुन सिब नहीं लगता क्योंकि अगर होपलैस रहता तो वहां रिफाइनरी नहीं बनती बरौनी में । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बी० ए० एस० एफ० पार्टी बैक आउट कर गई है । 1980 से यह बातें चल रही हैं और कोई भी कम्पनी को अगर 3, 4 साल तक सरकार फाइनल आर्डर नहीं देती है कि क्या करना है तो नैचुरली वह कम्पनी बैक आउट करेगी । कितने दिनों तक कोई प्रतीक्षा करे । उस कम्पनी ने 2, 3 बार जाकर बरौनी में इथल का निरीक्षण किया, सरकार को प्रतिवेदन किया कि वह वहां काम करने को तैयार है । लेकिन सरकार की ओर से कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर उसे नहीं मिला । तो इतने दिन तक कोई प्रतीक्षा नहीं कर सकेगा । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या कारण है जिसकी वजह से वह कम्पनी बैक आउट कर गई ? क्यों नहीं वहां काम करना चाहती ? हमारे बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री बारबार आते हैं और अनुरोध करते हैं, बिहार विधान सभा में भी दो-दो बार रिजोल्यूशन पास हुआ है और उसकी प्रतिलिपि भी यहां आपके मंत्रालय में आयी है । इसलिये क्या कारण है वह बैक आउट कर गये हैं, और क्यों नहीं लगाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is true that they had gone and inspected the site. After inspecting the site they said that it was not possible for them to set up an economically viable unit at that place. That was their own thinking. It was from that point of view that they were asking that we should give them a chance to set up such a plant at a different place. They asked for Shadipur, but that has not yet been finalised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister in his reply said that the unit in Maharashtra is in an advanced stage. I would like to know what exactly is the stage, and whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has written to him recently.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not understand advanced stage !

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, Sir. Is it in labour pains ? He is having labour problems everywhere.

I would like to know whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has recently written to him saying that the allocations for the complex near Uran are insufficient for them to execute the acquisition proceedings in order to obtain the land. Is this a fact ? The Maharashtra Chief Minister himself has sent me a note saying that the Government is doing nothing about it. What is the advanced stage ? Are they having labour problems or any other problems ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The question is a very laboured one. My friend seems to have confused the two things. When I said that the four petrochemical complex were at the advanced stage, those will be commissioned in the

6th Plan. With reference to Maharashtra, I was referring to Bombay Dyeing MT Projects of 60,000 tonnes per annum in Patalganga, Maharashtra. The Chief Minister has never written about that. It is a different thing. The Chief Minister has written about the Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, that is totally different from the DMT project. This project is proposed to be located in Nagothane, in district Raigarh. The estimated cost of the project is 1167 crores. The project proposal has been submitted to PIB for consideration. After it is cleared, it will be taken to the Cabinet. This, of course, is included in the Central Sector of the 6th Plan, and there is a token amount that has been allocated for this project in the budget of 1984-85.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am very glad that the Minister has said that the Haldia Petrochemical complex is a must for West Bengal. I would like to know whether he will take personal initiative in getting this cleared by the Department of Environment so that no further time is consumed and the project can be started very soon.

MR. SPEAKER : He has noted down your suggestion.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The Central Government had also been anxious about this project, but sometimes the way to Hell is paved with best intentions, and that is exactly what has happened with this complex. Recently, the Finance Minister of West Bengal had a detailed talk with me, and he at least wanted that it should be initiated so that in the 7th Plan it finds a place. I have assured him that so far as Centre is concerned, it will do its best. I would not like to go into the history of it, but this complex will have to come up because otherwise we will not be utilising the raw materials that we will be getting from the refinery there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It will come up during the 7th Plan.

खाना पकाने की गैस के सिलेण्डरों का आयात

*438. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में गैस सिलेंडरों की बढ़ती हुई कमी को ध्यान में रखकर ब्राजील से 8 लाख सिलेंडर के आयात का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) राज्यों की मांग के अनुरूप इन आयातित सिलेंडरों के वितरण के लिए सरकार ने क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no separate procedure for distribution of imported cylinders. These will be fed into the distribution system along with those procured within the country.

श्री छोटू भाई गामित : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में दिन प्रति दिन ईंधन गैस की समस्या जटिल होती जा रही है और लोगों को ईंधन की समस्या का कड़ा सामना करना पड़ रहा है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे देश में प्राकृतिक गैस का विपुल भण्डार मिला है और गुजरात में अंकलेश्वर आदि जगहों पर गैस को निकम्मा जलाया जा रहा है क्योंकि इस गैस को भरने के लिए सिलिंडर नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कुल कितने सिलिंडरों की मांग है और आयातित तथा देश में उत्पादित किए गए सिलिंडरों की संख्या क्या है। बाकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?.....

(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : इम्पोर्ट तो इस साल किया गया है ।

According to the plan, we have to give this year 16 lakh of connections, but I am expecting that we would be in a position to give the connections to the tune of around 14 lakh. Actually, we require around 50 to 55 lakh of cylinders; and as on today in the current year, though the installed capacity is 56.35 lakh cylinders, we would be requiring 50 lakh cylinders, as I submitted, and the indigenous manufacturers are likely to manufacture around 30 lakh cylinders only. We had been encouraging the various manufacturing units. DGTD has registered units for the purpose of manufacture and there we would like to see that the indigenous capacity develops 100 per cent in this sphare.

श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या यह बात सच है कि गुजरात में गुजरात सरकार और अन्य प्राइवेट कम्पनियों ने सिलिंडर बनाने के लिए इरादा पत्र की मांग की है ? यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करें ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Various companies have been coming forth including the company from Gujarat. I do not have the details of the companies which I have applied for licences, but the fact remains that so far as my Ministry and the Industries Ministry are concerned, we have been trying to encourage, as I said, the manufacturers of these cylinders.

श्री बलवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो आदिवासी और हरिजनों को गैस-एजेंसीज दी गई हैं उन्हें समय पर गैस सिलिंडर का कोटा नहीं मिल पाता है इसलिए उपभोक्ताओं को कोई कठिनाई होती है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय संबंधित विभाग को निर्देश देंगे कि उन्हें समय पर कोटा दिया जाय ताकि उपभोक्ताओं को कोई कठिनाई न हो ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I do not know whether the discrimination has been made with reference to the tribals whose agencies are going without the cylinders being supplied.

But if any-such complaint is brought to my notice, I will certainly take care of it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right now.

श्री डूमर लाल बैंठा : सरकार ने बताया है कि 50 लाख गैस-सिलंडरों की रेकवायरमेंट है, जिसके अगेंस्ट 35 लाख मैनुफैक्चर होते हैं .....

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rate of Royalty on Crude Oil

*426. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minster of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which are producing oil;

(b) the present rate of royalty being paid to them on crude oil;

(c) the criteria adopted for fixing the royalty;

(d) whether it is a fact that all the oil producing States are representing to the Centre for increasing the rate of royalty; and

(e) if so, the details of the demand and the action taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Crude oil is produced in Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) Rs. 61/- per tonne.

(c) Royalty is related to the well head price of crude oil, and is fixed on balance of several considerations, namely, the desirability of providing reasonable revenue to the States where oil is produced, and at the same time, limiting the extent to which it will add to the price of petroleum products. It cannot exceed 20% of the well head price of crude oil.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The exercise for revision of royalty rates has been initiated, and the views of the State Governments concerned have been called for.

सी० सी० एल० और बी० सी० सी० एल० की धोवनशालाओं (कोलवाशरी) के ठेकेदारों द्वारा स्लरी अथवा स्लाइम से हार्ड कोक का पुनः उत्पादन किया जाना

*427. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के कठारा, कारगली, स्वांग एवं गिदकी और भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड की मोनुडीह, सुदामडीह एवं दुग्धा कोयला धोवनशालाओं के स्लरी पौंडों से ठेकेदारों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कई लाख टन स्लरी अथवा स्लाइम निकाल लिया जाता है और इससे कोयला ब्रिकेट बनाकर पुनः हार्ड कोक बनाया जाता है;

(ख) क्या कोयले के चूरे से बड़े पैमाने पर हार्ड कोक बनाकर ठेकेदारों द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये की अनियमितताएं की जा रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर सकारात्मक हों, तो सरकार द्वारा कोयले के चूरे से ब्रिकेट बनाने और उसे ईंधन के रूप में आम जनता को बेचने के लिए कदम न उठाए जाने के क्या कारण हैं, जिससे सरकार को करोड़ों रुपये की आय होगी और हजारों लोगों को रोजगार के नए आयाम उपलब्ध होंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) : जी नहीं। इन सभी वाशरियों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली प्रक्रियाओं में अधिकतम मात्रा में कोयला मिलने की व्यवस्था है। इन सभी वाशरियों में पानी की कुछ मात्रा वाशरी से बाहर बह जाती है जिसमें 0.5 मि. मी. ठोस पदार्थ रहता है जिसे स्लरी कहते हैं। इस ठोस पदार्थ का जो भाग स्लरी से बाहर आ जाता है उसे संयंत्र में ही निकाल लिया जाता है और जो भाग धुलाई/निकासी की यांत्रिक प्रक्रिया से बचकर निकल जाता है उसे तह में बैठाने के लिए बनाए गए अनेक तालाबों और पोखरों में तह में बैठने दिया जाता है और बाद में मजदूरों या मशीनों के जरिए निकाल लिया जाता है। इस प्रकार निकाले गए कोयला-चूर्ण को वाशरी में वापस ले जाया जाता है और धुले कोयले या मिड्लिंग्स में मिला दिया जाता है। सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड की केवल कठारा और सवांग वाशरियों में जो मात्रा पोखरों से नहीं निकाली जा पाती है उसे एक कच्चे पोखर में पहुंचाया जाता है। इन कच्चे पोखरों से कोयला-धूल निकालने और घरेलू कामों के लिए जन-साधारण को बेचने के लिए कोयला-ईंट बनाने के लिए खुली निविदाओं (टेंडरों) के आधार पर सबसे अधिक बोली बोलने वाले को ठेके दिए जाते हैं। कोयला-धूल से कोई हार्ड कोक नहीं बनाया जाता है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मामला पता नहीं चला है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Andhra Government Project Report for Generation of 1000 M.W. of Power

*428. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have sent a project report envisaging the installation of reversible pump turbines and generation of about 1000 MW of power near Srisailam;

(b) if so, whether project report has been accepted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) An outline of a proposal envisaging possibilities of development of an underground power house on the left bank at Srisailam for installation of 9 pump turbine units of 110 MW each has been received from the State authorities. This proposal does not contain required technical details, cost estimates etc. Detailed project report is yet to be formulated.

The scheme could be considered by the Central Electricity Authority after the detailed project report is received and techno-economic feasibility of the scheme is established.

Formulation of Rules for Welfare of SC/ST Employees in E.P.F. Organisation

*430. SHRI BANWARI LAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has not yet formulated the recruitment/promotion policy in terms of subsection (7) of section 5 (D) of the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take about not formulating of such service conditions/regulations; and

(c) the time Employees' Provident Fund Organisation will take to formulate these rules ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Regulation 29 of the Employees. Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962 provides *inter alia* that in respect of matters relating to appointment to posts reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the rules applicable from time to time to the corresponding category of Central Government servants shall apply. Regulation 33 further provides that nothing in the Regulation shall affect reservation and other concessions required to be provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the orders issued by the Central Government from time to time. In view of these provisions, the orders/instructions issued by the Central Government regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment, promotion, etc. apply to the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and the question of framing any separate regulation for the purpose does not arise.

Gas-Based Thermal Power Station at Kawas

*431. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA :
SARI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country today attaches great importance to improve power generation which is included in the 20-Point Programme;

(b) whether Gujarat State is one of the deficit States in regard to power generation;

(c) if so, whether Gujarat Government has sent a proposal to Centre for establishment of a gas-based Thermal power Station at Kawas in Surat District;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on it;

(e) since how long the proposal is pending before the Government;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Gujarat has addressed several letters of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Energy in this respect; and

(g) if so, the action taken by Government to clear the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The energy requirement of Gujarat is being met by and large fully.

(c) to (g) Gujarat Electricity Board submitted to Central Electricity Authority in August, 1982, a proposal for installation of a combined cycle gas turbine plant of 3 × 130 MW capacity at Kawas near Surat at an estimated cost of Rs. 273.67 crores. The project envisages utilisation of off-shore gas from Bombay High, but firm availability of gas for the project has not yet been established. Central Electricity Authority has also sought clarifications from Gujarat Electricity Board regarding land, roads, railway line, soil investigation, transmission net work and cost estimates of civil works, etc. Chief Minister of Gujarat has been apprised of the position in reply to his letters.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संयंत्र

*436 श्री बयाराम शाक्य : रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में किन स्थानों पर गैस अथवा नैप्था पर आधारित उर्वरक फैक्ट्रियां स्थापित करने की योजना को मंजूरी दी गई है,

(ख) इस संबंध में स्थानों के चयन हेतु क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए गए हैं, और

(ग) राज्य के किन जिलों में उर्वरकों का सर्वाधिक प्रयोग होता है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गैस पर आधारित चार नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरक संयंत्र स्थापित किए जाएं जिनमें से एक-एक संयंत्र बरेली, बदायूं, शाहजहांपुर और सुल्तानपुर जिलों में होगा ।

(ख) उर्वरक संयंत्रों के स्थान के संबंध में विभिन्न तकनीकी आर्थिक-पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्णय किया गया है कि :

गैस पाइपलाइन का रास्ता,

उर्वरकों की परिवहन लागत,

भूमि, जल, बिजली की तरह की इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता,

निस्सार के संतोषजनक निपटान संबंधी सुविधाओं सहित पर्यावरण संबंधी पहलू ।

उद्योगों के स्थान के बारे में सरकार की नीति ।

(ग) 1982-83 के लिए उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर, बुलन्दशहर, मेरठ, मोरादाबाद तथा सहारनपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में नाइट्रोजनयुक्त उर्वरकों का उपभोग करने वाले प्रमुख जिले थे ।

Telephone Facilities at Kumher and other Areas of Bharatpur District (Rajasthan).

*437. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation regarding providing Telephone facility at Kumher and other areas of Bharatpur District of Rajasthan was received in his Ministry during 1983;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken so far; and

(c) howmuch time it will take for extension of telephone facility in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V. N GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation is for the restoration of a Trunk Automatic Exchange circuit at Kumher and provision of direct trunk circuts from Kumher to Agra, Jaipur and Delhi. In addition, request has been made for the provision of public telephones at six villages.

Due to an inadvertant technical fault, Kumher telephone operator was getting access to Trunk Automatic exchange at Jaipur and thereby getting access to all the stations connected to Jaipur Trunk Automatic Exchange. This mistake has been rectified to avoid misuse of the trunk network. The facility is not justified for Kumher for network hierarchical discipline which is served by a small manual exchange. Direct trunk circuits from Kumher to Agra, Jaipur and Delhi are not justified as the trunk traffic is very low at present. Out of the six villages, only three viz. Astawan, Paprera and Sinsini qualify for the provision of public telephone/combined office. This facility will be progressively provided during the Seventh Plan period. In respect of remaining three villages viz. Awar, Pagor and Agru, the case is under examination.

(c) The telephone facility in the three identified villages viz. Astawan, Paprera and Sinsini is likely to be provided during the 7th Five Year Plan period (1985-90).

Shifting of the Nagpur Office of C.I.L to Madhya Pradesh

*439. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests to shift the Nagpur office of Coal India Ltd. to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Gevernment propose to take steps to implement it; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) In the past requests had been received for shifting of the headquarters of Western Coalfields Limited from Nagpur to Bilaspur/Chindwara/Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. The matter was considered by the Government and it was decided to retain the headquarters of the Company at Nagpur in view of the fact that geographically Nagpur is so situated that it is well connected to the Company's coalfields widely spread over Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and has direct and convenient linkages by road, rail and air with all parts of the country. It has well-developed telecommunication facilities which help in having close liaison with the Central Government, the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, Railways, Coal India Ltd. headquarters in Calcutta etc. Besides important offices like the regional headquarters of the Director General, Mines Safety, Railways, Geological Survey of India, Coal Survey Stations of CFRI and headquarters of the Mineral Exploration Corporation, Chief Controller of Explosives, Indian Bureau of Mines etc. are also located at Nagpur. It is thus mainly for administrative conveniences that the

headquarters of WCL has been preferred to be ratained at Nagpur.

One of the two Divisions of the Company has its headquarters at Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh headed by a full-time resident Director, the other Division being located at Nagpur. The Bilaspur Division covers the collieries in the coalfields of Korba, Sohagpur, Chirimiri, Baikunthapur, Jhagrakhand and Ib Valley.

A regional office of W.C.L. was, however, opened at Chindwara in M.P. in 1980 to deal with the development of coal as well as sales and marketing of coal in that region and for the benefit of backward people of that area.

खाना बनाने की गैस के सिलेंडरों की उपलब्धता

*440. **श्री सज्जन कुमार :**

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने खाना पकाने की गैस के सिलेंडरों का उत्पादन करने के लिए और लाइसेंस जारी न करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार के पास सिलेंडरों का एक बड़ा भण्डार जमा हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिवशंकर) : (क) एल० पी० जी० सिलेण्डरों के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। इसके लिए केवल तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक और राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशालयों के पास नाम रजिस्टर कराने की आवश्यकता होती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) आवश्यकताओं की तुलना में वास्तविक उत्पादन काफी कम है।

Clearance of Power Projects Costing Upto Rs. 5 Crores

*441. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether power projects costing upto Rs. five crores will not require the Planning Commission's clearance now;

(b) whether it has also been decided that in the case of such projects the Central Electricity Authority will be the final clearing agency;

(c) if so, whether the decision has been taken to eliminate delays in the clearance of small projects which have to be scrutinised by CEA and the Planning Commission at present; and

(d) to what extent this will be helpful in implementation of the projects that have been delayed so far because of time taken in approval by the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (d) The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, provides that every scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding one crore of rupees shall be submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for its concurrence. Keeping in view cost escalation since this financial limit was laid down, a proposal has been formulated to enhance the limit from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 5 crores to obviate the need to refer small schemes to the Authority. This will eliminate some procedural requirements and help early taking up of small projects. However, investment approval by the Planning Commission will continue to be required

as before, in respect of all schemes for inclusion in the Plan. The Planning Commission, while according the investment approval, has to ensure availability of resources in the Plan.

Thermal Plant at Kanyakumari

*442. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the possibility of locating a thermal plant at Kanyakumari has been examined;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to examine the proposition ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Government has not received any proposal from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for locating a Thermal Power Station at Kanyakumari. It is for the State Government/SEB concerned to examine and propose new sites for locating thermal power stations in the State sector to meet the power requirement of the State.

Employees Favouring Free Trunk Calls

*443. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1177 on 22nd November, 1983 regarding complaint against employees in Telephone Exchange, Bhadrak, Orissa favouring free Trunk Calls and state :

(a) whether the investigation has been completed now; and

(b) if so, action taken against the erring employees favouring free trunk calls to selected subscribers giving details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Disciplinary proceedings in respect of one Telephone Operator who passed two free trunk calls from Bhadrak Telephone No. 283 and 49 to Vizag and Raipur on 10.2.1983 and 25.2.1983 respectively have been completed. In one case increment for two years has been stopped and in the second case the deliquent official has been censured.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plants in Jagdishpur Shahjahanpur and Aonla, U.P.

*444. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether land for setting up fertilizer plants in Jagdishpur, Shahjahanpur and Aonla in Uttar Pradesh has since been acquired; and

(b) if so, the time by which work relating to these plants is likely to be started, the expenditure to be incurred on each plant and the time by which construction work of these plants is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Of the three fertilizer plants proposed to be located at Jagdishpur, Shahjahanpur and Aonla, arrangements for acquiring land have been finalised only in respect of the Jagdishpur Project.

The estimated cost of each as indicated by the project authorities and the anticipated time of commencement of work and its likely completion are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Location of the Project	Commencement of work anticipated	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crores)
Jagdishpur, U.P.	Mid—1984	662.6
Shahjahanpur, U.P.	1985	741.99
Aonla, U.P.	Last quarter of 1984	699.5

Each of these projects is likely to be commissioned in about 42 months from zero date.

Investment in the Rural Electrification Programme

*224. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invested about Rs. 946 crores in the rural electrification programme in the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the allocation of the said amount ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) During the first three years of the Sixth Five Year Plan, against the allocation of Rs. 945.74 crores made by the Planning Commission, expenditure of Rs. 981.03 crores was incurred on Rural Electrification works in all the States and Union Territories. A statement indicating the State-wise details of the expenditure for the period 1980-83 is attached.

Statement

State-wise expenditure during 1980-83 on Rural Electrification Programme.

(Rs. crores)

S. No.	Name of the State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.32	16.60	25.00 (A)	70.92
2.	Assam	7.55 (O)	11.22 (O)	11.54 (O)	30.31
3.	Bihar	20.09	18.89	21.59	60.57
4.	Gujarat	17.39	12.42	6.46	36.27
5.	Haryana	22.55	24.39	19.72	66.66
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.97	5.88	9.50	22.35
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.41	3.85	4.38	11.64

1		2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	10.09	13.97	9.91 (A)	33.97
9.	Kerala	2.43 (O)	3.45	6.93 (O)	12.81
10.	Madhya Pradesh	34.85	25.09	30.53	90.47
11.	Maharashtra	36.49	32.06	38.00 (A)	106.55
12.	Manipur	0.96	0.89	1.29	3.14
13.	Meghalaya	1.18	1.17	1.44	3.79
14.	Nagaland	1.75	1.75	3.01	6.51
15.	Orissa	11.97	14.20	12.99	39.16
16.	Punjab	17.46	13.84	7.20	38.50
17.	Rajasthan	22.34	21.88	17.36	61.58
18.	Sikkim	0.41	0.40	0.49	1.30
19.	Tamil Nadu	34 59	38.44	34.79	107.82
20.	Tripura	2.00	2.30	2.90	7.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31.98	38.44	35.00 (A)	105.42
22.	West Bengal	17.21	16.71	17.42 (A)	51.34
	Total (States)	332.99	317.84	317.45	968.28
	Total (U.Ts.)	4.69 (O)	3.76 (O)	4.30 (O)	12.75
	Total (All-India)	337.68	321.60	321.75	981.03

A—Anticipated on the basis of trends and or approved outlay.

O—Based on figures of outlay as separate figures are not available.

Rural Electrification in Dhanbad

4896. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a massive drive of rural electrification has been taken as a part of rural development programme in Dhanbad District of Bihar;

(b) if so, the target of rural electrification kept for Dhanbad District in the Sixth Five Year Plan and that has been achieved till 1 January, 1984, details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in 1983, no progress has been made so far and in many places the pillars are lying in the field creating hindrances in cultivation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from Bihar State Electricity Board and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Oil Exploration in U.P.

4897. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil exploration has been conducted in U.P.

(b) the places where exploration was conducted and is being conducted;

(c) the places where drilling operations were made; and

(d) the places and the area where oil expected to be found ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Foot-hills and Ganga Valley between Yammuna and Gandak rivers.

(c) Mohand in Saharanpur District Kasganj and Ujhani in Budaun District, Tilhar in Shahjahanpur District and Puranpur in Pilibhit District.

(d) Based on the geological information currently available the Himalayan Foot-hills and adjecent Gangetic plains are considered prospetive for discovery of hydrocarbons.

Camphor Manufacturing Companies in Distress due to Increase in Import Duty

4898. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that six of the eight units in production licensed to manufacture camphor in the small scale sector in Maharashtra, Haryana, West Bengal and Bihar are in distress following Government's decision to raise the import duty on the primary raw material, isobarnyl acetate, from ten per cent to 125.5 per cent;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the units would probably have to close their shutters in near future if no decision is taken by Government to decrease the import duty on the raw material for manufacture of camphor; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R.C. RATH) : (a) Government have received representations from manufacturers of camphor in the Small Scale Sector to reduce the import duty on Isobornyl Acetate from 125.5% to 10%.

(b) and (c) The import duty on Isobornyl Acetate was raised from 10% to 125.5% on 31.1.1983 with a view to equate the rate of duty on Isobornyl Acetate, an intermediate product in the manufacture of camphor, with that of Alpha Pinene, a basic raw material for manufacture of camphor and to avoid unintended benefit to camphor manufacturers using imported Isobornyl Acetate.

In order to take a view on the representations made by the Camphor manufacturers in the small scale sector, the manufacturers have been asked by the Government to submit detailed production and cost data, which they have not done so far.

Per capita Consumption of Electricity During 1982 and 1983

4899. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of power in each State and Union territory during the years 1982 and 1983; and

(b) the percentage of estimated shortfall in the production of food grains due to shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The per capita electricity consumption in the country and in various States/Union Territories during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in the attached statement.

(b) During the current year, the energy requirement of agricultural consumers in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been met fully.

Statement

State-wise per capita consumption of electricity during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Utilities and non-utilities)

	(KWH)	(KWH)**
Region/State	1981-82	1982-83
NORTHERN REGION		
Haryana	237.69	256.59
Himachal Pradesh	66.06	74.78
Jammu & Kashmir	81.63	105.64
Punjab	297.58	336.52
Rajasthan	101.88	102.77
Uttar Pradesh	87.02	96.72
Chandigarh	386.49	392.89
Delhi	417.15	440.63
Total (Northern Region)	129.06	141.32
WESTERN REGION		
Gujarat	245.88	252.35
Madhya Pradesh	106.86	121.09
Maharashtra	248.49	230.60
Goa, Daman & Diu	223.94	243.59
D. and N. Haveli	70.09	80.55
Total (Western Region)	197.94	205.91
EASTERN REGION		
Bihar	83.21	84.56
Orissa	126.29	118.18
West Bengal	123.85	124.88
A. & N. Islands	50.53	56.90
Sikkim	60.56	48.47
Total (Eastern Region)	105.25	104.76

1	2	3
SOUTHERN REGION		
Andhra Pradesh	116.25	133.82
Karnataka	167.82	166.30
Kerala	117.16	120.72
T. N.	194.10	179.59
Pondicherry	260.97	238.67
Lakshadweep	30.00	44.50
Total (Southern Region)	151.27	152.86
NORTH EASTERN REGION		
Assam	39.77	38.39
Manipur	9.24	13.33
Meghalaya	45.75	52.06
Nagaland	36.22	35.10
Tripura	16.12	17.44
Arunachal Pradesh	20.02	22.94
Mizoram	12.31	19.30
Total (N.E. Region)	35.53	35.30
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	140.65	145.95

** Estimated.

Proposal to allow GMDC to carry out coal mining operations in isolated small pockets

4900. SHRI DAULAT SINH JI JADEJA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was sent by Gujarat Government to Centre for allowing the GMDC to carry out coal mining operations in isolated small pockets and approval of the terms and conditions thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has requested Central Government to review conditions regarding the applicability of National Coal Wages Agreement in respect of GMDC and to relax coal prices of GMDC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government of Gujarat have sent two proposals one for Sundranagar Distt. and the other for Kutch Distt. of Gujarat for grant of mining leases for fire-clay, sand stone and coal.

(c) and (d) The Government of Gujarat had requested for relaxation in the matter of fixation of prices of coal

oi be produced by GMDC and exemption from payment of wages to the coal mine labourers as per Central Government wage settlement. As the prices of coal are fixed by Government under the Colliery Control Order after undertaking a cost study of the coal produced by Coal India Ltd., and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., the Government of Gujarat have been requested to send to theCentral Government the detailed cost analysis of the coal to be produced by GMDC which are still awaited. The National Coal Wage Agreement is not applicable to GMDC.

Non-supply of Cooking Gas Cylinders to Consumers of Bettiah, Bihar

4901. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint regarding non-supply of cooking gas cylindcre to the consumers of Bettiah (Bihar); and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was some shortage of supplies in the month of February, 1984 due to restricted availability of cylinders from Barauni. Steps have been taken to augment supplies to this market and the situation is expected to become normal by the end of March '84.

Representation from President, Kolhapur Saraf Vyapari Sangh

4902. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry as well as the offices of the Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, Delhi, Post Master General, Bombay, etc., have received details representation dated 22nd August, 1983 from the President, Kolhapur Saraf Vyapari Sangh, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) pointing out several difficulties presently being felt by jewellers in sending articles by VPP/Insured post parcel;

(b) if so, that nature of the difficulties pointed out by the said association;

(c) whether any reply has been given by Government to their proposal; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) : The main suggestion of the Kolhapur Saraf Vyapar Sangh related to the need for increasing the limit of value of insurance of articles by post. They have also referred to the need for quick settlement of claims in cases of loss of insured articles. While no reply has yet been sent to the communication dated 22nd August, 1983, a similar suggestions from the Sangh for increasing the limit of value of insurance of articles by post was examined and the inability of the Department to accept the suggestion was explained in December, 1982.

Relaxation in Norms for opening of Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

4903. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any change in the policy for allowing relaxation in norms for opening of a Post Office in a hilly and backward State like Himachal Pradesh and population of only a single "census" village is taken into account while sanctioning a new BPO in rural areas now (after the change if any) as against the provision of taking into account the population of a cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms. around the site of proposed B.O. as envisaged in DGP & T Circular No. 40-3/79-PRP dated 17/20-8-1979;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which the change was made and exact modification alongwith details of the

order under which it has been effected as also the reasons for this modification; and

(c) if not, whether Government would ensure its enforcement and allow the "cluster" approach to be taken into account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expansion of Vizhinjam Telephone Exchange in Kerala

4904. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister to COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telephone Exchanges expanded within the last four years in Kerala, Location thereof;

(b) the reasons for delay in expanding the Vizhinjam Telephone Exchange of Kerala; and

(c) when Government propose to expand the Vizhinjam Exchange, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) Delay due to slippage in supply of equipment,

(c) The 200 lines MAX-II type equipment has been allotted for Vizhinjam exchange during 1983-84. The expansion programme is likely to be completed as soon as the equipment is received.

Statement

Name of exchange	Exchanges expanded during 1980-81	
	From	To
	(in lines)	
1	2	3
MAX-I Strowger :		
1. Calicut	8100	8700
2. Palghat	2100	2300
3. Alleppey	2100	2400
4. Cannanore	2400	2700
MAX-I Crossbar :		
1. Trichur	4000	5000
2. Trivandrum	7000	8000
MAX-II :		
1. Shertallai	400 CBM	500 MAX-II
2. Tiruvalla	700	800 ,,

1	2	3
3. Thodupuzha	480 CBM	600 MAX-II
4. Chengannur	400	500
MAX-III :		
1. Munroe Island	25	35
2. Nooranad	35	45
3. Trithala	35	45
4. Vandanmedu	45	90
5. Pulassery	35	45
6. Elapully	35	45
7. Ponmeri	35	45
8. Pazhayannur	35	45
9. Ramanthali	10	25/35
10. Pulpally	45	90
11. Elanji	35	45
12. Chempui	35	45
13. Vadasserikera	45	90
14. Kaipattoor	45	90
15. Mannar	200 CBNM	200 RAX
16. Mundur CHN	90	150 RAX
17. Mattol	35	45
18. Malayalapuzha	25	35
19. Perdala	25	35
20. Ayroor	45	90
21. Muthalamada	25	35
22. Kodumon	25	35
23. Meppayur	25	35
24; Dahumattoor	25	30
25. Manapally	25	35
26. Mezhuveli	25	30
27. Muthukulam	35	45
28. Ramankari	45	90
29, Ramapuram	45	90
30. Kudavechur	25	35

1	2	3
31. Chengalam	45	90
32. Karimkunnam	25	35
33. Paduvapuram	25	35
34. Valayanchirangara	25	35
35. Chengamanad	25	35
36. Vellathooval	35	25
37. Karimannoor	35	25
38. Kavalangad	90	45
39. Vellangallur	45	90
40. Peringottukurissi	25	35
41. Vaniamkulam	25	35
42. Tiruvambadi	45	90
43. Koorachund	25	35
44. Kenzichira	35	45
45. Rajapuram	25	35
46. Panamaram	90	45
CBNM :		
1. Chandiroor	150 CBNM	100
2. Manantody	150	200
3. Vadakkancherry	150	200
4. Kattapana	150	200
5. S.L. Puram	150	200
6. Pandalam	170	200
7. Shornur	250	270
8. Nedumangad	150	200
CBM :		
1. Kozhencherry	250 CBNM	290 CBM
2. Changanacherry	1200	1320
3. Tellicherry	1440	1660
	During 1981-82	
MAX-I Strowger :		
1. Palghat	2300	2400
2. Kottayam	3300	3600

1	2	3
3. Alwaye	1500	1800
4. Quilon	1200M	
MAX-II		
1. Adoor	200	300
2. Olavakot	200	300
3. Tiruvalla	800	900
4. Kunnamkulam	700	800
5. Chalakudy	600	700
6. Gandhinagar	300	400
7. Kothamangalam	400	500
8. Ollur	400	500
9. Guruvayur	200	300
10. Mavelikkare	300	400
11. Neyyattinkara	200	300
12. Ranni	200	300
13. Badagara	600	800
14. Kanjirappally	500	600
15. Kattoor	200	300
16. Manjeri	300	400
17. Kaladi	400	500
18. Angamaly	400	500
19. Kavarathi	90 lines MAX-III	200 lines MAX-II
20. Attingal	290 CBNM	300 lines MAX-II
MAX-III :		
1. Koratty	*25	35 * 35 45
2. Vellamunda	10	25
3. Moonilavu	35	45
4. Marangattupalli	45	90
5. Koovappadi	35	45
6. Mooliyar	25	35
7. Malayinkil	35	45
8. Pathiripalai	35	45
9. Erumapetti	35	45

1		2	3
10.	Areacode	35	45
11.	Mangalam	25	35
12.	Makaraparamba	25	45
13.	Pulamanthole	25	45
14.	Peringathoor	45	90
15.	Mevallor	45	90
16.	Kalladikode	35	45
17.	Peringalam	35	45
18.	Kozhuvanal	45	90
19.	Pothinakkad	45	90
20.	Chengamanad	35	45
21.	Munroe Island	35	45
22.	Trikunnapuzha	35	45
23.	Vellikulangara	35	45
24.	Kulamavu	10	25
25.	Kumbala	45	90
26.	Pallikara	45	90
27.	Chittarikal	45	90
28.	Cherupuzha	45	90
29.	Kolasseri	45	90
30.	Theodical	35	90
31.	Varayannur	45	90
32.	Ezhumattoor	30	35
33.	Mezhuveli	30	35
34.	Karakkad	25	30
35.	Kollakadavu	45	90
36.	Muthukulam	45	90
37.	Nooranad	45	90
38.	Kanjaveli	45	90
39.	Kadambanad	45	90
40.	Kulakada	45	90
41.	Tenmala	35	45
42.	Bharathipuram	25	35
43.	Punnala	25	35

1	2	3
44. Kunnikode	45	90
45. Elantoor	35	45
46. Koovappally	45	90
47. Kangazha	35	45
48. Kainakari	45	90
49. Kalpakaneheri	45	90
50. Kangalam	35	45
51. Naduvannur	45	90
52. Karuvarakundu	45	90
53. Puthenvelikara	25	35
54. Kadavoor	25	35
55. Karimannoor	25	35
56. Muttom	45	90
57. Elanji	45	90
CBM :		
1. Kayamkulam	480	600
	600	720
2. Changanacherry	1320	1440
	1440	1560
3. Kozhencherry	290	360
4. Kaseragode	840	960
5. Punalur	480	600
6. Payyanur	360	480
CBNM :		
1. Pathanapuram	150	200
	200	250
2. Vadakkancherry	150	160
3. Mundakkayam	200	240
4. Ambalapuzha	150	170
5. Ponani	200	250
6. Tirurangadi	150	200
7. Mulamthuruthi	150	170
8. Kattapana	200	250

1	2	3
	During 1982-83	
MAX-I Strowger :		
1. Calicut	8700	9100
2. Quilon (Chinnakada)	1200	1500
3. Quilon Unit-II	1500	2100
4. Palghat	2400	2700
5. Ernakulam	3900	4200
Crossbar :		
1. Trichur	5000	6000
2. Trivandrum	8000	9000
MAX-II		
1. Ponkunnam	200	300
2. Shertallai	500	600
3. Kundara	300	400
4. Tiruvalla	900	1000
5. Cranganore	500	600
6. Chowghat	500	600
7. Cunnamkulam	800	900
8. Perinthalamann	300	400
9. Tirur	500	600
10. Balliapattom	600	
11. Mahe	300	
12. Piravom	90 MAX-III	
13. Muvattupuzha	700	
14. Colencherry	200	
15. Perumbavoor	700	
16. Kottarakkara	300	
17. Chengannur	500	
18. Pathanamthitta	300	
19. Kalpetta	250 CBNM	
20. Munnar	90 MAX-III	
21. Idukki-Vazhathopu	90 "	
Idukki-Painavu	45 "	

1	2	3
22. Kanjikuzhy	700	1000
23. Irinjalakuda	700	900
24. Mala	90 MAX-III	200 MAX-II
25. Pathanmthitta	400	500
26. Kumbanad	90 MAX-III	200 MAX-II
27. Karunagapally	300	400
28. Edathuva	90 MAX-III	200 MAX-II
MAX-III :		
1. Kanjiramkulam	35	45
2. Mynagappally	25	35
3. Kecheri	45	90
4. Edakkara	45	90
Madanvilaperuma thura	35	45
Kavarathy	45	90
5 adavurpallickal	25	35
ovakunnu	25	35
CB ipally	35	45
1. K ur	35	45
	45	90
2. Chan	25	35
	45	90
3. Kozhencherry	35	45
4. Kaseragode	45	90
5. Punalur	45	90
6. Payyanur	35	45
CBNM :	35	45
1. Pathanapuram	45	90
	45	90
2. Vadakkancherry	35	45
3. Mundakkayam	25	35
4. Ambalapuzha	35	90
5. Ponani	45	90
6. Tirurangadi	25	35
7. Mulamthuruthi	35	45
8. Kattapana		

1	2	3
27. Mundur	35	45
28. Kongad	35	45
29. Kelakam	35	45
30. Valikunnam	35	45
31. Karinkunnam	35	45
32. Ramamangalam	35	45
33. Koovapady	45	90
34. Nellimattom	45	90
35. Paduvapuram	26	45
36. Pookotumpadam	25	45
37. Pattanakad	45	90
CBNM		
1. Koduvayur	150	170
2. Mulamthurithy	170	200
3. Vadakkancherry	160	180
4. Ettumanoor	299 CBNM	360 CBM
5. Mundakkayam	240	250
6. Kollengode	150	160
7. Shornur	270	290
8. Ambalapuzha	170	200
CBM :		
1. Erattupetta	360	480
2. Tellicherry	1560	1800
3. Kayamkulam	720	840
4. Kasargode	960	1080
5. Kanhangad	360	480
6. Payyanur	480	600
	During 1983-84	
MAX-I :		
1. Calicut	9100	9900
2. Ernakulam-Dallamoosary	1500 M	
3. Ernakulam Island	900	1200
4. Cannanore	2700	3000

1	2	3
Crossbar :		
1. Ernakulam	8000	9000
MAX-II :		
1. Alagappanagar	300	400
2. Cherpu	300	400
3. Ollur	500	600
4. Thodupuzha	600	700
5. Parur	600	700
6. Kandasankadavu	400	500
7. Palai	600	800
8. Irinjalakuda	900	1000
MAX-III :		
1. Paivalika	25	35
2. Kadambazhipuram	25	35
3. Pariyaram	35	45
4. Pallikunnu	25	35
5. Anamangad	25	35
6. Udumbannoor	25	35
7. Alapad	35	45
8. Kattakampal	35	45
9. Pulamanthole	35	45
10. Tirunavaya	45	90
11. Edacherry	34	45
12. Arakunnam	35	45
13. Kannara	45	90
14. Thoovakunnu	45	90
15. Karakkad	30	35
16. Arangottukara	25	35
17. Peravoor	45	90
18. Karivelloor	25	35
19. Pardala	35	45

Guidelines for recognition of Trade Unions

4905. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down and guidelines for the recognition of trade unions; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Recognition of trade unions is governed by the Code of Discipline in Industry accepted and ratified by all Central Employees' and Workers' Organisations at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in May, 1958. The Code came into force from June, 1958. A Statement laying down the criteria of recognition of unions is attached.

Statement

CRITERIA FOR RECOGNITION OF UNIONS

1. Where there is more than one union, a union claiming recognition should have been functioning for at least one year after registration. Where there is only one union, this condition would not apply.

2. The membership of the union should cover at least 15% of the workers in the establishment concerned. Membership would be counted only of those who had paid their subscriptions for at least three months during the period of six months immediately preceding the reckoning.

3. A union may claim to be recognised as a representative union for an industry in a local area if it has a membership of at least 25% of the workers of that industry in that area.

4. When a union has been recognised there should be no change in its position for a period of two years.

5. Where there are several unions in an industry or establishment, the one with the largest membership should be recognised.

6. A representative union for an industry in an area should have the right to represent the workers in all the establishments in the industry, but if a union of workers in a particular establishment has a membership of 50% or more of the workers of that establishment it should have the right to deal with matters of purely local interest, such as, for instance, the handling of grievances pertaining to its own members. All other workers who are not members of that union might either operate through the representative union for the industry or seek redress directly.

7. In the case of trade union federations which are not affiliated to any of the four central organisations of labour, the question of recognition would have to be dealt with separately.

8. Only unions which observed the Code of Discipline would be entitled to recognition.

तारों का प्रेषण और वितरण

4906. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि तार-विभाग द्वारा एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भेजे जाने वाले तार आमतौर पर साधारण डाक की प्राप्ति के भी बाद मिलते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि चंडीगढ़ से दिल्ली के लिए भेजे जाने वाले तार कई बार चंडीगढ़ से विशेष डाक द्वारा भेजे गए हैं;

(ग) ऐसा कितनी बार किया गया और उसके क्या कारण थे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तारों के इस प्रकार के वितरण का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, इस संबंध में यदा-कदा शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। विशेष डाक द्वारा कोई तार नहीं भेजा गया। तथापि, कुछ अवसरों पर तार भेजने के लिए हरकारों का प्रयोग किया गया।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त (ख) में बताया गया है 1983 के दौरान लाइनों के खराब होने और स्टाफ की अनुपस्थित के फलस्वरूप 20 बार हरकारों के माध्यम से तार भेजे गए।

आकाशवाणी में अनुभवी विद्वान प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति

4907 **श्री दिगम्बर सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी मथुरा के विकास तथा वहां के कार्यक्रमों में सुधार लाने के लिए प्रस्तावित योजनाएं क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या कार्यक्रमों का स्तर उठाने के लिए इस केन्द्र पर तथा अन्य केन्द्रों पर ऐसे प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति की जा रही है जो भाषा विशेषज्ञ हैं;

(ग) हिन्दी कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर कितने प्रोड्यूसर कार्य कर रहे हैं और प्रोड्यूसरों के कितने पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं;

(घ) क्या आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों पर प्रोड्यूसरों के रुप में अनुभवी विद्वानों की नियुक्ति करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस संबंध में योजना का क्या ब्यौरा हैं और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद) : (क) छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में, मथुरा में वार्ता स्टूडियो, संगीत स्टूडियो, रिकार्डिंग/डबिंग कक्ष, पूर्वाभ्यास कक्ष, इत्यादि की सुविधाओं के साथ स्थाई स्टूडियां उपलब्ध करने की एक अनुमोदित योजना है। इन सुविधाओं के चालू हो जाने पर कार्यक्रम निर्माण/प्रस्तुती-करण के लिए अधिक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध होंगी।

(ख) प्रोड्यूसरों कार्यक्रम एक्जीक्यूटिवों जैसे कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों के पदों, जिनके लिए एक भाषा में विशेषज्ञता आवश्यक है, का चयन मानकों और कार्यक्रम आवश्यताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। इन पदों को सीमित चयन/पदोन्नति/सीधी भर्ती के आधार पर, अपेक्षित अर्हता वाले पाए गए व्यक्तियों में से केन्द्र वार भरा जाता है।

(ग) विभिन्न आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में मंजूर हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रोड्यूसरों [भाषित शब्द] के 16 पदों में से 3 पद खाली हैं। खाली पदों को भरने की कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

(घ) कार्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार अपेक्षित विशेषज्ञता और अर्हताएं रखने वाले व्यक्ति अब भी प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Steps to Check the Ratio Between Drug Production and Formulations

4908. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any check regarding implemention of their decision by the Pharmaceutical companies in India about the ratio between the bulk drug production (Basic drugs) and the formulations; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken, if any, against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Ex-factory values of bulk drugs and formulations as reported by the drug companies and duly certified by their Chartered Accountants are taken into account while considering applications for new formulations, for recognition of installed capacity and for re-endorsement of capacity. Additional approvals for new formulations are not granted unless the prescribed ratio between the value of bulk drugs and formulations is satisfied. Companies which do not satisfy the prescribed ratio are allowed regularisation of installed capacity or re-endorsement of capacity only with a specific condition that if the ratio is not satisfied within a period of two years, they are required to export excess production of formulations.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का भंडार

4909. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयले के भंडारों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले का कितना भंडार होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) क्या इन कोयला भंडारों पर आधारित कोई ताप विद्युत उत्पादन योजना क्रियान्वित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) हाल ही में हुए निर्धारणों के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले के कुल भंडार लगभग 18,690 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) और (ग) इन कोयला भंडारों के उपयोग पर आधारित जो ताप बिजली घर परियोजनाएं चालू हो गई हैं अथवा कार्यान्वयन विचार के अधीन हैं उनकी सूची नीचे दी गई है :—

(1) मध्य प्रदेश में विंध्याचल, बांधव, अमरकंटक, कोरबा, सतपुड़ा, बीरसिंहपुर और मांड।

(2) उत्तर प्रदेश में ओवरा, रेणुसागर, सिंगरौली, रिहंड, अन्नापारा।

(3) वानाकाबोराई, गुजरात।

(4) महाराष्ट्र में ट्राम्बे और

(5) राजस्थान में कोटा।

Opening of Branch Post Office at Madhopur Gram Panchayat

4910. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is no Branch Post Office in Madhopur Gram Panchayat under Khutauna block within Madhubani Postal Division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Bauraha village within the above Panchayat has got a Middle School, Sanskrit High School, Co-operative Bank and there is no B.P.O. within a radius of five miles; and

(d) if so, whether a B.P.O. is proposed to be opened soon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d) Proposal for opening a Branch Post Office is under examination.

New Power Projects by N.T.P.C and Steps to Prevent Pollution

4911. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation is planning to put seven more major power stations including one in Delhi in addition to the four mammoth coal-powered stations to augment the nation's energy generation capacity by 1995;

(b) if so, the precautions proposed to be taken against pollution of populated urban systems since stack effluents travellong distances through atmosphere;

(c) whether a study has been carried out of the potential danger to floura and fauna over a wide expance;

(d) since Indian coal is notorius for its very high ash content, the fly ash, which is said to contain radioactive substance like carbon 14 having long life, whether there will be an effective system integrated in the super thermal plants to check the escape of fly ash; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that these capital intensive stations will provide only a negligible fraction of employment opportunities to the local residents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is at present executing six super thermal power projects. It also proposes to set up several other super thermal power stations, including one near Delhi.

(b) to (d) NTPC is taking measures to preserve the ecological and environmental balance in the project areas. To minimise emissions of particulate matter, electrostatic precipitators having an efficiency of over 99.5% are installed at the power stations to provide an effective system for checking the escape of fly ash. Chimneys with a height of 200 to 220 meters are constructed to ensure that the density of pollutants is reduced to an acceptable level. These steps have ensured an emission level which is much lower than the permissible level. Prior clearance of all NTPC projects is also obtained from Department of Environment and other agencies concerned so that their requirements can be ascertained and adhered to. NTPC has also taken steps to carry out Environmental Impact Assessment Studies for its proposed projects, including the National Capital Region project near Muradnagar. These studies include an assessment of potential danger, if any, to flora and fauna in the project area.

(e) NTPC's super thermal power projects incorporate sophisticated technology, and highly qualified and skilled technical persons are, therefore, necessary for operating them. Suitably qualified local residents are provided employment opportunities in various categories to the maximum extent possible. However, power stations do not themselves provide large-scale employment but create such employment opportunities elsewhere, since power is a basic infrastructural input for both industrial and agricultural development.

Price of Multi-Vitamins Raised by Drug Companies

4912. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug companies have recently raised the prices of vitamin formulations;

(b) whether it is the responsibility of Government under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to fix the prices; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in taking action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The prices of multivitamin formulations formulated in accordance with Schedule V of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, were fixed w.e.f. 12th August, 1983, under the Drug (prices Control) Order, 1979. Certain manufacturers have, however, fild Writ petition in the Courts and obtained stay to the implementation of the prices as fixed by the Government.

Workers' Participation in Management of Industries

4913. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that workers participation in the management of industrial unit has been agreed to by Government and Industrialists;

(b) If so, the salient features of the three tier participative managements; and

(c) whether the non-nationalised banks would also be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The Government have recently introduced a new comprehensive Scheme for Employees' Participation in Management vide Resolution No. L. 56011 (1)/83-Desk I (B) of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I, Section 1 on 30th December, 1983. The Scheme shall be operated both at the shop floor and plant levels in all the Public Sector Undertakings (other than those which have been specifically exempted). As regards participation at the Board level, the Administrative Ministry/Department concerned (in charge of the undertaking) will draw in consultation with the Department of Labour a list of undertakings which it considers would be suitable for introduction of the Scheme at the Board level also. All the State Governments/Union Territories have been addressed to encourage the implementation of the Scheme in the Private Sector also.

Exploitation of Adivasis in Trival Areas of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa

4914. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued exploitation of adivasis by the mine owners engaged in illegal mining operations in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to save the tribal workers from exploitation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

राजस्थान के जालोर जिले के भीनमल कस्बे में डाकघर भवन का निर्माण

4915. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जालोर जिले के भीनमाल कस्बे में डाकघर के लिए प्रस्तावित भवन का निर्माण नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) फिलहाल जालोर जिले के भीनमाल कस्बे में डाकघर भवन का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। नगरपालिका से डाकघर भवन के लिए भूमि खरीदी जा रही है।

Illegal Mining and Crimes in Asansol and Raniganj Coal Belt

4916. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable rise in the illegal mining and the crimes in the Asansol and Raniganj Coal belt assuming alarming proportions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has not been a considerable increase in the illegal mining of coal and the crimes in the area, as reported by State Government. However, some of the steps taken by the coal companies in collaboration with the State authorities to stop illegal coal mining are as under :—

(1) Regular surprise raids are conducted by the companies with the State Police to apprehend the offenders.

(2) Regular coordination meetings with the State Police and the Civil authorities are being taken to fix up measures to be taken to prevent illegal coal mining.

(3) Sealing of illegal mining spots and rat holes is done wherever possible by the coal companies.

(4) Reporting to the local Police whenever illegal mining operations are detected by the colliery management.

(5) Strengthening the security force of the coal companies by induction of Central Industrial Security Force.

Regularisation of Services of Muster Roll/Casual Labour

4917. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices, who have made regular during the last one year;

(c) the number of casual workers who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular, and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Details of Employees, Granted House Building Advance in Occupation of Government Accommodation

4918. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advance during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevent rules and regulations on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Details of Employees Granted House Building Advance in Occupation of Government Accommodation

4919. DR. A.U. AZMI ; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advance during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed.

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Details of Employees Granted House Building Advance in Occupation of Government Accommodation

4920. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKAYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) how many public servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advance during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations on the subject ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Number of employees sanctioned House Building Advance during the last three years.

Number of cases where the construction of the houses has been completed.
335

(b) Number of such employees in occupation of Government accommdation. 89

Number of employees who have vacated the Government accommodation. 7

(c) As per existing instructions, the house owning employees are eligible for allotment of Government accommodation.

Study of Processes of Production and Distribution of Power by D.E.S.U. Officials

4921. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back officials of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking went on a tour to various parts of the country and studied the process of production and distribution of electricity, etc.; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof giving particulars of officials and the amount spent on their tour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by DESU, the following four members of the Delhi Electric Supply Committee went on a tour from 11-1-1984 to 24-1-1984 to study the working of various State Electricity Boards/Undertakings etc :—

1. Shri Narain Singh Chairman
2. Shri K.S. Gujral Dy. Chairman
3. Shri Nihal Singh Member
4. Shri Y.D. Ahuja Member.

The following DESU officers also accompanied them :—

1. Shri K.L. Bhatia
Addl. General Manager
2. Shri M.K. Ahuja
Addl. Chief Engineer
3. Shri J.C. Malik
Secy. to Chairman.

Shri A.K. Jain, F.A.&C.A.O. and Shri P.P. Shrivastav, General Manager joined them for short periods i.e. 13-1-1984 to 15-1-1984 and 17-1-1984 to 21-1-1984 respectively.

The Group studied the working systems of Bombay Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking, Bombay suburban Electric Supply Ltd., Bombay, Govt. Electrical Department, Goa, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Calcutta and visited the places of works of some reputed manufacturers of electrical equipments etc.

The total expenditure incurred on the above tour was about Rs. 42,000/-.

दूरदर्शन द्वारा पुरस्कारों का वितरण

4922. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "जनसत्ता" में "घोषणा के तीन साल बाद टी०वी० ने पुरस्कार बाँटे" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इतने समय बाद पुरस्कार वितरित करने के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हाँ। वर्ष 1981 और 1982 के

लिए दूरदर्शन डाकुमेन्ट्रियों के निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता के लिये वार्षिक जानकी नाथ गौड़ पुरस्कार को क्रमश: नियमों को अंतिम रुप न दिए जाने तथा दूरदर्शन के एशियाई खेलों में व्यस्त रहने के कारण नहीं दिया जा सका। तथापि वर्ष 1983 के लिए पुरस्कार हाल ही में दे दिये गये हैं।

Grant of Medical Allowance to EPF Employees

4923. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India EPF Staff Federation (Recognised), New Delhi has requested Government for granting of fixed medical allowance to the EPF employees instead of granting them re-imbursement of medical expenditure to avoid large scale misuse of medical facility;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to allow the EPF employees to draw a fixed medical allowance:

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a final decision when other Ministries have already cleared the proposal; and

(d) the time Government will take to decide this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The matter is under active consideration and some decision is expected to be taken soon.

Safety and Health of Workers Employed in Coal Industry

4924. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether modern Coal Industry has proper training and educational programme on safety of workers; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve safety and health of workers employed in Coal Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve safety and health of workers :—

(i) Implementation of statutory provisions under Mines Act and Rules and Regulations.

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Safety in Mines and 5th Conference on safety in Mines.

(iii) Internal safety Organisations at Colliery, Area and subsidiary levels are functioning to look after the safety of miners.

(iv) There is gradual increase in the opencast methods where the technology is safer compared to underground mining technology.

(v) Introduction of suitable technology for exploitation of coal from underground mines with appropriate level of mechanisation such as longwall system, use of road-headers, sheareas etc. will reduce the number of men exposed to hazardous conditions.

(vi) Modern and efficient system of roof support in under-ground mines, particularly on longwall face is being used.

(vii) The existing workings and the entire system of production and despatches for improvement in productivity are being rationalised so that for the same tonnage

handled, the number of persons required to be exposed to hazardous conditions is sizeably reduced.

(viii) There are 427 dispensaries, 64 hospitals and 384 ambulance vans to provide medical facilities to the workers run by the Coal India Limited. In addition to this, the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation runs 3 Central hospitals, 30 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 1 allopathic dispensary and T.B. Units.

(ix) A large population of employees of CIL and its subsdiaries are now covered under the filtered water supply schemes.

Technological Obsole scence in Fact, Kerala

4925. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the FACT in Kerala is suffering on account of technological obsolescence;

(b) if so, whether any plan for diversification has been considered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Udyogamandal unit of FACT is one of the oldest Fertilizer Factories having been established way back in 1943. Many of the plants in this unit have out lived their economic life. The Government appointed a Committee to look into the diversifications of this plant. The Committee has recommended for setting up of a Caprolactum plant with a capacity of 50,000 tonnes per annum. The Government has since approved the project at a cost of Rs. 147 94 crores in April, 1982. The collaboration agreement with foreign consultants has since been approved and the project has been taken up for implementation.

देश में संवाददाताओं, सम्पादकों पर हमले

4926. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1981, 1982, 1983 में और, फरवरी, 1984 तक कुल कितने संवाददाताओं और सम्पादकों पर हमले किए गए और कितने मुकदमें दर्ज किए गए और इस संबंध में कितने मामले चल रहे हैं;

(ख) इन हमलों में कुल कितने सम्पादक और संवाददाता मारे गए हैं; और

(ग) सम्पादकों और संवाददाताओं के जीवन की रक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के०एल० भगत) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Increase in Employment Opportunities for Women

4927. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide for reservation of jobs for women to increase employment opportunities for them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of women employed in the

textile industry had come down from twenty per cent to five per cent; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) Reservation of jobs for women is not legally possible under the existing provisions of the Constitution.

(b) Statistics available with the Department of Labour do not show any decline in women's employment in the Textile Industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Settlement of Dispute Between Textile Workers and Mill owners of Bombay

4928. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dispute between the textile workers and the mill owners of Bombay has been resolved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of workers taken back in different mills which have been taken over and the names of the mills which have started production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) No, Sir. The dispute which exists is not legally processable.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Out of a total of 34,727 workers employed as on 1-10-1981 in the 13 taken-over mills, 8,902 workers have been taken back in 12 mills which have started production. One taken-over mill, namely, Kohinoor No. 3 which was employing 1,135 workers has not yet re-opened. The names of the 12 mills which have started production are as follows :—

1. Elphinstone Mill
2. Jam Mill
3. New City Mill
4. Poddar Mill
5. Poddar Processors
6. Kohinoor Mills No. 1
7. Kohinoor Mills No. 2
8. Finlay Mills
9. Gold Mohur Mills
10. Tata Mills
11. Madusudhan Mills
12. Sitaram Mills.

Export and Import of Films

4929. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films imported and exported by India during the current financial year;

(b) the names of countries from whom these films were imported and to whom exported;

(c) the total income earned due to export of films;

(d) whether it is a fact that according to the existing import-export policy, the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) has a proposal to appoint agents for all imports and export of films; and

(e) if so, to what extent the policy of cultural exchange of films with foreign countries, is likely to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS (SHRI H.K.L.

BHAGAT) ; (a) 94 foreign films were imported and 1253 films were exported by India during the current financial year upto the end of February, 1984.

(b) Films were imported from USA, USSR, UK, Hong Kong and Italy. The names of the countries to whom Indian films were exported are given in the attached statement.

(c) The total earnable income from canlised export of films mentioned at (a) above is Rs. 1048.91 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Names of countries to which Indian films were exported during the period April, 1983 to January, 1984.

1. Fiji
2. Sanna
3. Egypt
4. Indonesia
5. Gambia
6. Trinidad
7. Morocco
8. Dubai
9. Djibouti
10. West Germany
11. Iran
12. Hungary
13. Sri Lanka
14. Tanzania
15. U.S.A.
16. Syria
17. Maldive
18. Canada
19. Jardan
20. Singapore
21. Malaysia
22. Libya
23. Mauritius
24. Nigeria
25. Japan
26. U.K.
27. Gibralter
28. Sultan-e-Oman
29. Muscat
30. Peru
31. Abu Dhabi
32. Lebanon
33. U.S.S.R.
34. Burma
35. Switzerland
36. Hong Kong
37. Iraq
38. Zanzibar
39. Sudan
40. Algeria
41. Liberia
42. Turkey
43. Barbados
44. Baharain
45. Surinam
46. Yemen
47. Bulgaria
48. Ghana
49. Australia
50. China
51. France

नवीनतम कुंजी पटल को बोर्ड टाइपराटरों पर प्रशिक्षण के लिए आशुलिपि विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा पाठ्य पुस्तक निर्धारित करना।

4930. **श्री केशवराव पारधी** : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा 1981 में गठित आशुलिपि विशेषज्ञ समिति ने नवीनतम कुंजी-पटल के टाइपराइटरों पर प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए जो पुस्तक निर्धारित की है वह 1976 से पहले के कुंजी-पटल के आधार पर तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या नवीनतम कुंजी-पटल पर आधारित कोई पुस्तक महानिदेशालय को स्वीकृति हेतु नहीं भेजी गयी थी;

(घ) क्या यह कदम नवीनतम और अद्यतन प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उठाया गया था; और

(ङ) क्या महानिदेशालय इस निर्णय पर फिर से विचार कर रहा है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बनवीर) (क) : रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा हिन्दी आशुलिपि पाठ्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित पुस्तकों की एक सूची संलग्न है।

(ख) इन पुस्तकों को जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया था व्यवसाय समिति द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) व्यवसाय समिति प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कुशल और सैद्धान्तिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के बारे में विचार करती है। इस समिति द्वारा अद्यतन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से, आवश्यक संदर्भ पुस्तकों की सिफारिश की जाती है और उन्हें बाद में राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है।

(ङ) जी, हां।

विवरण

पुस्तकालय हेतु संस्तुत पुस्तकें

1.	मानक आशुलिपि	राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार,
2.	मानक आशुलिपि की कुन्जी	,,
3.	मानक उच्च गति अभ्यास	,,
4.	देवनागरी टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षक	,,

संदर्भीय पुस्तकें

1.	विशिष्ट आशुलिपि कुन्जी सहित	गोपाल दत्त विष्ट
2.	नवीन आशुलिपि कुन्जी सहित	पिटमेन शार्टहेण्ड स्कूल
3.	हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षक एवं कार्यालय सहायिक	गोपाल दत्त विष्ट

4.	नवीन देवनागरी टंकण कला एवं टंकण कलागति वर्धक अभ्यास	आर०सी० कुठियाला
5.	टंकण कलागति एवं परिशुद्धता	पिटमेन शार्टहैंड स्कूल
6.	हिन्दी शार्टहैण्ड शब्दकोश [यदि कोई हो]	
7.	हिन्दी शार्ट हैण्ड मैनुअल एवं कुन्जी	प्रो० एम०पी०सिंह
8.	हिन्दी संकेत लिपि एवं कुन्जी	प्रो० ऋषि लाल अग्रवाल
9.	पिटमेन त्वरा लेखन	पिटमेन हाउस, लन्दन
10.	रिपोर्टिंग ऐक्सपिडियेंट्स इन हिन्दी शार्टहैण्ड	लोक सभा सचिवालय
11.	अन्य कोई पुस्तक जो अनुदेशकगण संस्तुत करना चाहें ।	
12.	हिन्दी शब्द-कोश	
13.	अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी शब्द-कोश	
14.	प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी शब्दावली	
15.	कार्यालय सहायिका (केन्द्रीय हिन्दी परिषद)	
16.	हिन्दी के डिबेट	
17.	सामान्य व्यक्तियों के भाषण	

Imposition of penalty by RPF Commissioner, Patna on Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj

4931. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, Patna had imposed a penalty on the management of the Vishnu Sugar Mills Limited, Gopalganj (Factory Code No. BR-192) for their failure to deposit subscribers' contribution along with the Company's contribution with Government;

(b) if so, whether a penalty has since been paid and both the original subscription and the employers' contribution thereto deposited with Government: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take under the law for this default ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) According to the Employees' Provident Fund authorities, a show-cause notice under section 14B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous provisions Act, 1952 was issued to M/s. Vishnu Sugar Mills Ltd., Gopalganj asking why damages should not be levied on them from belated payment of provident fund dues. The management have, however, obtained a stay order from Calcutta High Court restraining further action by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner on the show cause notice issued by him. No final order imposing damages has, therefore, been passed so far. Meanwhile, the management are reported to have deposited employees' and employer's contribution for the provident fund upto September,

1983. The position of payment for the subsequent period is being verified.

(c) Does not arise.

Measures to Increase the performance of State Electricity Boards

4932. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to increase the performance of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the various measures taken therefor, and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for overall performance of State Electricity Boards. The Central Government have also been reviewing the performance of State Electricity Boards periodically. The following steps have been taken for bringing improvement in the performance of State Electricity Boards :—

(i) Suitable guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards for bringing improvement in their management including project management practices, financial and operational performances, training of personnel, etc.

(ii) The monitoring of the power projects have been considerably stepped up for expediting commissioning of new projects.

(iii) Guidelines have been issued to the Boards to reduce transmission and distribution losses.

(iv) State Electricity Boards have been requested to improve their inventory controls.

(v) State Electricity Boards have been requested to include fuel cost adjustment clause in their tariffs.

(vi) A number of steps have been taken to improve the performance of thermal power stations. These steps include :—

(a) Assistance to SEBs to identify the deficiencies in the plants and equipments; and assistance to prepare and undertake plant betterment programmes.

(b) Adoption of preventive maintenance techniques.

(c) Arrangement for timely supply of spare parts.

(d) Arrangement for adequate quality and quantity of coal.

(e) Training of operation and maintenance personnel.

(f) Arranging visits of Roving teams of operation and Maintenance specialists from Central Electricity Authority to monitor performance and to render advice.

(g) Setting up of a task force 200/210 MW units and 100/120 MW units to identify the deficiencies and to prepare programmes for achieving improvement in performance.

(h) Introduction of an incentive scheme under which incentives would be given for improved performance of thermal power stations.

(vii) Through the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1983, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been strengthened to stipulate that the SEBs shall adjust its tariff so as to ensure that the total revenues in any

year of the account shall, after meeting all expenses properly chargeable to revenues, including operating, maintenance and management expenses, taxes (if any) on income and profits, depreciation and interest payable on all debentures, bonds and loans, leave such surplus as is not less than 3% or such higher percentage, as the State Govt. may specify on their behalf, of the value of the fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of such year.

Worker's Participation in Management of Departmental Enterprises

4933. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for workers' participation in management will cover departmental enterprises also;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the management structure for departmental enterprises that is being contemplated by Government in the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The Government has recently introduced a new comprehensive scheme for Employees' Participation in Management vide Resolution No. L. 56011/1/83-Desk I (B) of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Part I, Section 1 on 30th December, 1983. The scheme is applicable to all the Central Public Sector Undertakings. Any undertaking of the Central Government which is run departmentally, however, will be excluded from the Scheme. This is because Joint Consultative Machinery is supposed to exist in all such departmental undertakings which adequately ensures employees' participation in management.

Study on the Impact of Electric Power in the Country

4934. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rural electrification had not benefited the rural poor and only the prosperous farmers had drawn advantages from it;

(b) whether the I.L.O. had conducted a study on the subject; if so, details thereof:

(c) whether any study had been made in India of the impact of electric power in the country; and

(d) if so, their conclusions and the steps being taken to benefit the poor from rural electrification ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) A news item has appeared in the Financial Express of 5th March, 1984 that I.L.O. has conducted a study entitled "The Socio Economic Impact of Rural Electrification in Developing Countries". It is observed from the newspaper report that I.L.O. study does not relate exclusively to India but all developing countries of the world. Copies of the I.L.O. study are not available in India as yet.

(c) and (d) Some studies on impact of electric power have been sponsored by the Rural Electrification Corporation which broadly covered the following aspects :—

(i) Impact of electrification on decentralised industries;

(ii) Cost benefit study on RE schemes;

(iii) Impact of RE on employment;

(iv) Impact Studies of RE Cooperatives;

(v) Studies on the impact of RE in drought areas.

Observations/aspects brought out in these studies relating to development/ extension of electricity to backward and underdevelopted areas inhabited by weaker sections are already under implementation.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has also carried out a study on rural electrification. This study on rural electrification indicates that as a result of rural electrification there is :— (i) increase in the number of pumpsets and area irrigated, (ii) adoption of high yielding varieties and improved seeds, (iii) widespread use of chemical fertilizers, (iv) plant protection measures, etc. The study also reveals that due to assured irrigation facilities cropping pattern has shifted towards more remmunerative crops. It further reveals that Rural Electrification has also resulted in considerable increase in reading habits, entertainments, sports and hobbies besides reducing draudgery of women-folk and it has also checked the migration of youth from rural areas.

Seminar on "Trends in Power Station Engineering"

4935. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the principal suggestions that have been made in the seminar on "Trends in power station engineering" which was held on 13 February, 1984 in New Delhi; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Seminar was organised by BHEL to get together technical experts from various organisations to discuss matters relating to future trends in power plant engineering. The main issues diseussed in the seminar included : technical merits and demerits of super critical technology for thermal power plants of 500 MW and above, two shift operation of thermal power plants, unit size of thermal plants, various aspects of installation of combined cycle power plants, and incorporation of data acquisition systems in power stations.

(b) The discussions will be useful in formulating future power development programmes.

Installation of Public Telephone at Keota Latbagan Post Office, Hooghly

4936. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the local people of Hooghly for installation of a Public Telephone at Keota Latbagan Post Office, Hooghly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Public Telephone has been sanctioned and will be installed shortly.

Details of Public Sector Companies Violating Provisions of Company Law

4937. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of public sector companies that have violated the provisions of Company Law during the past three years; and

(b) the action taken by Government on such violations ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) There were 851, 894 and 943 Govern-

ment companies at work as on 31.3.1981, 31.3.1982 and 31.3.1983 respectively. To find out the names of the Government companies if any, which have violated the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, reports from the offices of the Registrars of Companies, which are scattered all over the country will be necessary. The time and labour involved in collecting such information may perhaps not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to know about a particular Government company/ companies, the requisite information will be collected and furnished.

Targets Set and Achievements of Power Production During Five Year Plans

4938. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set forth for power production for each of the Five Year Plans from the first to the sixth and the achievement and slippages up to the end of 1983; Plan-wise and sector-wise (hydely, thermal and nuclear);

(b) to what extent, our hydel potential has been harnessed for power generation; and

(c) the reasons for not giving priority to the utilisations of our hydel power potential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHSI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The targets and achievments in respect of additions to installed generating capacity from the first to the Sixth Five Year Plans, upto the end of the year 1982-83, are given in the attached statement.

(b) The hydro-electric potential in the country has been assessed at over 75000 MW at 60% load factor, out of which about 20% is either developed or is under implementation.

(c) Due priority is accorded to the utilisation of the hydel power potential. However, its development is subject to various factors such as constraint of financial resources, inter-state issues, environmental and rehabilitation problems, long gestation periods, and dependence of generation on monsoon conditions, etc.

Statement

Plan Period	Category	Programme of generating capacity (MW) targets	Generating capacity achieved (MW)	Slippag (MW)
First				
(1951-56)	Hydro			
	Thermal			
	Nuclear			
	Total :—	1300	1100	200
Second				
(1956-61)	Hydro			
	Thermal			
	Nuclear			
	Total :—	3500	2250	1250

1	2	3	4	5
Third				
(1961-66)	Hydro	3200	2180	1020
	Thermal	3650	2340	1310
	Nuclear	190	—	190
	Total :—	7040	4520	3520
Annual Plan				
(1966-69)	Hydro		1810	
	Thermal		2310	
	Nuclear		—	
	Total :—	5430	4120	1310
Fourth				
(1969-74)	Hydro	3518	1057	2461
	Thermal	4766	2942	1824
	Nuclear	980	580	400
	Total :—	9264	4579	4685
Fifth				
(1974-79)	Hydro	4654	3812	842
	Thermal	7390	6390	1000
	Nuclear	455	—	455
	Total :—	12499	10202	2297
Annual Plan				
(1979-80)	Hydro	548	549	(+) 1
	Thermal	2045	1250	795
	Nuclear	220	—	220
	Total :—	2813	1799	1014
Sixth				
(1980-81)	Hydro	407	407	—
	Thermal	1825	1196	629
	Nuclear	455	220	235
	Total :—	2687	1823	864
(1981-82)	Hydro	725	380	345
	Thermal	2252	1795	457
	Nuclear	235	—	235
	Total :—	3212	2175	1037
(1982-83)	Hydro	4045	870	175
	Thermal	2437	2190	247
	Nuclear	—	—	—
	Total :—	3482	3060	422

Note : The break-up of targets and achievements in respect of first and second plan are not available. The break-up of targets for Annual Plans 1966-69 is also not available.

Proved Deposits of Oil and Gas

4939. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total quantum of deposits of oil/gas which have been proved off-shore/on-shore in our country ?

&

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : The proved and indicated balance reserves of hydro-carbons as on 1-1-83 were 527 million tonnes of crude oil and 475 billion cubic metres of gas.

Bogus Bills to Consumers by DESU

4940. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Nav Bharat Times' of 28 February, 1984 under the heading "Char Lakh Consumers ko bogus bill' in the capital;

(b) if so, the facts in detail;

(c) whether any measures/action has since been taken by Government to avoid harassment to the consumers of the part of DESU; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Area Identified for Energy Conservation

4941. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the specific areas identified for energy conservation;

(b) the steps taken at Government and quasi-Government levels to promote energy conservation;

(c) the fiscal incentives provided by Government for improvement in the efficiency of energy usages and technological improvement; and

(d) the details of the programme and achievement made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy has recently submitted its detailed report identifying various areas in the industrial, transport and agricultural sectors where there is scope for energy conservation. Measures have been initiated by Government to promote energy conservation programmes. The programmes include replacement of inefficient and obsolete boilers, improving the design parameters of energy consuming equipment, accelerated production of multi axled and turbo charged transport vehicles, improving the efficiency of agricultural pumpsets, production of more efficient kerosene stoves and wood burning wick stoves etc. Enhanced depreciation has also been allowed on notified energy conservation equipment and devices. Precise target of energy conservation has not been laid down. It is not possible to asses precisely the quantum of energy saved in different sectors consequent on the adoption of various energy conservation measures.

चित्तौड़गढ़ में दूरदर्शन सुविधाएं

4942. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के उन

भागों तथा शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक की ट्रांसमीशन की क्षमता कितनी होगी;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ऐतिहासिक शहर चित्तौड़गढ़ को दूरदर्शन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सुविधा को चित्तौड़गढ़ के निवासियों को कब तक उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) अल्प शक्ति वाले [100 वाट क्षमता के] ट्रांसमीटर जोधपुर, अजमेर, कोटा, बीकानेर, उदयपुर, अलवर, गंगानगर, भीलवाड़ा, खेतरी, जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर में लगाए जा रहे है। इनके अलावा, सूरतगढ़ में अल्प शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर पहले ही काम कर रहा है।

(ग) से (ङ) दूरदर्शन संजाल का विस्तार चरणबद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है। चित्तौड़गढ़ शहर में दूरदर्शन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में किया जाएगा।

Special Allocation for Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes

4943. PROF P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special allocation is being made to finance the Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes in different States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been fixed for the allocation on this amount; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Post Office in Every Gram Panchayat Headquarters in Orissa State

4944. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Gram Panchayat headquarters in Orissa State where there is post office, District-wise information thereof;

(b) the programme to open post office in every Gram Panchayat headquarters and when; and

(c) the total amount required for the purpose the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement-I

(b) Post Offices in Gram Panchayat Headquarter villages are opened subject to their fulfilling the norms are given in the attached-statement-II in a phased manner.

(c) Average expenditure per month per post office comes to Rs. 350/-. Total amount required would come to about Rs. 14,49,000 per annum recurring.

Statement I

(a) DISTRICT-BALASORE

Names of G.P. Hqrs. Villages

1. Khandipipal
2. Mahara
3. Mandarsahi
4. Kudimajhisahi
5. Dhakalpaharajpur
6. Sardar Bandha
7. Paikatha
8. Baniadiha
9. Jagatipur
10. Balikuti
11. Brahamanda
12. Casainpatna
13. Gopinathpur
14. Patrapada
15. Keshipara
16. Kalyanpur
17. Patripahal
18. Chitol
19. Baripada
20. Madhusudanpur
21. Manitri
22. Chandi Ghar
23. Gangadhuli
24. Ambrute
25. Erein
26. Nami
27. Belipokhari
28. Rajendrapur
29. Palanga
30. Karada
31. Bhagabanpur
32. Jashipur
33. Bhattapada
34. Shyamsunderpur
35. Barsahar
36. Rajnagar
37. Khandabinayakpur
38. Sudarsanpur
39. Laxmidasapur
40. Ayodhya
41. Kamarpur Lakharaj
42. Judida
43. Narsinghpur
44. Nijgarh
45. Talkika
46. Garsahi

DISTRICT—CUTTAK

1. Nahani
2. Shiapada
3. Dimiripal
4. Manikuda
5. Deulakha
6. Bangarakuta
7. Uttarapratap
8. Guapur
9. Malanandapur

District Cuttak—Contd.

10. Jhaikuti
11. Kamardihi
12. Dudhojuri
13. Sauri
14. Mahakalpada
15. Gajrajpur
16. Kalipat
17. Baraput
18. Similipur
19. Gopalpur
20. Bhagirpur
21. Jaranda
22. Kansarpur
23. Dadhiba Banpur
24. Nagari
25. Santharapur
26. Bagadia
27. Malasahi
28. Balarampur
29. Guhalipur
30. Nuadihi
31. Janakadeipur
32. Narendrapur
33. Aniapal
34. Bantola
35. Nagaspur
36. Rampada
37. Jodaban
38. Gobardhanpur
39. Ranagandi
40. Baragadia
41. Chrmuhan
42. Anaka
43. Radhadeipur
44. Chakradharpur
45. Avayapur
46. Charmuhan
47. Nathuabar
48. Dadakainchi
49. Narasinghpur
50. Bichitrpur
51. Erbank
52. Uparbanruhan
53. Maheswarpur
54. Kalupal
55. Khaman
56. Sadakpur
57. Tiliha
58. Douranja
59. Akarpada
60. Bihari
61. Oshia
62. Balisahipatna
63. Bandhapara
64. Chandibaunsmal
65. Katerabahal
66. Charpara
67. Koranda

District Cuttak—Contd.

68. Padhanpur
69. Gramandandipur
70. Ender
71. Kuapada
72. Jamadhar
73. Ratadia
74. Alapur
75. Gangarampur
76. Sangida
77. Desahi
78. Govindapur
79. Parkula
80. Patalipank
81. Bardang
82. Nanakanda
83. Anguishpur

DISTRICT—DHENKANAL

1. Gurjangaguli
2. Handidhuha
3. Bantol
4. Kankalet
5. Kanjara
6. Barsahi
7. Kadua
8. Baruna
9. Kamarachandashi
10. Jarada
11. Giridhariprasad
12. Kaintaigarh
13. Numakaposi
14. Dhaurapali
15. Baliamba
16. Ratanapur
17. Kandabandha
18. Mandhapur

DISTRICT—GANJAM

1. Talang
2. Satkutia
3. Brithapali
4. Ramachandrapur
5. Bagmari
6. Dayanidhaipur
7. Kaitada
8. Podadigi
9. Sanaramchandrapur
10. Kainchapur
11. Ramaguda
12. Kamaboi
13. Kamalakhyapur
14. Antigaon
15. Badagorageon
16. Chatrapur
17. Gopapur
18. Mathina
19. Sabilja
20. Manisingoi
21. Barpali
22. Sasan

District Ganjam—Contd.

23. Kharadabadi
24. Narendrapur
25. Jharari

DISTRICT—KALAHANDI

1. Tugasahipatna
2. Dhankasar
3. Legda
4. Bhabesiar
5. Udarsiung
6. Bargaon
7. Sariar
8. Bhaneswar

DISTRICT—KEONJHAR

1. Saharpara
2. Gonasika
3. Sibanarayanpuragoda
4. Badapatna
5. Saladei

DISTRICT—KORAPUT

1. Churabeda
2. Malpara
3. Bijapur
4. Kumuliput
5. Banuaguda
6. Donesgerpost
7. Adadural
8. Chilibeda
9. Shibapadar
10. Angula
11. Badapalil
12. Aunali
13. Andrahati
14. Manjgena
15. Kupumali Gam
16. Kimajhali
17. Indupur
18. Anlubhata
19. Dangubadi
20. Hatiskhal
21. Manti
22. Pindapadar
23. Mandigrama
24. Santoshpur
25. Kamara

DISTRICT—MAYURBHANJ

1. Gadialbandh
2. Banagovindapur
3. Paikpasa
4. Palasmunduli
5. Kulasila
6. Girighatia
7. Jharadihi
8. Kanki
9. Budoundu
10. Talapati
11. Dhangadinta
12. Jarada

District Mayurbhanj—Contd.

13. Jaipura
14. Mayudarh
15. Badamnand
16. Bankikola
17. Kunta
18. Badaharna
19. Keshadiha
20. Panapalaria
21. Palabila
22. Badbisole
23. Jayantipat
24. Dalipada
25. Kuchiladih
26. Brahmanagaon
27. Umadeipur

DISTRICT—PHULBANI

1. Mandaguda
2. Andagua
3. Kanuria

DISTRICT – PURI

1. Raibidhar
2. Kantiapali
3. Sumanasasan
4. Malatipatna
5. Gaudakera
6. Nuasamiswarapur
7. Dasbidhyadharpur
8. Kudu
9. Raikhandi
10. Mahua
11. Penthapara
12. Suaria
13. Chanipur
14. Diminiserna
15. Godabedput
16. Dakanda
17. Badala
18. Kendrapati
19. Naighan
20. Jalada
21. Meteipur
22. Saisasan
23. Patapur
24. Dendua
25. Banakhandi
26. Sutan
27. Badatara
28. Dhumala
29. Papatnaga
30. Hatasahi
31. Pamasara
32. Basuasahi
33. Gudukana
34. Agoma
35. Bhingapur
36. Pratap Sasan
37. Kurujipur
38. Dhapur
39. Pamplao
40. Padanpur
41. Pradhanasahi

District Puri—Contd.

42. Janoiapadu
43. Chanagarh
44. Benaparigari
45. Malipur
46. Jangiapadu
47. Pallatotapada
48. Bramhanapur
49. Kanapur
50. Nuagarh
51. Kautalabai
52. Sonamari
53. Nimkhasta
54. Nandapur
55. Tururaput
56. Deogaon
57. Durgapur
58. Khanguria
59. Dalaisahi
60. Pasioda
61. Bankoidesh
62. Khuntabandha
63. Durdodura
64. Meichli
65. Hokda
66. Belapara Patna
67. Gopiballavpur
68. Baricholi
69. Palharchounda
70. Baghuapati
71. Rabigudaia
72. Pantikari
73. Khamarsahi
74. Jagadebpatna
75. Kunjbangagarh
76. Manulakhanda
77. Kandhei

DISTRICT—SAMBALPUR

1. Kordola
2. Remedgopalpur
3. Ajitpur Sasan
4. Ghemupali
5. Kukudapali
6. Basiapada Camp
7. Kulcipada
8. Debadehi
9. Samdada
10. Kumbharbandha
11. Samarbaga
12. Bhubeta
13. Kundapali
14. Anapalera
15. Lenda
16. Budhapal
17. Goudsaguda
18. Saubaid
19. Dimirimunda
20. Halupali

District Sambalpur—Contd.

21. Larasara

22. Badaahiri Camp

23. Amlapali

24. Kandudanagarh

25. Khujurikhamar

DISTRICT—SUNDERGARH

1. Sola

2. Purukhapali

3. Bandhakesi

Statement II

Norms for opening post offices in gram panchayat headquarter villages in normal rural areas.

(a) If there is no other post office within the radius 3 kms from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

Opening of post offices in gram panchayat headquater villages in tribal and backward areas.

(a) It there is no other post office within the radius of 3 kms from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Proposal from Foreign Companies for Collaboration with Public Sector Coal Undertaking

4945. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received several proposals from foreign companies for collaboration with the Public Sector and undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Working Groups of Coal with some foreign countries have been set up under the respective Joint Commissions to provide a forum in which discussions on transfer of technology to modernise the Indian coal mining industry can take place. Such Working Groups exist for USSR, Poland, UK, France and FRG. At these Working Groups detailed discussions take place and the procedure by which foreign technology is to be transferred to the Indian coal mines are finalised. In the case of some countries, like USSR and Poland transfer to technology takes place through Government owned companies in these countries. In the case of other countries, transfer of technology is effected through companies like Charbonnages De France, Sorfremines of France and the British Mining Consultants of U.K.

Collaboration is entered into with these countries depending on the expertise available with these conntries. By way of illustration it may be stated that collaboration is generally entered into with the USSR for the preparation of feasibility reports of difficult mines and the supply of equipment; with Poland for shaft sinking and for assistance in operating longwall system of equipment; with France for the assistance in the caving method of mining; with UK in the supply of longwall equipment, preparation of feasibility reports and in the development of the Amlori opencast coal mine and with FRG in the technology for fast ploughing method of mining.

प्रकाशन विभाग के प्रकाशन

4946. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा 1982-83 के दौरान प्रकाशित किए गए प्रकाशनों का, उनकी प्रकाशन की तारीखों और उन प्रकाशनों के उद्देश्यों का, भाषा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा प्रत्येक प्रकाशन की कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित की गई और प्रत्येक प्रकाशन पर कितना खर्चा हुआ । और

(ख) उक्त प्रकाशनों की कितनी प्रतियां बिकी और उससे सरकार को कितनी आय हुई तथा कितनी प्रतियां बेकार चली गई और उसके परिणामस्वरुप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) (क) और (ख): सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा 1982-83 के दौरान प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों का भाषा-वार ब्यौरा, जिसमें प्रत्येक प्रकाशन को रिलीज करने की तारीख, उसकी मुद्रित/बिक्री प्रतियों की संख्या तथा उस पर हुआ व्यय निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण-I और II में दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय मे रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—8015/84]

पुस्तक वार राजस्व आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । तथापि, पुस्तकों और पत्रिकाओं की बिक्री से वार्षिक प्राप्तियां तथा एम्पलायमेंट न्यूज की बिक्री और उसमें विज्ञापनों तथा आकाशवाणी पत्रिका समूह की बिक्री से अर्जित राजस्व के वार्षिक आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-III में दिए गये है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT–8015/84] । परिशिष्ट 1 में उल्लिखित प्रकाशन बिक्री के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम समय के लिए रहे । इस लिए उनकी बिक्री का आकलन/उनसे हुई हानि का आकलन करना इस अवस्था पर संभाव्य नहीं हैं ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशनों का उद्देश्य है :-

(1) राष्ट्रीय गतिविधि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में देश के बारे में सूचना का प्रसार करना ।

(2) लोगों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों तथा विभिन्न मतों और विश्वासों के अनुयाइयों के बारे में अधिक जागरूकता तथा समझबूझ को बढ़ावा देकर राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के कार्य में सहायता देना ।

(3) भारत के जीवन और संस्कृति के रंग बिरंगे ढांचे के प्रति रूचि बढ़ाना और उसके प्रति आदर और सम्मान उत्पन्न करना ।

New Rural Electrification Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

4947. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted new schemes for rural electrification to the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of schemes approved so far; and

(d) the district-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted 273 Rural Electrification Schemes to the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance during 1983-84. Out of these, REC has approved 153 schemes during 1983-84. As the funds available for disbursement as first instalment of loan in respect of new schemes in Madhya Pradesh during 1983-84 have been fully committed under the approved 153 schemes, the remaining 120 schemes could not be taken up for sanction of financial assistance. Category-wise details of 153 schemes sanctioned and 120 schemes pending with the REC are given in the statement I to VII laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 8016/84]

पटना में इलैक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना

4948. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना शहर में टेलीफोन प्रणाली संतोषजनक रूप से काम नहीं कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि शहर के अनेक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का नवीकरण करने की आवश्यकता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबन्ध में सरकार की क्या राय है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार पटना में इलैक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन प्रणाली चालू करने का है;

(च) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(छ) वहां पर इलैक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जाने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) पटना मुख्य एक्सचेंज (यूनिट I) के उपस्कर की कार्य अवधि समाप्त होने से उसको बदलने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और उसके स्थान पर इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज लगाया जाएगा।

(ङ) जी, हां।

(च) पटना एम० ए० एक्स०—यूनिट I तथा पाटलीपुत्र एम० ए० एक्स०-II के मौजूदा उपस्करों को बदलकर इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज लगाने का प्रस्ताव है। इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज उपस्कर का आबंटन वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान किया गया है। उपस्कर प्राप्त होने के बाद संस्थापन कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा।

(छ) इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंजों का संस्थापन उपस्कर की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

Proposal to Shift Staff Working in ONGC from Madras to Vizagapatnam

4949. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is proposed to shift the staff working in Oil & Natural Gas Commission from Madras to Vizagapatnam; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the number of persons who are likely to be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA (a) and (b) : For reasons of operational convenience and economy, the Oil & Natural Gas Commission proposes to shift about eighty members of staff connected with work relating to offshore operations and support services in Krishna Godavari Basin from Madras to Vishakhapatnam.

Transfer of Telephones

4950. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a telephone subscriber cannot get his telephone transferred to some other place of his residence unless the telephone has worked for not less than three years at the old place;

(b) whether he is aware of the inconvenience caused on this account to the consumers who retire from Government service and shift their residence or who change residence for some other reasons because the telephone connections working in their names at the old place cannot be transferred before the expiry of three years and they have to surrender the same; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to ensure that telephone connections are shifted to the new residence of subscribers even though the telephone has worked for less than three years at the old residence ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : Shifting of a telephone in a multi-exchange area is permitted either if the date of initial application for that telephone connection falls within the date of release of new telephones of that category in the exchange to which it is required to be shifted, or if the telephone has worked for a period of atleast three years in the exchange area from where it is required to be shifted, whichever is earlier.

(b) The above rule is also applicable to retired Government officers.

(c) The Heads of Telecommunication Circles and Telephone Districts have the discretionary powers to order the shift in exceptional cases.

Documentary Film on the Life of Maulana Azad

4951. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering to produce a documentary on the life of Maulana Azad;

(b) the sources which the Ministry would use to produce the documentary; and

(c) the language in which the documentary will be produced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c) : No, Sir. However a film depicting the life and activities of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad has already been produced by Films Division in December, 1982. This film was released in the theatrical circuit on 17.2.84 to coincide with his death anniversary.

The basic version of the film is in English. However, it has been dubbed in various languages of the country.

Postal Communication between Mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands

4952. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints regarding postal communication between the mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the postal communication ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) The Postal Services between Mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands are satisfactory under the existing circumstances. However, there was one complaint regarding non-delivery of a registered parcel which on enquiry was found to have been delivered correctly to the addressee in normal course.

The Postal Services between Mainland and Andaman Nicobar Islands depend essentially on the availability of air services, in respect of first class mail articles and on steamer services in respect of second class mail articles. Some time ago the frequency of air services was increased and full advantage was taken of this to improve the postal communications. As and when the frequencies of air and steamer services increase, better postal communications are possible.

Closure of Eastern Regional Office of Films Division at Calcutta

4953. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Films Division is proposing to close down its Eastern Regional Office at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether he is aware that such withdrawal of an existing facility is resented by the film circles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c) : The performance of Eastern Regional Production Centres at Calcutta and Bangalore is under evaluation and no decision has yet been taken to close these centres.

Loss suffered by Pharmaceuticals Units in Public Sector

4954. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the pharmaceuticals units under his Ministry running into loss since they were taken over as sick units;

(b) the main reasons for the loss being suffered by these units;

(c) whether any steps have been planned to increase or diversify the production of these units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) : Three sick pharmaceutical units taken over by the Government viz. Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Bengal Immunity Company Limited continue to incur losses.

(b) Partial utilisation of the installed capacity due to various factors like market constraints, shortage of power, and need for renewal and replacements of machinery are the main reasons for the above units still incurring losses.

(c) and (d) : The Companies are taking steps to increase and diversify their production and sales and remove the bottlenecks in the utilisation of installed capacities and sales promotion.

Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited had undertaken expansion of

installed capacity of Sulphuric Acid, Alum, Dapsone and Caffeine.

Bengal Immunity Company Limited is setting up the project of 80 tonnes per annum of Chloroquine Phosphate.

Waiting List for Gas Refills with Gas Agencies in Gurgaon

4955. SHRI CHHANGUR RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the waiting list, month-wise, since October, 1983 for gas refills with the three gas agencies operating in Gurgaon;

(b) the details of supplies/demand and balance stock of refills with these agencies during the above period; and

(c) whether it is not necessary to have a complaint cell at Gurgaon itself in view of the increasing difficulties on consumers of Gurgaon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement No. I

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement No. II

(c) It is not administratively possible to have complaint cells located at each of the several location where domestic gas is being marketed. However, individual complaints are being attended to on a regular basis by the concerned Area Officers of the oil companies. Additionally customers service cells are also operating in Delhi where complaints can be lodged.

Statement I

Waiting list, month-wise, since October, 1983 till March, 1984 for gas refills with the three gas agencies operating in Gurgaon is as under :—

Waiting list as of	Raghu Gas	Anand Enterprises	Raj Autoways
October, 1983	2605	1553	147
November, 1983	2769	1125	985
December, 1983	1652	255	1166
January, 1984	31	69	1554
February, 1984	827	474	914
March, 1984	1298	336	NA

Statement II

Details of supplies/demand with backlog and balance stock of refills with these three distributors during the period from October, 1983 to February, 1984 in Gurgaon is as under :

Month	Raghu Gas			Anand Enterprises			Ras Autoways		
	Receipt/demand with backlog		Stock as of Ist of month	Receipt/demand with backlog		Stock as of Ist of month	Receipt/demand with backlog		Stock as of Ist of month
October, 1983	2350	4725	450	1550	2337	293	2124	2283	12
November, 1983	4000	4870	5	1950	2320	9	1813	2651	49
December, 1983	4400	4700	160	2287	2200	4	2553	2534	96
January, 1984	3168	4300	350	1148	2210	327	1956	2344	230
February, 1984	3456	4520	27	2581	2250	2	2918	2278	124

Export of Fertilizers

4956. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for stepping up production of fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the falling demand of fertilizers in recent years;

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government; and

(d) whether Government also propose to export the fertilizers, and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) A massive programme has been undertaken to augment the indigenous capacity for fertilizer production in order to meet the increasing demand for fertilizers. In addition to substantial additional fertilizer capacity already under installation, it has been decided to set up six large sized nitrogenous fertilizer plants.

(b) There is no decline in the demand (consumption) of fertilizers. On the contrary, there has been a big spurt in the demand of fertilizers during the current year.

(d) The indigenous production of fertilizers is not yet adequate to meet the demand. The question of export of fertilizers would, therefore, not arise.

रांची में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

4957. श्री शिव प्रसाद साहु : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रांची में 3 जनवरी, 1984 से एक अस्थायी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है लेकिन इस प्रयोजन हेतु ट्रांसमीशन मशीन को आसनसोल भेज दिया गया था; और

(ख) रांची में एक स्थायी केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा और वह कब तक कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) रांची के उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर के 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Anomaly in the Prices of Petroleum Products

4958. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of anomaly in the prices of petroleum products in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The price of major petroleum products is uniform at all refinery points; variation at upcountry locations are on account of the cost of transportation, local levies etc.

Symposium on Minimum Wages for Agriculture Labour

4959. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether at an ILO symposium held in Delhi, a strong call has been

made for need for protection of wages in agriculture; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction/ policies/programme of action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) The Department of Labour in collaboration with the Asian Regional Project for Labour Administration of the International Labour Organisation and the National Labour Institute had organised a National Symposium on the Administration of Minimum Wages in respect of Agricultural Workers at New Delhi in February 1984. It was attended by the representatives of State Governments, eminent academicians in this field and representatives from the ILO. The need for protection of wages in respect of Agricultural Workers was emphasised in the Seminar. A copy of the conclusions of the Symposium is appended. The conclusions arrived at in the Symposium have been brought to the notice of all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for necessary follow-up action.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED AT THE NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ADMINISTRATION OF MINIMUM WAGES IN AGRICULTURE HELD AT NEW DELHI ON 7-9 FEBRUARY 1984.

1. Administration of Minimum Wages in Agriculture is not a regulatory but a development process and forms part of the larger and integrated effort for rural development.

2. Employment generating activities in rural areas outside agriculture and particularly in off-seasons are necessary adjuncts to this effort.

3. An important factor in improving the levels of minimnm wages in agriculture is the growth of the agriculture sector itself.

4. Special attention should be given to low wage and agriculturally depressed areas in creating additional employment opportunities and improving the performance of the agriculture sector.

5. Those States in which revision of minimum rates of wages has become due are requested to take expeditious action to notify the revised rates.

6. While fixing/revising minimum wages, the basic minimum needs of the worker and his family for sustenance should be kept in view so as to enable him to cross the poverty line; the prevailing levels of wages may also have to be kept in view so that the gap between the minimum wages fixed and the prevailing rates of wages is not unduly wide.

   Payment of atleast part of the wages in kind particularly in the shape of foodgrains must be encouraged; care must, however, be taken to ensure that workers get the wages in kind in the prescribed quantities and of the right quality. Such payments in kind should invariably be at the option of the worker.

7. There should be no explicit or implicit discrimination in the rates of wages for men and women workers.

8. Keeping in view the nature of occuptions and also taking note of the fact that the basic needs of rural workers are the same, there is no need for separate rates of wages to be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act for agriculture and other allied scheduled employments; a single set of rates would suffice.

In fixing minimum rates of wages special attention and consideration must be given to the needs of special areas like tribal areas, hilly areas, unir-rigated areas and the like.

9. The rates of wages prescribed and paid in employment generation schemes as well as in other public works should conform to the minimum wages notified in agriculture and other scheduled employments; Government Departments should particularly ensure the prompt and full payment of such wages.

10. Any attempt to relate wage payments to productivity in employment generating schemes as well as in other public works must not result in wages falling below time rated minimum wages; for this purpose, if necessary, notional time rated wages should be fixed where otherwise payment is of piece rate basis.

11. Reliance exclusively on the official machinery for the implementation of the minimum wages is not adequate.

12. Keeping in view the total inadequacy of the official machinery for the purpose of implementation and the failure of the related departments to actively involve themselves in this work, there is need for strengthening the inspection machinery. It is desirable that a separte cadre is established for this purpose. Possibility of incorporating these proposals as plan schemes at least in the Seventh Plan may be considered.

Adequate funds must also be provided for promoting education of and publicity amongst the agricultural workers regarding the minimum rates of wages and other provisions and for developing skills participation and for promoting awareness among the workers and for helping them to organise themselves. Publicity could be given through beat of drums, posters, cinema slides, radio, television etc. local folk media should also be used.

13. To ensure implementation, separate watchdog committees consisting of representatives of the beneficiaries as well as other must be set up at the village, block and higher levels for periodical monitoring of the implementation of minimum rates of wages and other provisions of the Act. The help of these committees as well as of voluntary organisations and social action groups must be mobilised in the efforts to organise agricultural labour and other rural poor.

14. Ultimately it is the inherent strength of the workers through their organisations that can ensure not merely proper implementation of minimum wages but also wresting wage increase over the minimum level from time to time.

Protest by workers in support of demand for payment of notified wages should not be seen as problems relating to maintenance of law and order.

15. Legislation on agricultural workers as has been done in Kerala may be enacted in all the States.

16. Penalties for offences under the Minimum Wages Act should be made stringent particularly for second and subsequent offences. The provisions in the law for claim petitions and for prosecution must be simplified. Burden of proof must be on the employer to prove that minimum wages

have been paid fully in time. In the absence of such proof, there must be a presumption of guilt against the employer.

17. Studies must be undertaken of various aspects connected with the implementation of Minimum Wages Act.

18. There must be a periodical evaluation concurrent with the adjustment for revision of wages to ascertain why minimum wages are not being paid and where it is being paid what effect it has had on the rural economy, what counter-vailing forces are working in the economy and how they can be counter-acted.

19. There must also be attempts to improve statistical information base and also steps taken for prompt and full reporting of date which can be collected and analysed for meaningful policy formulation.

20. Correct and complete information must be collected on the modes of payment of wages in kind.

21. Urgent steps should be initiated for taking up the next Rural Labour Enquiry, as the last survey relates to 1974-75; such surveys should, preferably, be repeated every five years. Studies must be initiated to obtain, on a continuing basis, date regarding wage distribution, as averages at the district and State levels will now show the percentage of workers who receive wages below and above the notified levels and the extent of such deviations.

22. As fixation of minimum wages will be related to the basic needs of the workers, these needs will have to be identified and quantified and arrangements made for collection of prices in respect of the relevant items. Pending detailed investigation, a suggestion was made that the basket adopted for constructing the 'Agricultural Workers Index and an average of two workers in a family of five may be adopted. As consumption expenditure of the lower dociles of the population shows that 50% of their expenditure is on cereals, the minimum wage can be fixed at twice the price of the appropriate quantity of cereals required to get the necessary calorific value.

23. Creation of social awareness among the rural people about their rights and obligations is an important element in the administration of minimum wages. There could be different approaches to this objective, namely, rural camps, workers education, publicity through mass media, etc. These are not mutually exclusive and could be developed concurrently. It is, however, important that these programmes may not be effective unless proper, methods and techniques are adopted. Adequate attention should be given to the development of the appropriate methods and techniques through theorotical exercises and experimental projects and the functionaries employed in these activities should be properly trained therein.

Leakages and Breaches on 20 KM. Long Trunk-pipeline Near Kalol in Gujarat

4960. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about 25 January, 1984 the Oil and Natural Gas Commission discovered leakages and breaches on the 20 km. long trunk pipelines near Kalol in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 300 tonnes of crude oil has thus been wasted;

(c) the estimated loss in rupees of the crude oil thus stolen and leaked out;

(d) whether the ONGC has probed into the involvement of production and security guards of the ONGC and the oil-thieves;

(e) if so, the results thereof;

(f) the number of oil-thefts and pipeline breaches reported during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 and the action taken against the culprits; and

(g) the steps to be taken by ONGC to guard the pipelines and prevent future of oil and breaches in the pipelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) On the night of 26th January, 1984, ONGC received a message about leakage in the oil pipeline in the Kalol area.

(b) The spillage due to leakage was around 50 cubic meters of which 27 cubic meters was recovered.

(c) The loss due to leakage in pipeline will be about Rs. 18,850/-.

(d) and (e) The matter was reported to the police and is under investigation.

(f) Yearwise number of cases of oil theft registered with police are as under :—

Year	No. of oil thefts reported
1980	13
1981	50
1982	31
1983	20
Total	114

Of these cases 14 have resulted in acquittal 12 in conviction, 44 are pending trial in court, 34 were closed by police and the remaining 10 are under investigation.

(g) Some of the steps taken are :—

(i) intensifying petrolling by ONGC, BSF, Gujarat police in the area.

(ii) utilising services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dal.

(iii) deployment of SRP to check vehicles at junctions and approach roads to oil fields.

(iv) decision to introduce CISF in the ONGC area of operations.

Restoration of Tax Facility in Kumher Telephone Exchange of Bharatpur District, Rajasthan

4961. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the TAX facility in Kumher Telephone Exchange of Bharatpur District in Rajasthan which was withdrawn, has been restored; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Kumher has an operator dialling circuit to Bharatpur and access via Bharatpur to Jaipur TAX is not to be permitted in such cases. The traffic from Kumher manual Exchange is mainly to Bharatpur and its outlying areas and no connection to Jaipur TAX is justified on the basis of traffic.

Recognition of Installed Capacities and Re-endorsement of Capacity of Drug Companies

4962. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether DGTD representative, while agreeing to the recognition of installed capacities of Drug Companies specifically confirmed that the capacities installed are not unauthorised and illegal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that production is also monitored by his Ministry, and if so, what relation clearance of imports of capital goods by DGTD had with the recognition of installed capacities; and

(c) the number of cases in which re-endorsement of capacity has been allowed in 1982 and 1983 Policy respect of 29 applications which were rejected or closed under 1980 Policy and the details of items applied for under 1980 and 1982/83 policies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The verification of plant and machinery contsmplated under the scheme of recognition of installed capacity under the August, 1980 Scheme is for the purpose of assessing the productive installed capacity. The representative of the DGTD was associated in the processing of the applications under the August 1980 Scheme as DGTD monitors production in the organised sector and processes applications for import of capital goods. Import of capital goods also has a bearing on the productive installed capacity.

(c) Out of 29 rejected/closed applications received from 27 companies under August, 1980 policy, the facility of re-endorsement of capacities was allowed in 15 cases under April 1982 Policy and two cases under April 1983 Policy. These 17 cases belong to 15 companies whose names are given in the attached Statement. The companies had applied for recognition of installed capacities under 1980 Scheme in respect of their total manufacturing activities in the drug field. The details of items for which re-endorsement of capacities have been granted to these companies under April 1982 Scheme and 1983 Scheme have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 675 answered on 28th February, 1984.

Statement

S. No.	Name af the Company.
1.	M/s Themis Chemicals Ltd.
2.	M/s Cibatul Ltd.
3.	M/s Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
4.	M/s Uni-Sankyo Ltd.
5.	M/s Alkali Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd.
6.	M/s Fairdeal Corporation
7.	M/s Pharmaceuticals Capsules.
8.	M/s Abbott Labs.
9.	M/s German Remedies Ltd.
10.	M/s Ranbaxy Labs.
11.	M/s Searile (India) Ltd.
12.	M/s Synbiotics Ltd.
13.	M/s Reckitt & Colman Ltd.
14.	M/s CIPLA.
15.	M/s Standard Pharma.

Discontentment Among Workers of Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

4963. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Ministr of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious discontentment among the labourers in Gorumahishani, Suleipat and Badam Pahad iron ore mines in Mayurbhanj District in Orissa;

(b) if so, the main reasons of the labour discontentment in those iron ore mines; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to sort out the disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) No complaint has been received from the workers or Unions concerned.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Polish Offer of a Thermal Plant in Exchange of Tea, Oil Cakes and Mica

4964. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Poland has offered thermal power plant to India in exchange of traditional items such as tea, oil cakes and mica;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the offer of thermal plant made by Poland; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) Poland has offered to supply power equipment for Mejia thermal power station on barter basis in exchange for any item that might be mutually agreed upon. Mejia thermal power station has not yet been sanctioned. India has considerable manufacturing capability of power equipment. There is no proposal at this stage to import the equipment from poland.

Supply of LPG in Gujarat

4965. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had represented to him sometime during July, 1983 to supply adequate number of LPG cylinders to Koyali Refinery to meet the State's need of 7,500 number of cylinders per day;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that in spite of repeated requests by State Government, Gujarat could not get more than 60 per cent of the monthly requirements of gas cylinders since October, 1983 till January 1984, resulting in long waiting period of 3 to 4 weeks for customers to get the refills; and

(c) if so, the measures to be taken to improve the deterioroting supply position of LPG refills in Gujarat to cope with their fuel requirements in the coming month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On account of the devastating fire at Shakurbasti in May, 1983, teething problems at Koyali bottling plant and localised industrial relations problems, there was some backlog in certain locations of Gujarat. Steps have been taken to augment supplies to markets in Gujarat and 8775 cylinders per day were supplied in February 1984. Efforts are being made to step up supply further and to meet that full requirement.

Re-endorsed Capacity for Ampicillin and Ethambutol

4966. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that re-endorsed capacity for Ampicillin and

Ethambutol during last three years has neither been physically verified nor audited;

(b) the details of source of finance additional machinery that has been purchased and installed which has led to excess capacity regularisation in each ecasduring the last three years;

(c) the effect of these excess capacity regularisations on small scale units manufacturing the above products in the country; and

(d) the extent in value by which the organised sector units have gained in each item on formulations manufactured by them vis-a-vis prevailing market prices of these products ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The facility of re-endorsement is not available for industries reserved for small scale sector. As Ampicillin and Ethambutol are not reserved for small scale sector, units in the organised sector manufacturing these two products are eligible for re-endorsement. Re-endorsement of capacities in respect of Ampicillin and Ethambutol has been allowed under April 1982 and April 1983 policies which provide for re-endorsement of capacities based on production performance but do not provides for prior verification of installed plant and machinery. Therefore, the details regarding sources of finance etc. are not available. Production of these two drugs has increased in the small scale sector during the last 2-3 years.

Deputing of Central Teams in the Areas where Migrant Labour are Denied Facilities

4967. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to depute Central teams to the areas where migrant labour are denied facilities as required by law; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Government has constituted two Joint Study teams in November, 1982 with representatives of the Central as well as the State Governmentt as per details in the attached Statement to make on the spot study of the problems of migrant labour in respect of which specific complaints hove been received and to carry out general inspection with a view to redressing the other grievances of the migrant workers on the spot, if any.

Statement

Composition of Joint Study Team No. 1

1.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay.	Member-Convener
2.	Representative nominated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.	Member
3.	Representative nominated by the Government of Maharashtra.	Member
4.	Representative nominated by the Government of Gujarat.	Member

Composition of Joint Study Team No. 2

1.	Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh.	Member-Convener
2.	Representative nominated by the Government of Bihar.	Member
3.	Representative nominated by the Government of Orissa.	-do-
4.	Representative nominated by the Government of Rajasthan.	-do-
5.	Representative nominated by the Government of Punjab.	-do-
6.	Representative nominated by the Government of Haryana.	-do-
7.	Representative nominated by the Government of Himachal Pradesh.	-do-
8.	Representative nominated by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.	-do-
9.	Representative nominated by the Government of West Bengal.	-do-
10.	Representative nominated by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.	-do-
11.	Representative nominated by the Delhi Administration.	-do-

Communication Facility in Guhar Taluka of Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

4968. SHRI DAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Communication facilities such as P.C.O. Sub-post offices, Branch post office in Guhar Taluka, in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, are too inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide more communication facilities in this Taluka ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The three Category Stations, in Guhar Taluka which are entitled for Long Distance Public Call Offices on subsidized basis are yet to be provided with this facility. Postal facilities, however, are adequate.

(b) The Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices on the 3 Category Stationsnamely, (i) Pave, (ii) Tawasal (iii) Adur are planned to be provided in 1984-85. 8 Long Distance Public

Telephones are proposed to be opened in Guhar Taluka under the 5 km. hexagonal revised policy progressively by 1990.

राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड, भटिंडा और पानीपत में सफाई कर्मचारियों को स्थाई करने के बारे में रिपोर्ट

4969. श्री एन० के० शोजचलकर : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड, भटिंडा और पानीपत में सफाई कर्मचारियों को स्थाई करने के बारे में गठित समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लिमिटेड में सफाई कर्मचारियों को कब तक स्थाई कर दिया जाएगा; और

(घ) श्रम मंत्रालय की 8/9 दिसम्बर, 1976 की अधिसूचना सं० 9-23013 (7) 76 को लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) से (ग) : नेशनल फर्टिलाइसं लि० (एन० एफ० एल०) ने सूचित किया है कि हरियाणा की राज्य सरकार ने पानीपत एकक के मामले को राज्य ठेका श्रम सलाहकार बोर्ड को भेजा है कि ठेका श्रम पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाए या नहीं। इस समय बोर्ड इस मामले पर विचार कर रहा है। पानीपत के श्रमिक संघ ने सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एक याचिका दायर की है जिस में ठेका श्रमिकों को नियमित करने की मांग की है तथा याचिका लम्बित पड़ी है। उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एन० एफ० एल० द्वारा नियुक्त की गई विशेषज्ञ समिति के निष्कर्षों को आस्थगित रखा गया है।

(घ) पहली मार्च, 1977 को और इसके बाद से ठेका श्रमिकों के नियोजन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से सम्बन्धित श्रम मंत्रालय की दिनांक 8/9 दिसम्बर, 1976 की अधिसूचना एन० एफ० एल० के भटिन्डा एवं पानीपत एककों के मामले में लागू नहीं होती, जहां हरियाणा और पंजाब की राज्य सरकारों ने ठेका श्रमिकों के नियोजन पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया है।

Adulteration in Petrol

4970. SHRI D.S.A. SIVA-PRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that petrol pumps adulterate petrol by adding kerosene and other oil; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to prevent adulteration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Various measures have been taken to check adulteration. These include :

(i) Instructions have been issued to all State Govts./Union Territory Administrations to intensify checks on adulteration of petroleum products in their States.

(ii) The Oil Industry has already adopted the requisite guidelines on the subject of marketing discipline at retail outlets which, inter-alia, deal with the matters concerning quality control of products, steps to be taken to prevent adulteration and action to be taken against erring retail outlets/distributors.

(iii) Vigilance set up in Oil Companies has been strengthened.

A Petroleum Intelligence and Vigilance Cell has also been set-up for the purpose.

(iv) In coordination with the State machinery, regular raids on suspected irregular oil dumps, etc. are being organised.

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने की योजना

4971. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में समाचार पत्रों को अखबारी कागज की सप्लाई न करना

4972. **श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में समाचार पत्रों को अखबारी कागज की कमी के कारण कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और वे ऊंची कीमतों पर काला बाजार से अखबारी कागज खरीदने को बाध्य हैं;

(ख) छोटे समाचार पत्रों को इस समय अखबारी कागज का कोटा सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत):(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के 89 आवेदनपत्रों में से 72 को चालू लाईसेंसिंग वर्ष अथात् 1983-84 के दौरान 10289.30 मीट्रिक टन अखबारी कागज (आयातित 6684.49 × देशी 3604.81) का आबंटन किया गया है। शेष 17 आवेदन पत्रों के बारे मे पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है क्योंकि उन्होंने वर्ष 1983-84 की अखबारी कागज आबंटन नीति के अंतर्गत अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं भेजी है।

(ग) अखबारी कागज की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए हैं:—

(1) चालू वर्ष 1983-84 के लिए अखबारी कागज के आयात को 1,60,000 मीट्रिक टन से बढ़ाकर 1,80,000 मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया था।

(2) समाचारपत्रों की सहायता के उपाय के रूप में, हाल ही में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि जब भी किसी समाचारपत्र को राज्य व्यापार निगम के डिपो से सप्लाई हासिल करने में कठिनाई महसूस हो तो वैध अधिकार-पत्र पर स्वदेशी मिलों से उतनी ही मात्रा प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

(3) लघु और मझोले समाचारपत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अखबारी कागज की

हकदारी की पूर्ण रूप से पूर्ति करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम के विभिन्न डिपों में अखबारी कागज के स्टाक पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(4) राज्य व्यापार निगम से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कहा गया है कि 10,000 टन आयातित अखबारी कागज, जिसके अगले वर्ष मिलने की संभावना थी, को मार्च, 1984 से पहले ही प्राप्त कर लिया जाए।

(5) 1984-85 के शुरू के महीनों के दौरान आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए 54,000 टन अखबारी कागज के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का अग्रिम आबंटन स्वीकृत कर दिया गया है और तदनुसार राज्य व्यापार निगम को सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Industrial unit of I.T.I. at Mankapur

4973. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an industrial unit of the Indian Telephone Industries is coming up at Mankapur;

(b) the time by which the project will be ready for production;

(c) whether Government are considering to instal such projects anywhere else also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (III) at Mankapur, is expected to commence production in early, 1985 and the rated capacity of 5 lakh equivalent lines per annum is expected to be achieved during 1989-90.

(c) and (d) : Government have decided to set up another unit with an ultimate capacity of 5 lakh equivalent lines per annum at Bangalore under III. The unit will be set up in technical collaboration with M/s CIT Alcatel, France, the same firm with whom III has entered into an agreement for the Mankapur unit.

Increasing Price of Soda ash by Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.

4974. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of a fall, if any, in the demand of Soda Ash during the last two years;

(b) whether Government consider that with the fall in the demand of Soda Ash, the prices should have comparatively declined or, at least should have been stable;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd. have notified increase in the price of Soda Ash by Rs. 25/- per MT w.e.f. 15 January, 1984; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (:) (SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH) : (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any fall in the demand of Soda Ash.

(c) and (d) : According to the available information, M/s. Dhrangadhra

Chemical Works Limited have raised their price of Soda Ash from Rs. 2,020/- to Rs. 2,045/- per M.T. and Rs. 2,045/- to Rs. 2,175/- per M.T. (Basic Ex-works price) w.e.f. 15.1.1984 and 25.1.1984 respectively. They have attributed the increases to the increases in the cost of packing materials, coal/hard coke and railway freight. Other indigenous manufacturers of Soda Ash have also increased their prices attributing the increase mainly to the same reasons.

While there is no statutory control on the prices of Soda Ash, the producers do inform Government whenever they increase prices. The producers have been requested to give the details of the price increases to enable the Govt. to ascertain as to how far the increases are commensurate with the increases in prices of coal and other factors.

Power Crisis faced by Small Unit in Bihar

4975. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Government have fixed a charge of minimum guarantee on load of 4000 M.W. on industrial concerns when the generation of Bihar Electricity Board is not more than two to three hundred M.W.;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that this system is hampering the development of small and medium industries in Bihar; and

(c) if so, the remedy Government are contemplating to remove the difficulties in State like Bihar where the small scale industries are facing a crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : No Sir. Bihar State Electricity Board has fixed minimum guarantee charge which is calculated on the basis of units of energy and not on MW basis. For Low Tension Industrial Services consumers, the fixed minimum guarantee charge is calculated at the rate of 67 units per H.P. per month. The mode of calculating minimum guarantee charge is also dependent on the number of installations in a premise.

(b) and (c) The minimum guarantee charge of 67 units per H.P. per month can be achieved by any industry which runs 2.5 hours per day on the average, which should be minimum operating hours for any industy to be viable. Further, the Board is purchasing power from DVC, U.P. and Orissa State Electricity Boards to make available maximum amount of power to the small scale industries.

पवन ऊर्जा से ऊर्जा संकट का निवारण

4976. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पवन चक्कियों की सहायता से ऊर्जा संकट का निवारण हो सकता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऊर्जा के इस स्त्रोत के विकास के लिए कोई ठोस योजना तैयार की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक संसाधनों के विकास की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है; और

(ङ) ऊर्जा के विभिन्न उत्पादित बिजली की पृथक-पृथक प्रति इकाई स्थिति क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर)

(क) से (ग) देश के अन्य वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा स्त्रोतों के साथ ही साथ पवन चक्कियों

का भी भविष्य में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान होगा। पवन ऊर्जा के साजोसामान के लिए सर्वेक्षण अनुसंधान एवं विकास, प्रदर्शन और विस्तार क्षेत्रीय कार्यकलापों को सम्मिलित किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण द्वारा हाल ही में पवन ऊर्जा गुटका का संकलन किया गया है। सातवीं योजना के लिए अनुसंधान एवं विकास के महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया जा रहा है। जल पंपन पवन चक्कियों का विकास कर लिया गया है और लगभग 500 चक्कियों को प्रदर्शन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है। जल पंपन पवन चक्कियों के लिए एक प्रायोगिक विस्तार कार्यक्रम का विकास किया जा रहा है। सातवीं योजना के लिए पवन ऊर्जा के साजोसामान के लिए अधिक व्यापक कार्यक्रम की तैयारी की जा रही हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्त्रोतों के विकास की तुलनात्मक स्थिति विभिन्न घटकों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे क्षेत्र, फीडस्टाक की उपलब्धता एवं लागत प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रकार एवं मापन और अन्त तक प्रयोग। इस प्रकार ऊर्जा के विभिन्न स्त्रोतों से उत्पन्न विद्युत की प्रति यूनिट लागत क्षेत्र/स्थिति के साथ अलग-अलग होती है, सामान्यत: इनकी लागत पारंपरिक स्त्रोतों से अधिक होती है फिर भी आशा है कि आगे अनुसंधान और विकास तथा बाजार के विस्तार से ये प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बन जाएंगी।

Unsatisfactory Telephone Service in Bangalore

4977. SHRI T.R. SHAMMANNA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to his notice that in addition to the unsatisfactory service on telephones in Bangalore there are large number of cases of over-billing (including M.P.'s); and

(b) the action being taken to set right the defects of billing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : Telephone service in Bangalore is generally satisfactory. There were some over-billing complaints from the subscribers and all such cases are not large compared to the large number of telephone bills issued. During 1982-83 only two over billing complaints were received from two M.Ps. which were disposed of on its merits.

(b) The over billing complaints are investigated for the causes that result in excess metering. Wherever they are found bonafide rebates are given. Non-bonafide cases are rejected.

Oil Exploration in Mahanadi Basin

4978. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the year since when oil exploration work has been started in Mahanadi basin;

(b) the quantum of exploration work done in that basin; and

(c) the details of the production achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The ONGC has started Geophysical surveys in onshore areas of Mahanadi Basin in 1958 and carried out preliminary gravity and magnetic surveys in the area. By 1974-75 the ONGC had completed 1311 lines kilometers of the reconnaissance single fold seismic survey and 312 line kilometers of 6 fold seismic CDP survey. The data collected by ONGC was thereafter handed over to Oil India Limited. Aeromagnetic surveys were done by OIL in March/April, 1978. Geological seismic survey for area covering 3814 line kms was completed by September, 1983. The data is

being processed and is under interpretation to identify locations for drilling.

In the off-shore parts of Mahanadi Basin Oil India Limited had completed aeromagnetic and marine surveys in 1978. Four exploratory wells have so far been drilled and drilling of the fifth exploratory well is in progress. 4451 line kms of seismic survey has been completed. The data is being processed at present for interpretation and identification of more locations for drilling.

(c) So far there is no indication of commercially producible hydro-carbons.

Recruitment of Employees in Ramagundam Project

4979. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of personnel working under different cadres in N.T.P.C. Ramagundam Project in Andhra Pradesh and the number of local persons employed as against total employees;

(b) the method and procedure adopted for recruitment of employees under different cadres in this unit; and

(c) whether enquiry was held into the allegations of organized racket of bogus persons getting jobs in the name of deceased candidates and other malpractices is securing employment and the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The number of local persons (belonging to Andhra Pradesh) employed in Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation is 1175 as against the total employees strength of 1447. Their cadre-wise break-up is as given below :—

Cadre	Total No. of employees	No. of local employees
Works-men	840	821
Supervisors	246	217
Executives	361	137
Total	1447	1175

(b) As per Government of India instructions, appointments to posts the maximum of the scale of which does not exceed Rs. 1250/- are made from candidates sponsored by the local employment exchange, except when the employment exchange fails to sponsor any names to suitable candidates. As regards posts in categories other than executives, which do not fall within the purview of above procedure as also those for which suitable candidates are not available from the employment exchanges, such posts are notified in the State/Regional Press including Employment News published by Government of India and appointments made from amongst the candidates who respond to these advertisements. Appointments to posts in the executive category are made through an open All India Selection for which vacancies are notified in leading newspapers on an All India basis.

(c) Government/National Thermal Power Corporation has no knowledge of any organised racket of bogus persons getting jobs in the names of deceased candidates and other malpractices in employment.

Employees under suspension in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation

4980. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2772 on 9 August, 1983 regarding employees under suspension in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The assurance in relation to question No. 2772 given on the 9th Augnst, 1983 in respect of the Department of Labour was fulfilled on 19th January, 1984. The information pertaining to the Department of Rehabilitation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कोटा जिले में कस्बा पुलिस थाने में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

4981. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या कोटा जिले की शाहबाद तहसील में कस्बा पुलिस थाने में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र पर टेलीफोन ठीक से काम कर रहा है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वहां टेलीफोन कब तक लगा दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, कस्बा स्थित डाक-तारघर में ट्रंक काल और तार भेजने व प्राप्त करने की सुविधा सहित एक टेलीफोन कार्य कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) थाने पर टेलीफोन सुविधा प्रदान करने के प्रस्ताव पर राजस्थान-दूरसंचार सर्किल में विचार किया जा रहा है तथा इसके मार्च, 1985 तक खोले जाने की संभावना है।

State-wise Share of Power Generation During Sixth Plan

4982. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the share of Tamil Nadu and other States in the assessed power generation during Sixth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The power generating capacity in Tamil Nadu and other States envisaged to be added during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Sixth Five Year Plan State-wise additions to generating capacity

	Target (MW)	Expected to be achieved (MW)
Northern Region		
Haryana	454	186
Himachal Pradesh	38	21
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Punjab	672	837
Rajasthan	496	356
Uttar Pradesh	1972	1112
Chandigarh	—	—
Delhi	—	—
Central	1540	1540
Northern Region (Total)	5172	4052

	Target (MW)	Expected to be achieved (MW)
Western Region		
Gujarat	1175	950
Madhya Pradesh	1488	1170
Maharashtra	2644	2662
Central	630	630
Western Region (Total)	5937	5412
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	1095	1235
Karnataka	1195	885
Kerala	125	—
Tamil Nadu	630	210
Lakshwadweep	—	—
Central	1520	1100
Southern Region (Total)	4565	3430
Eastern Region		
Bihar	725	615
Orissa	560	270
West Bengal	1368	898
DVC	460	210
Sikkim	—	—
A & N	—	—
Central	210	210
Eastern Region (Total)	3323	2203
North-Eastern Region		
Assam	408	328
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
Manipur	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—
Mizoram	—	—
Nagaland	1	5
Tripura	5	10
Central/NEC	255	155
North-Eastern Region (Total)	669	493
All India (Total)	19666	15590*

* This includes a capacity of 1750 MW, which is on border line with reference to the Sixth Plan period.

Advertisements in Newspapers, Films, Radio and Television encouraging Dowry System

4983. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that various mass media such as newspapers, particularly advertisements in them, films etc. are publishing and showing such things as are directly or indirectly encouraging dowry system;

(b) whether Government are also aware that even the public sector advertisements and radio and television are not free from this lacuna; and

(c) if so, whether Government will conduct an enquiry into this subject and take adequate measures to eliminate such things from the Government controlled media and also control the private media so that it is discouraged in them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) As far as advertisements in the official media are concerned, AIR and Doordarshan have been specially instructed to scrupulously avoid the acceptance of any advertisement which may contain the word dowry or any direct or indirect reference to dowry giving/seeking. These Media also invoke the Code for Commercial Broadcasting and the Code of Commercial Advertising to screen carefully all advertisement copy and suggest suitable changes before broadcast/telecast wherever necessary.

Apart from this, all the official media including AIR and Doordarshan, plan and put out numerous programmes in various formats viz films, plays, interviews, talks, discussions, songs etc. to enlighten the people about the evils of the Dowry System.

The Government does not have any control over the advertisements released by private advertisers to newspapers.

(c) The Government feels that self-regulation by the advertising community, increased social awareness, and adherence to professional standards and ethics would be an effective instrument in eschewing such tendencies in the print media.

Promotion for the Post of Section Officer in Information and Broadcasting Ministry

4984. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : the year upto which (date of appointment as Assistant), Assistants have got promotions to the post of Section Officers in the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers' Grade on regular basis is made on the basis of inclusion of permanent Assistants in the Select List issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. In this Ministry, the last Assistant so promoted belongs to the year 1972 in general category and to the year 1978, in the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category.

पटना टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में महिला टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की नियुक्ति

4985. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की 34 महिला टेलीफोन आपरेटरों को प्रशिक्षित केवल 4.15 रु० का भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनको "आरक्षित प्रशिक्षित पूल" में रखा गया था और उन्हें यह बताया गया था कि नये आदेशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और नियुक्तियां करना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह आदेश जारी किये हैं कि इन 34 महिलाओं की उनके प्रशिक्षण के पश्चात् नियुक्ति न की जाये ; और

(घ) यदि आदेश बाद में जारी किये गये थे, तो उन्हें नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं। उन्हें 2.75 रु० प्रति घंटा की दर से भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ख) जी हां, उनकी भर्ती 'आरक्षित प्रशिक्षित पूल' में की गई थी। इन टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की नियुक्ति भविष्य में रिक्त होने वाले पदों पर नियमित आधार पर कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गाजीपुर जिले में शाखा और उप-डाकघरों का खोला जाना

4986. **श्री जैनुल बसर** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिक संख्या में उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर स्थापित करने हेतु पिछड़े जिलों का चयन करने के लिये क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले को उपर्युक्त मानदंडों के अंतर्गत पूर्णतः शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त जिले में अधिक शाखा डाकघर और उप-डाकघर खोलने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) (i) डाक की सुविधा की दृष्टि से पिछड़ा इलाका घोषित करके, शाखा डाकघर खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदंड इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) ऐसे इलाकों में जहां एक डाकघर द्वारा सेवा प्राप्त औसत क्षेत्र/आबादी अखिल भारतीय औसत की तुलना में शत-प्रतिशत कम हो।

(2) जब जनसंख्या/सेवित क्षेत्र के आधार पर अखिल भारतीय/सर्किल औसत की तुलना में डाक सर्किल के किसी इलाके की स्थिति गिरी हुई होती है तथा इसके अलावा सर्किल के अन्य इलाकों में डाकघर वाले गांवों का प्रतिशत अधिक होता है।

(ii) उप-डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई विशेष मानदंड नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जिले में सामान्य डाक क्षेत्रों के लिए लागू मानदंडों के आधार पर ही डाकघर खोले जाते हैं।

Employees Provident Fund Arrears

4987. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL** : Will the Minister of

LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund arrears are reported to have mounted to Rs. 98.84 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and why no penal action has been taken to enforce the payment towards the Fund;

(c) the principal defaulters from whom arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding; and

(d) the action taken to recover these as 'land revenue' arrears and corrective measures being taken to set matters right and bring to book such unscrupulous employers who clandestinely plough these dues in their business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAM VIR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The arrears as on 31st Mareh. 1983 amounted to Rs. 98.84 crores.

(b) These arrears relate mainly to the establishments which have been closed down or were under closure, liquidation or in respect of which recoverics have been stayed by the Courts or which have become sick and have been taken over for management. Recovery and penal action as per law has been taken as indicated in part (d) below.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) As on 30th September, 1983, the Employees' Provident Fund authorities are reported to have filed 1,02,717 revenue recovery certificates against 63,168 establishments. Further, they are reported to have filed 1,10,365 prosecution cases under section 14A of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act against 22,644 establishments and 2604 proscecutions under section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code against 2047 establishments. For defaults by exempted establishments, prosecution under section 14 (2A) of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code have been filed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the establishment	Provident Fund in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
	UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENT	
	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	M/s. Azam Jahi Mills Ltd.	27.76
2.	M/s. Nellimarla Jute Mills	11.56
	BIHAR	
1.	M/s. Katihar Jute Mills, Katihar	62.21
2.	M/s. Bihar Sugar Works, Pachruhi	11.40

1	2	3
3.	M/s. Reliance Firebricks & Pottery Co. Ltd , Dhanbad	18,89
4.	M/s. Bihar State Co-op. Bank Ltd., Patna	.50.10
4.	M/s. R.B.H.M. Jute Mills	44.25
	DELHI	
1.	M/s. Associated Journals Ltd. (National Hearld), New Delhi	14.55
2.	M/s. Hindustan Samachar Co-op. Society Ltd.	10.70
3.	M/s. South India Tailoring House	10.09
	GUJARAT	
1.	M/s. Keshariya Investment Ltd., Baroda (Priya Laxmi Ltd.,) Baroda	22.07
2.	M/s. The Manekchowk & Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	18.68
3.	M/s. The Central Pulp Mills Ltd., Songadh	13.56
	HARYANA	
1.	M/s. Hindustan Perestressed Concrete Structure Pvt. Ltd.	27.18
2.	M/s. Gedore Tools India Ltd., Faridabad	19.73
3.	M/s. Usha Spinning and Weaving Mills, Faridabad	13.20
	KARNATAKA	
1.	M/s. Shankar Textile Mills, Devangere	14.99
	MADHYA PRADESH	
1.	M/s. Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	99.17
2.	M/s. Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	33.80
3.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	47.18
4.	M/s. Hira Mills, Ujjain	29.79
5.	M/s. Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills, Rajnandgaon	16.92
6.	M/s. New Bhopal Textiles, Bhopal	23.64
7.	M/s. Indore Textiles Ltd., Ujjain	35.76
8.	M/s. Raj Kumar Mills Ltd., Indore	13.61
9.	M/s. Hope Textiles Ltd., Indore	555.98
10.	M/s. Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain	590.57

1	2	3
11.	M/s. Bimal Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain	94.73
12.	M/s. J. B. Mangharam & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Gwalior	10.79
13.	M/s. Shree Sajjan Textile Mills Ltd., Ratlam	28.51
14.	M/s. Bilaspur Spinning Textile Mills Ltd., Bilaspur	13.34
	MAHARASHTRA	
1.	M/s. Hind Cycle Ltd.	108.27
2.	M/s. Ogale Glass Works, Satara	33.16
3.	M/s. Jaifabs Textiles Mills, Bombay	10.25
4.	M/s. Solapur Spg. & Wvg., Mills, Solapur	40.16
5.	M/s. Saksaria Cotton Mills	18.12
6.	M/s. New Kalser-I-Hind Mills	20.63
7.	M/s. Digvijay Textile Mills	13.55
8.	M/s. India United Mills	218.80
9.	M/s. Bharat Textile Mills	19.65
10.	M/s. Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay-11	257.08
11.	M/s. Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bombay-13	59.86
12.	M/s. New India Rayon Mills Ltd., Bombay-13	27.97
13.	M/s. Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd., Bombay	120.22
14.	M/s. Ellora Silk Mills	12.67
15.	M/s. Shivraj Fine Art Litho Works	11 24
16.	M/s. Jaur Mfg. Co. Ltd.	11.46
17.	M/s. Timbul Pvt. Ltd.	14.12
	ORISSA	
1.	M/s. Bisra Stone & Lime Co. Ltd.; Sundergarh	29.78
	PUNJAB	
1.	M/s. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	204.15
	RAJASTHAN	
1.	M/s. Jaipur Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Jaipur	17.44
2.	M/s. Mewar Textile Mills Ltd., Bhilwara	18.03

1	2	3
	TAMIL NADU	
1.	M/s. Kaleeswarah Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	13.36
2.	M/s. Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	26.60
3.	M/s. The Bharathy Mills Ltd., Pondicherry	21.62
4.	M/s. The Vasantha Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	22.55
5.	M/s. Sri Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Madurai	48.27
6.	M/s. Janardhana Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	13.32
7.	M/s. Pilot Pen Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Madras	12.18
8.	M/s. Textool & Co. Ltd., Coimbatore	11.36
9.	M/s. Tamilnadu Magnesite Products Ltd., Salem-7	17.38
10.	M/s. Sudarsan Finance Corporation, Madras-26	15.83
11.	M/s. Sri Hari Mills Ltd., Coimbatore	11.67
12.	M/s. Anglo French Textile Ltd., Pondicherry	31.20
13.	M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras	10.44
	UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	M/s. Seksaria Sugar Mills, Gonda	17.17
2.	M/s. Laxmi Devi Sugar Mills, Deoria	28.12
3.	M/s. Mahabir Sugar Mills, Gorakhpur	19.85
4.	M/s. U. P. State Sugar Corpn., Behraich	19.96
5.	M/s. U. P. State Sugar Corpn., Barabanki	10.41
6.	M/s. New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	36.02
7.	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	44.45
8.	M/s. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur	43.35
9.	M/s. Atherton Waste & Co., Kanpur	34.70
10.	M/s. Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras, Aligarh	15.93
11.	M/s. H. R. Sugar Factory, Bareilly	31.89
12.	M/s. Ajudhia Sugar Mills, Moradabad	10.53
13.	M/s. Tiger Hardware & Tools Ltd., Aligarh	210.58
14.	M/s. Jaswant Sugar Mills, Meerut	25.97
15.	M/s. Paniji Sugar & General Mills, Bulandshahar	18.52
16.	M/s. Nawabganj Sugar Mills, Gonda	82.42

1	2	3
17.	M/s. Electricity Distribution Division, Pauri Garhwal	23.28
18.	M/s. Punjab Sugar Mills, Gorakhpur	55.32
19.	M/s. Laxmi Sugar & Oil Mills, Hardoi	33.27
20.	M/s. Elgi Mills No. 1, Kanpur	32.73
21.	M/s. Elgi Mills No. 2, Kanpur	35.57
22.	M/s. Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	15.08
23.	M/s. B. I. Corporation	20.31
24.	M/s. Associated Journals Ltd.	15.85
25.	M/s. U. P. Instrument Ltd., Lucknow	20.86
	WEST BENGAL	
1.	M/s. Bertrams Scott, 24 Parganas	18.77
2.	M/s. Canton Carpentary Works, Calcutta	15.28
3.	M/s. Port Engg. Works, Howrah	11.50
4.	M/s Bengal Fine Spinning & Weaving Mills, Hooghly	11.99
5.	M/s. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Hooghly	32.67
6.	M/s. Bangadaya Cotton Mills, 24 Parganas	16.03
7.	M/s. Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Hooghly	29.94
8.	M/s. Rampooria Cotton Mills, Hooghly	83.78
9.	M/s. Sree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	13.72
10.	M/s. Central Cotton Mills	11.40
11.	M/s. Sarugaon Tea Estate, Jalpaiguri	10.50
12.	M/s. National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Howrah	28.24
13.	M/s. Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah	35.71
14.	M/s. Eastern Paper Mills	16.91
	EXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENT	
	BIHAR	
1.	M/s. The Motipur Sugar Factory & Cane Farm	30.43
2.	M/s. Rohtas Industry, Dalmia Nagar	107.00
3.	M/s. Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	11.43
	KERALA	
1.	M/s. Travancore Rayons Ltd.	54.01
2.	M/s.K.S.R.T.C.	52.65

1	2	3
	MAHARASHTRA	
1.	M/s. Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	20.73
2.	M/s. Model Mills Ltd.	10.47
3.	M/s. Finlay Mills Ltd.	18.34
4.	M/s. Gold Mohar Mills Ltd.	20.01
	UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	M/s. Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.	92.00
	WEST BENGAL	
1.	M/s. Samnyggar Jute Fy. Co. Ltd.	99.89
2.	M/s. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd.	80.00
3.	M/s. Angus Jute Co. Ltd.	80.53
4.	M/s. Titaghar Jute Co. Ltd.	143.22
5.	M/s. Naihati Jute Co. Ltd.	32.82
6.	M/s. Howrah Mill Co. Ltd.	104.30
7.	M/s. Kankinarah Co. Ltd.	72.55
8.	M/s. Baranagar Jute Fy. Co. Ltd.	89.12
9.	M/s. Nuddea Mills Ltd.	148.60
10.	M/s. Kelvin Jute Co. Ltd.	205.00
11.	M/s. Megna Mills Ltd.	250.00
12.	M/s. Gouripore Co. Ltd.	264.87
13.	M/s. Shree Gourishankar Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	76.00
14.	M/s. Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	85.18
15.	M/s. Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	49.55
16.	M/s. Shree Ambica Jute Mills Ltd.	147.97
17.	M/s. Agarpara Co. Ltd.	34.64
18.	M/s. Kamarhatty Co. Ltd.	49.46
19.	M/s. Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	158.00
20.	M/s. Dalhouse Jute Co. Ltd.	66.76
21.	M/s. Budge Budge Co. Ltd.	65.50

1	2	3
22.	M/s. North Brook Jute Co. Ltd.	115.02
23.	M/s. Khardah Co. Ltd.	33.32
24.	M/s. New Central Jute Mills Ltd.	207.82
25.	M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd.	94.76
26.	M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd.	58.70
27.	M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd.	27.12
28.	M/s. Hooghly Docking & Co. Ltd.	45.75
29.	M/s. Indian Paper Pulp Co. Ltd.	77.34
30.	M/s. Mohini Mills Ltd.	54.21
31.	M/s. Kalyani Spinning Mills Ltd.	45.99
32.	M/s. Mining & Allied Machinery Co. Ltd.	82.24
33.	M/s. Aluminium Mfg. Co. Ltd.	19.15
34.	M/s. Ramnuggar Cane & Sugar Ltd.	14.12
35.	M/s. Beni Ltd.	19.14
36.	M/s. Bird & Co.	11.11
37.	M/s. B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.	20.70
38.	M/s. Detta Jute Co.	50.00
39.	M/s. Anglo India Jute Mills Ltd.	44.00
40.	M/s. Naffar Ch. Jute Mills Ltd.	36.30
41.	M/s. Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.	13.00

C.I.L. Proposal to Restructure its Subsidiaries

4988. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has proposed to Government the restructuring of its existing subsidiaries with a view to improve their functioning and for more effective supervision of mines ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether it envisages any fragmentation of the existing coalfields in West Bengal ;

(d) if so, to what extent and the proposed changes sought to be made ;

(e) whether this proposal covers any of the mines in Orissa ; and

(f) if so, which, and the extent of the proposed change in set-up and functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

New Electrification Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

4989. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new electrification schemes are proposed to be launched in Andhra Pradesh under the loan sanctioned by Rural Electrification Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE ENERGY (SHRI (ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) REC has approved 124 Rural Electrification schemes in Andhra Pradesh during 1983-84. The approved schemes include 87 Special Project Agriculturc Schemes, 26 Normal Schemes and 11 Harijan Basti Schemes. Category-wise details of the schemes sanctioned are given in the attached Statement I, II and III.

Statement—I

Details of Special Project Agriculture Schemes Sanctioned by REC for Andhra Pradesh during 1983-84

S. No.	Name of Scheme	District	Pumpsets	Loan amt. (Rs. in lakhs) (REC+Bank)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kamalapuram	Cuddapah	400	39.06
2.	Pulicherla	Chitoor	600	59.84
3.	Nandyala & Atmakur	Kurnool	575	49.20
4.	Pethikonda	Kurnool	420	62.92
5.	Adoni Yemmigannr	Kurnool	490	60.20
6.	Sultanabad (S)	Karimnagar	650	52.998
7.	Sultanabad (N)	Karimnagar	500	43.675
8.	Peddapalli (S)	Karimnagar	500	59.731
9.	Gara	Srikakulam	440	58.38
10.	Nekkerkal (N)	Nalgonda	500	58.71
11.	Thottambadu	Chittoor	500	59.03
12.	Srikalashsti	Chittoor	500	57.20
13.	Peddapali (N)	Karimnagar	500	55.97
14.	Reppalie	Guntur	225+2 LI	47.68
15.	Padavoore	Nalgonda	400+6 LI	59.630
16.	Rapur	Nellore	600	49.64
17.	Singanamala	Anantapur	700	59.510

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Channakothapalle	Anantapur	450	62.11
19.	Dharmavarm	Anantapur	650	58.450
20.	Chandragiri	Chittoor	350	39.31
21.	Kamareddy	Nizamabad	80+1 LI	59.694
22.	Domakonda	Nizamabad	700	59.886
23.	Kapileswarpuram	E. Godavari	300	30.71
24.	Karvetingavam	Chittoor	550	59.99
25.	Armoor (3rd)	Nizamabad	900	59.91
26.	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	800	59.51
27.	Gajwel	Medak	800	49.53
28.	Ramayampet (2nd)	Medak	500	31.23
29.	Dubbak (2nd)	Medak	750	61.16
30.	Bheemgal	Nizamabad	1000	58.84
31.	Yelamachili	Visakhapatnam	505	45.82
32.	Sangareddy (E)	Medak	500	39.54
33.	Siddipet	Medak	800	60.24
34.	G. Nellore	Chittoor	600	53.24
35.	Narispatnam & Kotauratla	Visakhapatnam	250	23.76
36.	Chittoor	Chittoor	500	47.87
37.	Venkatchalam	Nellore	497+3 LI	40.93
38.	Kevur	Nellore	700	60.76
39.	Kodur	Cuddapah	600	50.89
40.	Rajampet	Cuddapah	600	50.95
41.	Bhimavaram	West Godavari	575	57.12
42.	Chinnagottigallu (W)	Chittoor	500	59.20
43.	Chowdepalle	Chittoor	500	57.05
44.	Punganur	Chittoor	500	57.66
45.	Chinnagottigallu (E)	Chittoor	500	59.17
46.	Tadipatri	Anantapur	1000	59.10
47.	Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	500+3 LI	59.66
48.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	550	58.66
49.	Maheshwaram	Rangareddy	500	39.98

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Koyyalagudem	West Godavari	300	31.92
51.	Battayagudem & Polavaram	West Godavari	300	28.94
52.	Hayatnagar	Rangareddy	250	21.72
53.	Ibrahimpatnam	Rangareddy	500	38.75
54.	Madhira	Khammam	400	39.99
55.	Khammam	Khammam	580	59.95
56.	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	600	49.39
57.	Karimnagar (East)	Karimnagar	750	60.45
58.	Karimnagar (West)	Karimnagar	750	61.30
59.	Gongadhara (2nd)	Karimnagar	650	60.47
60.	Manglagiri S/D Tedikonda	Guntur	400	48.97
61.	Chevella (2nd)	Rangereddy	650	61.26
62.	Udayagiri	Nallore	650	59.83
63.	Kothuru	Srikakulam	350	28.38
64.	Nakrekal (S)	Nalgonda	550	59.96
65.	Narsapur	Medak	950	59.62
66.	Tadikomda etc. Guntur Rural Sub Div. (4 blocks)	Guntur	160	15.942
67.	Bodhan	Nizamabad	1000	58.578
68.	Yellareddy	Nizamabad	700	59.654
69.	Bhimadole	West Godavari	300	36.09
70.	Chintalapudi (East)	West Godavari	400	58.19
71.	Chintalapudi (N)	West Godavari	400	60.87
72.	Chintalapudi (S)	West Godavari	400	44 34
73.	Thirumalayyapalem	Khammam	550	59.54
74.	Kanigri	Prakasam	500	60.29
75.	Satyaredu & Pitchatur	Chittoor	650	49.39
76.	Pithapuram	East Godavari	300	31.35
77.	Ramannapet	Nalgonda	580	56.85
78.	Kandukur	Prakasam	400	48.38
79.	Veligandla	Prakasam	500	60.07

1	2	3	4	5
80.	Tungathuruthy	Nalgonda	615	58.52
81.	Pulivendela (S)	Cuddapah	400	53.20
82.	Thallarevu & Samalkot	East Godavari	250	27.32
83.	Mothukar (2nd)	Nalgonda	560	57.06
84.	Medchal	Rangareddy	500	38.63
85.	Ghanpur (West)	Warangal	600	60.56
86.	Eluru	West Godavari	300	38.53
87.	Husnabad	Karimnagar	650	60.96

LI—Lift Irrigation.

Statement—II

Details of Normal Schemes Sanctioned by REC during 1983-84 in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Scheme Code No.	Category	Loan Amt. (Rs. in Lakhs)	Coverage	
				Villages	Pumpsets
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	010496	OB	37.22	7+60 (H)	27
2.	010501	OA	46.63	—	60
3.	010502	OA	55.20	1	250
4.	010503	OA	52.43	1	140
5.	010504	OA	34.95	0+31 (H)	70
6.	010505	OA	76.92	—	80
7.	010506	OA	54.93	—	60
8.	010507	OB	22.36	12	60
9.	010508	OB	44.56	28	80
10.	010509	OB	88.41	41	400
11.	010510	SU	69.448	31+34 (H)	250
12.	010511	SU (T)	71.94	93	14
13.	010512	SU (T)	32.77	49	30
14.	010521	OA	46.14	25	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	010522	SU (T)	40.30	52	—
16.	010520	OB	35.67	15	60
17.	010523	OA	81.47	—	127
18.	010524	OA	82.70	—	156
19.	010525	OA	74.30	—	91
20.	010552	SPI (II)	49.73	—	—
21.	010554	OB	22.92	—	50
22.	010555	OB	33.30	—	50
23.	010556	OB	69.39	—	200
24.	010557	OB	66.00	15+66 (H)	400
25.	010558	SU (T)	15.87	17+57 (H)	5
26.	010592	OA	84.49	—	21
	TOTAL		1390.048	387+248 (H)	2721

OB—Ordinary Backward Areas

OA—Ordinary Advanced Areas

SU(T)—Under-developed (Tribal) Areas

SPI (II)—Special Project Industries (1 & 2)

H—Hamlets

Statement—III

Details of Harijan Basti Schemes Sanctioned by REC during 1984-85 in Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Scheme Code No.	Loan Amt. (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of HBs
1	2	3	4
1.	017072	3.69	33 (HBs)
2.	017073	9.08	68 (HBs)
3.	017074	5.69	32 (HBs)
4.	017075	5.881	45 (HBs)
5.	017076	7.9406	62 (HBs)
6.	017077	9.76	46 (HBs)

1	2	3	4
7.	017078	9.84	43 (HBs)
8.	017079	9.89	—
9.	017080	5.1	—
10.	017081	6.14.	30 (HBs)
11.	017082	9.71	50 (HBs)
	TOTAL	82.2216	409

Gobar-gas Plants Installed in Andhra Upto 19:3

4990. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minitser of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of gobar-gas plants installed in various Districts of Andhra Pradesh upto the end of December, 1983, District-wise ; and

(b) the number of plants likely to be installed during the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) The total number of biogas plants installed in Andhra Pradesh during 1983-84 by the end of December, 1983 was 2957. The District-wise information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The proposed target under the National Project on Biogas Development for 1984-85 for the country is 1,50,000.

Expenditure Incurred of Setting up of Dandakaranya Project and Utilization of its Buildings, etc. After its Winding up

4991. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the setting up of the Dandakaranya Project, building of its infrastructure and on its maintenance, till date ;

(b) to what extent its objectives have been achieved ;

(c) the manner in which this project is being wound up and how it is proposed to utilise the various buildings, institutions, hospitals and other amenities provided in the project and ttheir capital outlay ; and

(d) the number of refugees who have settled in this project permanently and the machinery provided to look after their welfare in the post-winding up period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARAM-VIR) : (a) The total expenditure of Rs. 215.86 crores has so far been incurred on the Dandakaranya Project including infrastructural facilities.

(b) 25086 displaced person families and 4861 tribal families have been settled in the Dandakaranya area. The resettlement work in Paralkote and Kondagaon Zones in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote Zone in Orissa has been completed by and large. Infrastructural facilities like, reclamation of land, housing, roads, transport, irrigation, education and medical have also been provided. Resettlement of migrants and development works are continuing in Malkangiri Zone in Orissa. Tribal resettlement work is being executed through the State Government agencies.

(c) No decision to wind up the Dandakaranya Development Authority has been taken. However, as the work relating to resettlement of displaced persons has more or less completed in the three Zones of the Dandakaranya Project nnmely, Paralkote and Kondagaon in Madhya Pradesh and Umerkote in Orissa, it was decided to normalise the administration in these Zones and transfer the assets to the respective State Govts. free of cost. The fourth Zone namely, Malkangiri in Orissa and some other institutions would continue to be administered by the Central Government. Normalisation of the three Zones has been held in abeyance, till the matter is discussed in a high level meeting with the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(d) In the event of normalisation of three Zones, 25,087 migrant families settled in the Project will merge with the mainstream and will be looked after by the State Governments concerned.

Setting up of Coal Stock-Yards in the Country

4992. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd., has taken a decision to set up coal stock-yards at various places in the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this proposal and how these yards will be fed by coal stocks and their issue to the consumers—both bulk and small ones ;

(c) the extent to which this will help in casing the stocks lying at the pit-heads at present and ensure easy availability of coal to the consuming centres in the various parts of the country ; and

(d) the measuree taken or proposed to be taken to prevent pilferage of coal while in transit or from the stock-yarde ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEARTMENT OF COAL AND IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c) With a view to improve the availability of coal to the consumers, particularly the small consumers, Coal India Ltd. have opened coal stockyards in the major consuming centres in different parts of the country. Distribution of coal from the stockyards is made to regular consumers in order of priority and subject to availability.

Since distribution of coal from stockyard is in addition to direct coal movement by rail/road to the consumers, this would help in reducing the pithead stocks, and as coal will be brought nearer to the consuming points, the availability position will be better. The beneficial impact of opening of a large number of stockyards, in different parts of the country, is already in evidence.

(d) All care is taken to load the wagons upto carrying capacity plus admissible limit. Proper security arrangements are made at the stockyards and periodical stock measurements are carried out. Appointed agencies are made liable for shortage in transit and pilferages from stockyard.

Quota for Opening of Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

4993. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any quota for opening of Branch Post Offices had been fixed by Government for each of last three years, including current financial year (1983-84) for Himachal Pradesh, District-wise ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, names of Branch Post Offices opened District-wise during the period, number of proposals received for opening from each District and the number of proposals found justified but where

P. Os. could not be opened for want of required quota ;

(c) whether some portion of Bilaspur District is also covered by Chandigarh Postal Division ;

(d) if so, whether any proposals for opening new B. Os. have been received in this Postal Division during this period ;

(e) if so, details thereof and names of Branch Post Offices sanctioned and opened during this period within jurisdiction of Chandigarh Postal Division covering the area of Himachal Pradesh in Bilaspur District ;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The information is furnished in Statement I.

(b) The information is furnished in Statements II and III.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes ; Sir.

(e) Proposal for opening of branch post office at Majhari was received and a post office was opened on 27.6.83.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement I

Staff showing the District-wise Quota for Opening of Post-Offices in Vimachal Pradesh during the last three years

	Name of District	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1.	Mandi	1	6	4
2.	Hamirpur	7	3	2
3.	Dharamsala	3	3	—
4.	Kangra	—	—	6
5.	Chamba	5	1	3
6.	Solan	10	2	3
7.	Dehra	2	1	—
8.	Simla	12	7	5
9.	Lahnul Spiti	—	—	2
10.	Kinnaur	—	—	2
11.	Bilaspur	—	—	1
12.	Una	—	—	1
13.	Kulu	—	—	4
14.	Sirmour	—	—	2

Statement II

District	Names of Post Offices Opened in		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-14
1	2	3	4
1. Lahual & Spiti	1. Dhankara 2. Demul	1. Kordang	1. Mooling 2. Mooring 3. Hikkim
2. Kinnaur	1. Charang	1. Chansu 2. Shalkhar 3. Yuila	1. Ropa
3. Chamba	1. Greema 2. Kuleth 3. Paragla 4. Siura 5. Tundah	1. Parchhore	1. Gahar 2. Jatrun 3. Nayagraon
4. Mandi	NIL	1. Bandhi	1. Balt 2. Balag 3. Uperli-Behil 4. Sharhan-Suket
5. Kulu	1. Khokhan	1. Khokhnal 2. Panagan 3. Sharchi 4. Tung	1. Shirar 2. Soja 3. Shalwar 4. Anahn
6. Kangra	2. Lilly 2. Nahlna 3. Thehar 4. Kakrain 5. Nana	1. Kawari 2. Rajakhasa 3. Shri Chamunda Mandir 4. Gadrali	1. Biyara 2. Aghar 3. Kothi 4. Diggar 5. Kholi 6. Khabli
7. Simla	1. Gehan 2. Jabu 3. Jhokar 4. Kiarvi 5. Kandabarnoh 6. Paban	1. Dofda 2. Jhalta 3. Ratanri 4. Samra	1. Ranol 2. Kadiwan 3. Jae 4. Mundu

1	2	3	4
	7. Sainj 8. Seema 9. Turan		
8. Bilaspur	1. Kotla Brahmna 2. Suin Surhal 3. Harnora	1. Harlog 2. Hamboli	1. Dobha
9. Hamirpur	1. Balhuttap 2. Dungeri 3. Jakhyol	1. Nareli	1. Mansai 2. Amman
10. Una	1. Babehar	NIL	1. Samurkalan
11. Solan	1. Bharti 2. Bahaubighat 3. Surajpur 4. Killian 5. Ratwari 6. Badokri 7. Tundal	1. Bhartian	1. Kauri 2. Kwarag 3. Bhyunkari
12. Sirmour	1. Jarag 2. Kotribyas 3. Sharia	1. Kangahoo 2. Samra	1. Badol 2. Kotlapanjola

Statement III

Number of Proposals Received During the Year—1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of District	Proposal received	Proposal found justified	Proposal found justified but not yet opened
1.	Lahaul & Spiti	10	6	—
2.	Kinnaur	6	1	—
3.	Chamba	16	11	2
4.	Mandi	25	9	4
5.	Kulu	12	6	1
6.	Kangra	70	39	25
7.	Simla	40	21	4
8.	Bilaspur	29	8	
9.	Hamirpur	35	5	—
10.	Una	19	3	1
11.	Solan	30	20	9
12.	Sirmaur	25	7	1
Total		317	136	50

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh

4994. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some proposals for the opening of a Branch Post Office have been rejected simply because the population figures for a single census village were taken into account and not of the cluster of villages within a radius of 1-5 Kms. around the proposed site of the BPO as envisaged in D.G. P & T circular No, 40-3/79—P&T Dated 17/20.8.1979 during the last three years including the current financial year in Himachal Pradesh, which is a hilly and a backward State and where many Gram Panchayat Villages are still without even a single Branch Post Office;

(b) if so, the details of the cases rejected and the reasons for not accepting the population of a cluster of villages, districtrwise ; and

(c) whether all such cases would be re-examined in the light of the circular quoted above and sanctioned, if found eligible ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) As per prescribed norms, the population of a cluster of villages in a radius of 1.5 Kms. is applicable only to tribal and postally backward areas and not for normal rural areas.

District-wise figures of proposals not justified by population criterion are as under :

District Hamirpur	22
District Bilaspur	18
District Una	08
District Kangra	22
District Simla	10
District Kulu	03

(c) No, Sir.

Functioning of Telecom. Trunk Service in Himachal Pradesh

4995. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trunk calls booked at New Delhi for Hamirpur and other district headquarters of Himachal Pradesh do not mature generally in view of the deterioration in trunk services as for instance the trunk call for Deputy Commissioner, Hamirpur (H.P.) booked on 4th March, 1984 under ticket No. D-332 (from Ph. 388140) did not mature and had to be cancelled ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to streamline the functioning of trunk services for the district headquarters of Himachal Pradesh in general and Hamirpur in particular ; and

(c) the likely date by which the satisfactory functioning of the telecom. trunk services would be restored in this region ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) It is not a fact that trunk calls booked at New Delhi for Hamirpur and other District Headquarters of Himachal Pradesh do not mature generally. One trunk call booked from Delhi Telephone No. 388140 on 3-3-1984 under ticket No. D-332 could not mature due to no response on the circuit in section Jullundur-Hamirpur. This call was tried at 21-00 and 21-15 hours, by Delhi Trunk Operator. Efforts were also made to route it via the alternate route viz. Pathankot but speech was non-commercial due to which the subscriber cancelled the trunk call.

(b) Hamirpur is a manual exchange of 300 lines capacity. The effective percentage of trunk calls at Hamirpur is of the order of about 74% which is quite satisfactory. To further improve the telecommunications/one Radio System between Una-Hamirpur-Nahan-Chamba has been approved.

(c) The telccommunication trunk services are on the whole working satisfactorily.

Grant of Mining Lease for Coal to M/s. Gujarat Development Corporation Limited

4996. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Gujarat Development Corporation Limited, a public sector undertaking of Government of Gujarat, had applied for grant of mining lease for coal in Surendra Nagar District of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, when the application was made;

(c) the reasons for not clearing it; and

(d) the steps taken by Union Government to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Gujarat had requested the Central Government on 7.2.80 for grant of mining lease for coal in soem villages of Surendranagar District of Gujarat, in favour of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation.

(c) and (d) The Government of Gujarat have been requested to furnish certain details for consideration of their proposal. The said details are still awaited from the State Government.

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in Metropolitan Cities

4997. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of waiting list for the new telephone connections at the end of 1982 and 1983;

(b) the number of new telephone connections cleared or provided during the year 1983;

(c) the number of applications for new telephone connections received during the year 1983; and

(d) the steps being taken to clear the arrear of the applications pending for new connections in the country and particularly in the Metropolitan cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): (a) The waiting list for new telephone connections in the country at the end of 1982 and 1983 was 6.60 lakhs and 7.50 lakhs respectively.

(b) The number of telephone connections provied during 1983 was 1.5 lakhs.

(c) The new telephone connections applications received during 1983 are 2.36 lakhs.

(d) Additional capacity is being set up to augment the production of switching and transmission equipment, cables, line material, telephones etc. within the available resourses. New exchanges will be opened and existing exchanges expanded from the available equipment and existing waiting list will be progressively cleared by the end 7th Plan.

Development of Solar Energy in 1984-85

4998. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's policy in regard to developing solar energy in the country for the year 1984-85 in urban and rural sectors; and

(b) the amount earmarked for the year 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) Solar

Energy has following three areas :

(i) Solar Thermal Energy

(ii) Solar Cookers

(iii) Solar Photovoltaic Energy

(i) *Solar Thermal Energy* :

The Government's policy in regard to developing solar thermal energy in urban and rural sectors covers research and developmnt, demonstrion and extension areas.

On solar thermal R&D side including solar cookers well defined projects for improving efficiency and decreasing costs of the existing systems, and for developing new devices, will be taken up.

The demonstration side will include:

(1) pilot demonstration of the systems which have yet to be techno-economically established,

(2) demonstration of established systems in new areas where these systems have as yet not become known, and

(3) demonstration of proven systems in new types of commercial and industrial activities to prove their techno-economic worthiness.

On the extension side Government provides incentives for using solar thermal devices to individuals and corporate sector users. Besides, cost sharing for establishing solar thermal devices is being extended to State Government Departments and Public Sector Enterprises. The policy of strengthen nodal agencies in States where already established and to establish nodal agencies where these have as yet not been formed will continue.

The Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) for updating the existing technologies, prototype development and fabrication, system engineering, demonstration and field testing is being strengthened.

(ii) *Solar Cookers* :

A number of small and medium manufacturers have taken up the manufacture of Solar Cookers. Technical knowhow including drawings are supplied free to perspective enterpreneurs. Steps have been taken to develop close intersection with women's Organisation Voluntary Agencies and Educational Institutions for popularisation of Solar Cookers. Action has also been initiated to introduce solar cookers in the Nutrition Programme in the educational Institutions.

In the Rural Areas, Solar Cookers are being popularised through the District Rural Development Agencies and Agricultural Extension Workers.

Government provides a subsidy of 33-1/3% of the cost of Solar Cookers and its associated cooking pans, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150/-. Additional subsidy is being provided by some of the State Governments. These developmental incentives would continue during 1984-85.

(iii) *Solar Photovoltaic Energy* :

Government's policy envisages developmhnt of a comprehensive programme of solar photovoltaic covering R & D, demonstration and pilot scale activities. Demonstration of solar photovoltaic systems have been undertaken Government's National Solar photovoltaic Energy Demonstrations Programme (NASPED). This programme seeks to update the indigenously developed technology for solar cell production and to develop and desmonstrate a variety of photovaltaic systems. Many photovoltaic systems have been installed in different parts of the country. Government proposes to plan future activities including commercial scale production and widesprend utilisation. The Govern-

ment provides subsidy for the use of solar photovoltaic pumps and photovoltaic pumps and photovoltaic panels.

(b) The provisions made in the Budget Estimates for 1984-85 are as follows :

Item/Head	B.E. 1984-85 (Rs. in crores)
I. Solar Thermal Energy	
(a) Research & Development	0.40
(b) Demonstration	1.25
(c) Extension	1.00
(d) Training, including symposium/workshop evaluation	0.05
(e) Solar Thermal Energy Centre	0.40
(f) Solar Cooker Subsidy	0.25
	3.35
II. Solar Photovoltaic Programme	
(a) NASPED Programme	2.00
(b) Research & Development	0.85
(c) Demonstration	0.05
	2.90

Telephone facilities in Tribal and Backward Area of Kerala

4999. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any comprehensive plan to provide telephones in tribal and backward areas;

(b) if so, details of the plan and how far it has been implemented;

(c) the details of the programme carried out to provide telephone facilities in the tribal and backward areas of Kerala within the last four years; and

(d) the details of the programme proposed to be implemented in Kerala in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The telephone facilities are planned to be priovided as per the policy given in Statements I & II. Seven thousand two hundred and seventy five

Long Distance Public Telephones have been provided during the current Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 as on 15.1.1984.

(c) Thirty Long Distance Public Telephones have been provided in the Tribal and backward areas of Kerala Circle within the last four years.

(d) Thirty Long Distance Public Telephones are proposed to be set up during the next financial year 1984-85.

Statement-I

Revised Policy for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs)/ Combined Offices (COs) in Rural Areas

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I) has been under consideration of the P&T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P & T Board has decided as follows :

(i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annex. I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objected to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.

(ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas and as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.

(iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the post office, is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G. M. T. of the Territorial Circle.

(iv) The remuneration for the Non-Department LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to a maximum Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month, and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P & T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 Km. side), leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountanious regions, rivers, lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the

LDPT can be located my be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Km. accessibility objective has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio System with a view to implement the above decisions of the P & T Board.

The Project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

Statement-II

Policy for provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub-Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for Provision of Combined Offices
Will be provided progressivcly irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.	Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Snb-Inspector of Police or above,

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for Provision of Combined Offices
The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual recurring expenditure) in ordinnry areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of the ARE in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. Out of the way places.

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.	(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
(b) The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% ARE in hilly areas.	(b) The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
	(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation, power project sites/townships.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for Provision of Combined Offices
(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.	(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
	(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

10. All other stations.

Condition for Provisions of Public Call Offices	Conditions for Provision of Combined Offices
On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.	On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note : (1) (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village,

can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :

(i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters ;

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established ; and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

(2) No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Additional Funds Demanded by Kerala Tele-communication Circle

5000. SHRI A. NEELALORITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the additional funds demanded by the Kerala Tele-communication Circle from Posts and Telegraphs Directorate to continue with the inevitable works during 1983-84, details thereof; and

(b) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate has made some additional allotment, if so, details thereof and whether that is sufficient to achieve the target for 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Kerala Circle had asked for an additional Rs. 972 lakhs as indicated below:

Scheme		Amount in lakhs of Rs.
Open Wire and Telegraphs	...	50
Local Telephones system	...	667
Local Distance Switching System	...	49
Long Distance Transmission System	...	13
Ancillary System	...	13
Other Land & Bildings	...	49
Petty Works	...	131
	Total	972

(b) After taking into account the actual expenditure upto, January, 1984 and expected receipt of equipment and stores during February and March, 1984, the following additional funds have been allotted to the Circle :

Scheme		Amount in lakhs of Rs.
Open Wire & Telegraphs	...	—
Local Telephones System	...	460
Long Distance Switching System	...	20
Long Distance Transmission System	...	13
Ancillary System	...	13
Other Land & Buildings	...	20
Petty Works	...	131
	Total	657

Trunk Automatic Exchange Network in Kerala

5001. SHRI A. NEELALORITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exchanges brought under Trunk Automatic Exchange network throughout the country during 1982-83 and 1983-84;

(b) the number of exchanges brought under Trunk Automatic Exchange network in Kerala during this period, details thereof;

(c) the number of exchanges proposed to be brought under Trunk Automatic Exchange network in Kerala, details thereof; and

(d) whether the Nedumangadu Exchange of Kerala is proposed to be brought under this network; if so, the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a)

(i) during 1982-83 — 29

(ii) during 1983-84 — 24

(b) In Kerala State the following 4 exchanges have been brought under trunk automatic exchange network durings

1982-83 — Malapuram and Manjeri

1983-84 — Adoor and Kundara

(c) Two more stations namely Iddiki and Chingavanam in Kerala are proposed to be connected to trunk automatic exchange network during the current plan.

(d) No, Sir.

दिल्ली में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्रतिक्षा सूची

5002. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में कितने टेलीफोन एक्स-

चेंज कार्यरत हैं और उनमें प्रत्येक में कितने लाइनों की क्षमता है ;

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज की प्रतीक्षा-सूची में दिसम्बर, 1, 1983 की तारीख को कितने लोगों के नाम दर्ज थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक एक्सचेंज की लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इन प्रतीक्षा सूचियों में दर्ज लोगों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिल जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण-I में दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ) जी हां । 1984-85 एवं 1985-86 में दिल्ली में एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार का कार्यक्रम संलग्न विवरण-II में दिया गया है । प्रतीक्षा-सूची में आवेदकों को आगामी पांच वर्षों में उत्तरोत्तर कनेक्शन प्रदान किये जायेंगे ।

विवरण-I

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज	कोड	31-12-83 को क्षमता	31-12-83 को प्रतीक्षा-सूची
1	2	3	4	5
1.	तीस हजारी-I	22	9000	8234
2.	तीस हजारी-II	23	10000	
3.	तीस हजारी-III	251/252	10000	
4.	शक्ति नगर-I	711/712	20000	12558
5.	शक्ति नगर-II	74	3600	
6.	अलीपुर	801	200	7
7.	बादली	802	400	366
8.	नरेला	89	600	166
9.	शाहदरा (ई)	20	4000	4366
10.	शाहदरा-I	21	2100	7880
11.	लक्ष्मी नगर	24	1200	

1	2	3	4	5
12.	दिल्ली गेट-II	26	9600	6377
13.	दिल्ली गेट-I	27	9600	
14.	ईदगाह-I	51	9000	
15.	ईदगाह-II	52	10000	10773
16.	गाजियाबाद-II	84	4000	334
17.	गाजियाबाद-I	85	2100	971
18.	शाहदरा ई-II	86	1000	195
19.	ओखला	63	7000	4507
20.	नेहरू प्लेस-I	69	2400	4938
21.	नेहरू प्लेस-II	64	10000	
22.	हौजखास-I	65	7600	8249
23.	हौजखास-II	66	10000	
24.	चाणक्यपुरी	67	7400	2855
25.	फरीदाबाद	81	4800	2497
26.	बदरपुर	82	700	99
27.	बल्लभगढ़	88	500	1180
28.	दिल्ली कैंट	39	3000	137
29.	राजौरी गार्डन-I	59	5000	16560
30.	राजौरी गार्डन-II	50	6000	
31.	राजौरी गार्डन-III	53	10000	
32.	जनकपुरी	55	2400	2458
33.	करोल बाग-I	56	10000	
34.	करोल बाग-II	58	9800	4544
35.	करोल बाग-III	57	10000	
36.	बहादुरगढ़ मंडी	83	400	234

1	2	3	4	5
37.	नजफगढ़	806	300	154
38.	नांगलोई	87	500	436
39.	जनपथ-I	31	3000	1626
40.	जनपथ-II	32	5000	
41.	जनपथ-IV	32	2500	
42.	जनपथ-V	35	2600	
43.	सचिवालय	37	6000	950
44.	राजपथ	28	8900	1838
45.	कनाट प्लेस	4	4200	269
46.	जोरबाग-I	61/69	12600	4486
47.	जोरबाग-II	62	6000	
48.	प्रगति मैदान	804	400	शून्य
	योग		264900	110184

विवरण-II

1984-85 का संस्थापन कार्यक्रम :

क्रम सं०	एक्सचेंज का नाम	
1	2	3
1.	ईदगाह	20 के
2.	नेहरू प्लेस	10 के
3.	तीस हजारी	10 के
4.	बदरपुर	10 के
5.	सेना भवन	10 के
6.	राजौरी गार्डन	10 के
7.	जनपथ	1 के
8.	शाहदरा	1 के
9.	चाणक्यपुरी	1 के
10.	नरेला	0.1 के
11.	नजफगढ़	0.2 के
12.	बादली	0.2 के
13.	कैन्ट	0.6 के
14.	जनकपुरी	0.9 के
15.	बल्लभगढ़	1.5 के
	योग :	76.5 के

1985-86

1. शाहदरा दक्षिण	15 के
2. ओखला	10 के
3. शक्ति नगर	10 के
4. राजौरी गार्डन	10 के
5. नेहरू प्लेस	10 के
6. तीस हजारी	10 के
7. बल्लभगढ़	0.3 के
	65.3 के

Coal used in Industry and Domestic Consumption during last Ten Years

5003. SHRI A K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of coal production used in industry and domestic consumption for the last ten years;

(b) the pattern of energy consumption in the country in different sectors, i.e., commercial energy, non-commercial energy, animal energy, facts in detail about the latest position; and

(c) whether any appreciable shift could be made in favour of commercial energy in the last ten years, facts in detai with year-wise break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIA SINGH) : The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) There is an increasing trend in the use of commercial energy in absolute number as well as in percentage during the last ten years. The details are given below :

Consnmption of commercial and non-commercial forms of Energy from 1970-71 to 1982-83

Energy consumption pattern

(million tonnes of coal replacement)

(in percentage)

Period	Commercial	Non-commercial	Total	Commercial	Non-commercial
1970-71	197.3	172.2	369.5	53.4	47.6
1975-76	252.7	194.6	447.3	56.5	43.5
1978-79	294.3	198.0	492.3	59.7	40.3
1982-83	390.2	204.1	594.3	62.6	34.4

Coal Depots in Dhanbad District of Bihar.

5004. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) the number and location of Coal Depots established in Dhanbad district of Bihar to supply coal for domestic consumption, details thereof ;

(b) whether any coal depot is in

existence in the rural sector of coal producing Dhanbad district with particular reference to Palma in Tundi Block. Ashua Bardahi in Gobindpur Block, Ankduara Panchayat in Nirsa Block and Baramasia area of Chandankesari Block, details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that rural population there, are starving of coal resulting in depletion of forests ; if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is operating a coal stockyard at Golf ground Dhanbad to meet the demand for domestic fuel in the locality. 19 depot holders have also been sponsored by the District Administration Dhanbad to meet the fuel demands in the locality. These depots are located in Dhanbad, Bokaro, Steel City, Tundi, Sindri, Baliapur and Govindpur.

(c) Bharat Coking Coal Limited is meeting the end entire demand of soft coke on the basis of sponsorship issued by the District Administration. The assessment of needs and its distribution however, contorlled by the District Administration, Dhanbad.

Shale Pickers in B. C. C. L.

5005. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of shale pickers in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. with area wise break-up as on 1 January, 1984 ;

(b) the same for the last five years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of shale pickers has gone a steady decline resulting in supply of stones with coal to the users ;

(d) whether it is a fact that mechanised mines like Sudamdih and Moonidhi are not having shale pickers at all ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to separate shale from coal from these mines, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENEGRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of New Post Offices in the Country

5006. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto December, 1983) in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number of new Post Offices opened in rural areas and prticularly in tribal areas during the said period ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide post office services in all the tribal areas where these facilities were not available uptil now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Circle-wise information is furnished in the attached Statement I

(c) New post offices in tribal areas are being opened if justified under the existing norms as given in Statement-II. This is done in a phased manner, subject to availability of funds.

Statement-I

Name of the Postal Circle	1982-83 Post Offices			P. Os 1983-84 (up to Dec. 83)		
	Opened	Opened in rural areas other than urban areas	Onened in Tribal areas	Opened	Opened in rural areas	Opened in Tribal areas
1. Andhra	71	35	14	139	95	18
2. Bihar	135	91	30	218	175	43
3. Delhi	16	3	—	8	—	—
4. Gujarat	45	35	10	83	45	38
5. J & K	25	25	—	28	23	—
6. Karnataka	53	40	10	49	38	5
7. Kerala	29	12	3	64	57	4
8. M.P.	105	85	15	217	121	91
9. Maharashtra	107	70	10	209	148	36
10. N.E.	108	101	—	74	42	31
11. N.W.	66	45	4	103	83	5
12. Orissa	73	18	27	125	44	61
13. Rajasthan	56	40	15	127	97	30
14. Tamilnadu	64	35	5	75	64	10
15. U.P.	165	156	5	301	234	3
16. West Bengal	94	45	16	99	74	16

Statement-II

NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES

(*A*) *Criteria for opening of Post Offices in rural areas*

Post Offices to be opend in rural areas hnve been classified into two categories :

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas ; and

(2) Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(*1*) *Opening of post offices in normal rural areas* :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' Villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office ; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

(a) The population of the villages should be 2000 or more.

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office ; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(*2*) *Opening of Post Offices in tribal and backward areas* :

(i) Post offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office ; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield nicome to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

(a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms) should have a pupulation of 1000 or more.

(b) There should not be another Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed Post Office ; and

(c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Note : The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of :

(i) Normal rural areas ; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-india averages of population/area served per Post Office or not.

(ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of

villages provided with Post Offices, the area is given the status of "backward."

(iii) The all-India average per post office is 23.10 Sq. Kms and population 4,305. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.

(iv) The concent of "Hilly Area" has been despansed with as Hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

(*B*) *Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urbon Areas*

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions :

(i) The Post Office should be financially self-supporting ; and

(ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 Lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relex the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Power Project at Bandhava

5007. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh states have sent a joint proposal for setting up of power station at Bandhava and Mand in Madhya Pradesh to the Centre ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the action taken by the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The State Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have agreed to establish jointly the following thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh :

(i) Bandhav TPS in Sidhi District, with an initial capacity of 2×500 MW, and an ultimate capacity of 4×210 MW.

(ii) Mand TPS In Raigarh District with an initial capacity of 2×210 MW, and an ultimate capacity of 6×210 MW.

The estimated cost of the Bandhav Scheme is Rs. 990.60 crores, and the coast of Mand Thermal power Station (2x210 MW) is Rs. 370 crores. Central Electricity Authority has taken up the cases with the authorities concerned for obtaining necessary clearances and tieing up necessary inputs before techno-economic approval can be accorded.

देश में उपलब्ध पेट्रोलियम गैस

5008. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1 मार्च, 1984 को कुल कितनी पेट्रोलियम गैस उपलब्ध थी और इसमें से कितनी गैस का किसी काम के लिए प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा था ; और

(ख) अप्रइस युक्त गैस का प्रयोग

खाना पकाने की गस के रूप में करने के लिए इससे प्रतिदिन कितने एल०पी०जी० गैस सिलेंडरों के भरे जाने की संभावना है और उसका मूल्य कितना होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) 1.1.1983 को सम्बद्ध तथा खुली गैस, दोनों के रूप में, प्राकृतिक गैस का प्राप्त किया जाने वाला कुल बकाया भंडार 475 बिलियन घन मीटर का था (1.1.1984 के भंडारों का अभी अनुमान लगाया जाना है)। इस समय उपयोग में न लायी जा रही गैस की मात्रा लगभग 7.5 एम.एम.सी. एम.डी. है।

(ख) प्राकृतिक गैस को इस रूप में एल.पी.जी. गैस सिलेंडरों में नहीं भरा जा सकता है।

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में किया गया प्रसारण

4009. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन से किये जाने वाले कुल प्रसारणों में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दूरदर्शन प्रसारणों के लिए कितनी समयावधि निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ख) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन प्रसारण के क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत पुनः प्रसारण सहित आने वाली कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उनमें अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०के०एल० भगत) : (क) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में स्थित होने के कारण अधिकांश कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में टेलीकास्ट करता है। इसके अलावा, यह अंग्रेजी तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करता है। हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में टेलीकास्ट करने के लिए कोई निश्चित समयावधि नहीं है। यह कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए भिन्न-भिन्न होती है।

(ख) दिल्ली के ट्रांसमीटर तथा अन्य शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटरों द्वारा कवर की जाने वाली जनसंख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) जनसंख्या में अंग्रेजी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या जानने के लिए दूरदर्शन द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

विवरण

कवर की जाने वाली संख्या

(लाख में)

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	शहरी	ग्रामीण	कुल
1	2	3	4	5
1.	दिल्ली	88.52	108.82	197.34

1	2	3	4	5
2.	मसूरी	36.46	104.42	140.88
3.	पणजी	2.60	4.66	7.26
4.	इलाहाबाद	2.56	12.85	19.41
5.	अहमदाबाद	26.95	3.00	29.95
6.	जम्मू	2.32	3.78	6.10
7.	शिमला	0.70	1.65	2.35
8.	देवरिया	0.55	11.42	11.97
9.	सूरतगढ़	0.29	1.60	1.89
10.	गोहाटी	2.00	5.10	7.10
11.	इटानगर	0.24	0.84	1.08
12.	गंगटोक	0.37	0.66	1 03
13.	शिलांग	1.73	1.09	2.82
14.	कोहिमा	0.36	0.80	1.16
15.	इम्फाल	1.55	1.03	2.58
16.	ऐजवाल	0.76	0.36	1.14
17.	अगरतला	1.31	2.00	3 31
18.	मालदा	0.94	9.49	10.43
19.	पटना	10.34	13.61	23.95
20.	भुवनेश्वर	2.19	4.95	7.14
21.	पोर्टब्लेयर	0.50	0.03	0.53
22.	काकीनाडा	3.40	3.74	7.12
23.	त्रिवेन्द्रम	5.91	11.61	17.52
24.	इन्दौर	8.27	4.24	12.51
25.	भोपाल	6.72	1.56	8.28
26.	ग्वालियर	5.73	2.00	7.73
27.	आसनसोल	7.31	10.46	17.77
28.	विजयवाड़ा	12.38	14.40	26 78

Rehabilitation of Indians Repatriated from Sri Lanka

5010. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrived in India from Sri Lanka during 1982 and 1983 ;

(b) the number out of them, rehabilitated in India ; and the places where they have been rehabilitated ;

(c) the details of other assistance given to them ; and

(d) the number of persons likely to be rehabilitated during the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : (a) During the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto 10.3.84), 28,215 Sri Lanka repatriates consisting of 7,576 families and 23,410 Sri Lanka repatriates consisting of 6,272 families respectively, have arrived in India from Sri Lanka.

(b) During the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 (upto the end of January, 84), 8,578 and 5,558 repatriate families respectively have been rehabilitated in various schemes in the four Southern States.

(c) They are also being provided various relief facilities like cash doles, free meals, ration at subsidised rates, travel concessions, etc.

(d) During the year 1984-85, it is proposed to provide rehabilitation assistance to 8,000 repatriate families.

Absorption of Surplus Employees of Umerkote Zone of Dandakaranya Project

5011. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the renabilitation work in Umerkote Zone in Orissa under Dandakaranya Project has been completed ;

(b) if so, the number of persons, employed in the rehabilitation work rendered surplus ; and

(c) the steps taken to absorb them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARM-VIR) : (a) By and large the rehabilitation work in Umerkote Zone of the Dandakaranya Project has been completed.

(b) and (c) The staff is not declared surplus Zone-wise. As a result of over all review of staff position in the Dandakaranya Project 467 employees have been rendered surplus. Of them 417 employees have already been redeployed and four employees have sought voluntary retirement. Efforts are continuing to find suitable employment for remaing employees.

Wages Paid to Workers In Different Industries Under Minimum Wages Act

5012. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the current rates of wages being paid to workers in different industries under Minimum Wages Act State/Union Territory-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA-VIR) : A Statement showing the minimum rates of wages fixed in respect of the unskilled categories of workers in various scheduled employments in different States/Administrations is laid on Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—8017/84]

Review of Policy to Reduce Prices of Anti-TB Drugs

5013. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring down the prices of anti-TB drugs like Ethambutol, Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide and Morphazinamide ;

(b) whether indegnously produced anti-TB bulk drugs and formulations are only allowed a mark up of 40 per cent and if so, the need and justification in allowing 100 per cent mark up on medicines based on imported anti-TB bulk drugs like Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide ;

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of higher mark up allowed by Government on the formulations based on imported anti-TB drugs, the production of indigenously produced anti-TB bulk drugs has suffered a set back ; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposed to review its policy in relation to anti-TB drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) The prices of Rifampicin formulations were reduced in February 1984. The prices of these formulations would be reviewed again based on the weighted average import price from January to March 1984 in the first week of April. The prices of Ethambuto land Pyrazinamide bulk are also being separately reviewed to explore the possibilities of reduction, if any. Morphazinamide is totally imported and the formulation prices depend upon the landed cost of import of Morphazinamide from time to time.

(b) As per Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979, older TB drugs like PAS and INH have been specifically listed under Category I, carrying a mark-up of 40%.Calcium B PAS similarly has been mentioned under Category II with a mark-up of 55%. Anti-TB drugs as a class (not individually named) have been kept in Category III under DPCO 1979. Among these are Ethambutol and Pyrazinamide which are now indigenously made and Rifampicin which is imported. The formulations get 100% mark-up for the identified leaders and 60% for the non-conforming packs.

(c) The use of anti-TB drugs by T.B. patients depends upon the therapeutic efficacy, duration of treatment and relevant price advantage Newer anti-TB drugs reduce the perod of treatment and are, therefore, popular as compared to traditional anti-TB drugs.

(d) The entire Drug Policy is under review in consultation with the National Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

Setting up of Working Group to Look into Manufacture of Unauthorised Formulations and Bulk Drugs

5014. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 300 odd formulations and four bulk drugs manufactured by 19 drug companies, both Indian and foreign, are without proper industrial licences ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry calls them products of 'doubtful validity' and has set up a working group to suggest possible lines of action in dealing with these cases ;

(c) if so, whether the working group was asked to submit its report by the ; middle of January, 1984 ;

(d) if so, whether the group has submitted its report ;

(e) the names of companies engaged in unauthorised production ; and

(f) the action so far taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (e) As of now 432 items manufactured by 29 drug companies, both Indian and foreign, have been treated as having doubtful industrial approvals. The names of these companies are given in the attached statement.

(b) to (f) The Government have set up an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to look into all the aspects and to suggest possible lines of action that can be taken. The Working Group has already held its last meeting on 23rd February, 1984 and is likely to submit its recommendations shortly.

This problem was also considered by the working Group of the National Drug Development Council, dealing with Industrial Approvals.

The National Drug Development Council would be further considering the reports of its own Working Group as well as the Inter-Ministerial Working Group referred to. Based on the recommendations of the National Drug Development Council, Government would take appropriate action.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of the Company
1	2
1.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba-Giegy Ltd.
2.	M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
3.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Company (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4.	M/s. Johnson & Johnson of India Ltd.
5.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
6.	M/s. Smith Kline & French (India) Ltd.
7.	M/s. Boots Co. (India) Ltd.
8.	M/s. Bayer India Ltd.
9.	M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd.
10.	M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.
11.	M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corpn. of India Ltd.
12.	M/s. Roche Products Ltd.
13.	M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd.
14.	M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd.
15.	M/s. Uni-Chem. Laboratories Ltd.
16.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories Ltd.
17.	M/s. Rallis (India) Ltd.
18.	M/s. Standard Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
19.	M/s. S.G. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
20.	M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals.
21.	M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
22.	M/s. East India Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
23.	M/s. Dabar (Dr. S K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.
24.	M/s. Synbiotics Ltd.
25.	M/s. Bohinger Knoll India Ltd.
26.	M/s. Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
27.	M/s. Duphar Intrafran Ltd.
28.	M/s. Astra-IDL Ltd.
29.	M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Import of Oil

5015. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of oil imported from each country during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the cost of the oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) The quantity of crude oil imported and the cost thereof for the last three years is given below :-

Qty : Million Tonnes

Value : Rs./crores

Country	1981		1982		1983*	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Gross Imports of Crude Oil						
Iran	6.0	1488.74	3.7	837.27	3.5	793.57
Iraq	0.8	202.89	3.4	882.55	3.0	654.48
Saudi Arabia	2.9	622.38	6.8	1575.51	4.5	969.15
USSR	2.3	563.72	1.9	442.26	3.5	793.81
UAE	1.8	452.81	1.3	329.68	0.9	210.14
Venezuela	0.4	113.88	0.2	49.62	—	—
Kuwait	0.2	38.19	—	—	—	—
Algeria	1.0	278.82	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	0.02	4.02	—	—	—	—
Mexico	0.1	28.38	—	—	—	—
Total	15.5	3793.83	17.3	4116.89	15.4	3421.15

*Provisional.

Memorandum by Employees Union of Orissa P&T Department

5016. SHRI CHINTAMANI SENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Orissa in January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the Employees Union of Orissa P&T Department submitted a memorandum to him ;

(c) if so, the demand made in the memorandum submitted to him ; and

(d) the action taken by Government to implement their demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of Branch Service Unions of P&T employees submitted memoranda to him.

(c) A statement indicating the demands is attached.

(d) These are being examined.

Statement

List of Demands Submitted by Different Branch Unions in Orissa

1. Complaint against Divisional Supdt. of Post Offices (Shri Jagannath Majhi), Bhadrak (Balasore, Orissa).
2. To post a PMG in Orissa Circle who will join & work.
3. Order implementation of the transfar order dated 17.12.83 of Shri B.S.B. Patnaik.
4. Establishment of Telephone Industry for manufacturing of electronics Telephone Exchange components.
5. Implementation of Socio-Economic Programme in P&T Colonies.
6. A separate Stock-Depot for Telecom. Circle in Orissa.
7. Entertainment of vacant posts in Orissa Telecom. Circle Office, Bhubaneswar.
8. Promotional benefits for the Ministerial staff in Gazetted Cadres in Circle Offices.
9. Shortage of staff in Orissa Telecom. Circle Office, Bhubaneswar.
10. Recruitment problem.
11. Establishment of Departmental Library in the Circle Office.
12. Location of one RMS Division Headquarter at Bhubaneswar.
13. Postal Division at Kalanandi District.
14. Declaration of Bhubaneswar as B-2 Class City.
15. Revision of Pay Scale.
16. Limited Departmental Competitive Examination.
17. Availability of Quarters.
18. Development works in our state.
19. Commissioning of 1000 digigal electronic TAX at Cuttack.
20. Electronic Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar.
21. Accommodation.
22. Amenities (Staff Dormitory, Rest Room, Club, Canteen and Lavatory, etc.)
23. *Other problems* (Shortage of hands, violating departmental standard, Increase of funds like cycle advance, scooter advance, House building advance, etc.)

24. *Standard for Computation of Clerical Posts*—Telegraph Asstt. Posts in Telegraph Offices.

25. Opening of Non-signalling Zonal DTOs.

26. De-unification of small DTOs.

27. Filling up of clerical posts.

28. Lifting of Ban on creation of clerical posts in P&T Circle offices.

29. Provision of a community Hall with Auditorium in the P&T colony at Unit-IV Bhubaneswar.

30. Provision of a Children's Park in the P&T Colony at Unit-IV, Bhubaneswar.

31. Provision of Specialist facilities in the P&T Dispensaries.

32. Formation of separate Store Depot for Telecom. Circle, Orissa.

33. Creation of Bhubaneswar Phones Division.

34. Non-availability of educational facilities for the children of P&T Employees stationed at Rourkela in schools run by Steel Authority of India Ltd.

35. Opening of D.T.O. at Puri.

36. Construction of Departmental Building for housing D.E.Ss Office in Orissa.

37. Grant of representation to B.P.T.E.F. in the JCM.

38. Filling up of justified posts in the cadre of Technicians to improve the efficiency.

39. Construction of residential quarters for all P&T employees in Orissa Circle.

40. Provision of post quarters to the Technician in-charge of exchanges.

41. Avoid sending trainees outside the State by expending Circle Telecom. Training Centre, Bhubaneswar with hostel facilities.

42. Transfer of maintenance work from P&T Civil Wings to the Heads of Circles.

43. Lifting of Ban on creation of Posts in Circle Offices.

44. Transfer of recruitment work from Zonal Office to Heads of Circles.

45. Construction of Community Hall at Bhubaneswar P&T Colony.

46. Construction of a Bachelors' Hostel at Bhubaneswar.

47. Promotion to the cadre of ASPs from IPOs.

48. Promotional prospects.

49. Opening of new H.P.O. and its repercussions S.B.C.O.

50. Transfer liability.

51. Personal cases.

52. Accommodation for S.B.C.O.

53. Creation of Gr. 'D' in S.B.C.O.

54. SBCOs require steel almirahs and adding & listing machines.

55. Creation of additional posts in the territorial jurisdiction of Orissa State.

56. DPC for promotion from TES Group-B to ITB Group-A.

57. Weightage for TES Group-B Officers on Promotion to ITS Group-A.

58. Selection Grade for TES Group-B.

59. Inspection of vehicle for D. Bs.

60. Eligibility of type below accommodation.

51. Circle Telecom. Training Centre and Circle Telegraph Store Depots to be headed by a D.E.

Steps for Better National Alcohol Policy

5017. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the alcohol-based Chemical industries have been affected by relaxation in prohibition policy and levies at par with alcohol used for industries and potable purpose ;

(b) whether Government have taken steps for better national Alcohol policy ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI R. C. RATH) : (a) to (c) While there has been a rising trend in the demand of alcohol for potable purposes, the availability of alcohol during the last two alcohol years has been adequate to meet the demand both for industrial and potable purposes. The lifting of alcohol for industrial purposes has not been satisfactory due to certain factors, like higher rates of levies on alcohol.

While making inter-state allocations of alcohol for the current alcohol year 1983-84 (Dec.—Nov.) from surplus to deficit states, the demand for industrial purposes has been taken into account in full whereas the demand for potable purposes has been restricted to the actual consumption of last alcohol year.

To evolve a collaborative approach on important facets of the development of the alcohol industry and alcohol based industry through sustained interaction between the Government of India, the State Governments and user Industries, the Government of India had set up in Feb. 1983, three Working Groups, one each on

(a) levies and duties;

(b) Storage of molasses ; and

(c) Capacity utilisation.

Two of the Working Groups have submitted their reports and the same have been considered by the Central Molasses Board in its Meeting held on 6.1.1984. The third Working Group is likely to submit its report shortly.

गुड़-निरपेक्ष क्षेत्रों से सूचना मंत्रियों के आकाशवाणी सम्मेलन में किए गये विषयों पर चर्चा

5018. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पान्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1984 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "नई सूचना व संचार व्यवस्था के लिए प्रयास होंगे" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित

समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन मुद्दों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन पर जकार्ता सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया गया तथा इस बारे में निष्कर्ष क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच. के. एल. भगत : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच सूचना और संचार के क्षेत्र में सहयोग की समीक्षा दूरसंचार शुल्कों को कम करना, गुट-निरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी पूल तथा गुट निरपेक्ष देशों के प्रसारण संगठन (बी.ओ.एन.ए.सी.) के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा और गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच समन्वय के लिए अन्तः सरकारी परिषद के लिए मानदंड निर्धारित करना, सम्मेलन की कार्यसूची के मुख्य विषय थे।

सम्मेलन ने सूचना के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवाह में असंतुलनों और संचार क्षमताओं में असमानताओं को ठीक करने हेतु ठोस योगदान के लिए गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच सामूहिक आत्मनिर्भरता और पारस्परिक सहयोग के सिद्धान्तों के महत्व पर बल दिया। सम्मेलन ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ समाचार एजेंसी पूल, गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के प्रसारण संगठन, दूर संचार शुल्क कम करने तथा मुद्रण माध्यमों और फिल्मों में सहयोग से संबंधित कार्रवाई कार्यक्रम भी पारित किया। इसने यह भी सिफारिश की कि जो देश गुट-निरपेक्ष समाचार एजेंसी पूल के लिए पुनर्वितरण केन्द्रों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं, उनके संचार और सूचना मंत्री दूर संचार शुल्क कम करने संबंधि व्यावहारिक प्रस्ताओं को तैयार करने के लिए इस वर्ष अपनी बैठक करें। सम्मेलन ने सूचना और संचार के क्षेत्र में गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच गतिविधियों का समन्वय करने के लिए अन्तः सरकारी परिषद के लिए मानदंडों को भी अंतिम रूप दिया। इसने युनेस्को के समर्थन में और गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के विरुद्ध विरोधी प्रसारणों के साधन के रूप में रेडियो के उपयोग के विरुद्ध भी संकल्प पारित किए। सम्मेलन ने जन-सम्पर्क माध्यमों के लिए जकार्ता अपील भी पारित की जिसमें इस बात के लिए सहमति प्रतिबिम्बित की गई है कि माध्यम गतिविधि मानवता के प्रति सामान्य हित के लिए होनी चाहिए।

Diversification of Activities by Foreign Drug Companies

5019. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all foreign drug companies may voluntarily dilute their equity to forty per cent to get out of the FERA net and diversify into trading and commercial activities ;

(b) if so, whether due to Government's tightening the screw on them through restrictive licensing, export obligations and price controls, these companies consider it more attractive to come out of FERA ;

(c) whether the Indian drug companies have represented to Government that forty per cent foreign equity companies should not be treated at par with them ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is no law to prevent existing forty per cent foreign equity companies from

diversifying into trading and commercial activities ; and

(e) if so, the other measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) Some of the foreign drug companies have voluntarily diluted their direct foreign equiry to 40% or below. A few others are likely to do so. Companies with direct foreign equity upto 40% are not covered by the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and hence they can, under the exi ting rules and regulations, diversify into trading/commercial activities.

(e) The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association has represented to this effect.

Details of Monopoly Houses with Their Capital Investments

5021. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the particulars of the Monopoly Houses in the country coming under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the total capital amount owned by each of them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : The paid-up capital of companies (Industrial House-wise) which are registered under MRTP Act as on 31.12.1982 is shown in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement showing paid-up capital of Companies (Industrial House-wise) which are registered under MRTP Act. as on 31.12.1982

(Rs. in Crores)

Name of Industrial House	Paid-up Capital
1	2
Tata	248.33
Birla	174.25
J.K. Singhania	52.43
Mafatlal	86.80
Reliance Textile	25.22
A.C.C.	46.19
Thapar	58.65
I.C.I.	64.13
Sarabhai	31.26
Modi	34.75
Kirloskar	37.80
Bangur	37.21
Bajaj	22.66
Shri Ram	31.19
Larsen & Toubro	30.75
Ashok Leyland	19.33
Hindustan Lever	33.52
T.V.S. Iyenger	36.21
Walchand	19.33
Mahindra & Mahindra	22.87
I.T.C.	33.78
Dunlop	15.84
Scindia	19.27
Khatau	22.31
Chowgule	25.71
Kasturbhai Lalbhai	19.77
Bhiwandiwala (A.H.)	26.19
Simpson	18.15
Escorts	23.24
United Breweries	17.35
Philips	22.15
G.K.W.	17.67
Godrej	10.91
Ahmedabed Electricity	12.16
Naidu G.V.	20.66
V. Ramakrishna	12.36
Union Carbide	32.58
Garware	19.26
Macneill & Magor	14.36
E.I D. Parry	16.51

1	2
Oberoi (M.S.)	14.83
Raunaq Singh	15.99
Metal Box	9.48
Salgaocar	15.02
Nowrosjee Wadia	12.82
V.S. Dempo	7.56
Brooke Bond	20.29
Goenka K.P.	7.97
Shri Ambica	8.60
Kamani	5.58
Murugappa Chettiar	9.82
Kothari	8.10
G.E.C.	12.34
Madura Coats	11.80
Golden Tobacco	5.31
Sahu Jain	6.56
M.A. Chidambaram	7.07
Ghia	11.67
Apeejay	4.86
Vazir Sultan	7.37
Kilachand	10.93
Rallis	8.79
Somaiya	5.44
Soorajmull Nagarmull	4.79
Shaw Wallace	12.39
Bird	9.42
Swedish Match	9.33
Bhilwara	10.40
N.R.C.	7.86
Orissa Cement	3.13
Ferro Alloys	4.02
Bharat Vijay Mills	2.25
Gujarat Steel Tube	4.20
Oswal Woollen Mills	1.48
Madras Cement	5.55
Prataplal Bhogilal	4.41

1	2
Pfizer	11.72
Usha Martin Black	4.49
Sawhney	2.85
Jyoti	3.70
S.P. Jain	7.43
Transport Corpn.	4.68
Swan Mills	2.56
Punjab Tractor	1.84
Jardin Henderson	6.13
Somany	4.51
Andhra Sugar	7.06
Seshasayee	5.79
Best & Crompton	3.87
Thackersey	4.10
Chloride India	8.31
Central Pulp	5.01
Asbestos Cement	4.95
Dharamsi Morarji	6.96
Titaghur Jute	6.38
Mohan Meaken	4.25
Naidu V.R.	7.09
Piramal	4.44
Davy Ashmore	2.38
Gokak Patel	3.77
Vardhman Oswal	1.52
Saraswati Industrial Syndicate	2.26
B.D. Somani	4.98
Gillenders Arbuthnot	3.94
I.M.F.A.	0.90
Goenka, R.N.	1.16
W.G. Forge	3.91
Amar Dye Chem.	4.17
Sandur Manganese	2.30
Mclead Russel	4.76
Malyalam Plantation	3.25

हिन्दी टंकण (टाइपराइटिंग) प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में संदर्भ पुस्तक

5022. **श्री केशवराव पारधी :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के सहयोग से हिन्दी टंकण प्रशिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित एक पुस्तक रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय को भेजी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो संदर्भ पुस्तक के रूप में इस पुस्तक को स्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या नवीनतम "की बोर्ड" वाले टाइपराइटरों पर प्रशिक्षण हेतु कोई पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्धारित की गयी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या प्रशिक्षण को अयतन बनाने की दृष्टि से यह कदम उठाया गया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा प्राप्त की गई और व्यवसाय समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्धारित पुस्तकों की एक सूची, जिसे राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया था, संलग्न है।

(ख) इन पुस्तकों को, जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा स्वीकृत किया गया था, व्यवसाय समिति द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया।

(ग) संलग्न सूची में देखा जाए।

(घ) जैसाकि, उपर्युक्त "ख" में निर्दिष्ट है।

(ङ) व्यवसाय समिति प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कुशल और सैद्धान्तिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के बारे में विचार करती है। इस समिति द्वारा अद्यतन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से आवश्यक पुस्तकों की सिफारिश की जाती है और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा स्वीकृत किया जाता है।

विवरण

पुस्तकालय हेतु संस्तुत पुस्तकें

1. मानक आशुलिपि	राजभाषा विभाग, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
2. मानक आशुलिपि की कुंजी	"
3. मानक उच्च गति अभ्यास	"
4. देवनागरी टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षक	

संदर्भीय पुस्तकें

1. विशिष्ट आशुलिपिक कुन्जी सहित	गोपाल दत्त बिष्ट
2. नवीन आशुलिपि कुन्जी सहित	पिटमैन शार्टहैंड स्कूल

3.	हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग प्रशिक्षक एवं कार्यालय सहायिका	गोपाल दत्त बिष्ट
4.	नवीन देवनागरी टंकण कला एवं टंकण कलागति वर्धक अभ्यास	आर० सी० कुठियाला
5.	टंकण कलागति एवं परिशुद्धता	पिटमैन शार्टहैंड स्कूल
6.	हिन्दी शार्टहैंड शब्दकोष (यदि कोई हो)	
7.	हिन्दी शार्टहैंड मैनुअल एवं कुन्जी	प्रो० एम० पी० सिंह
8.	हिन्दी संकेत लिपि एवं कुंजी	प्रो० ऋषि लाल अग्रवाल
9.	पिटमैन त्वरा लेपन	पिटमैन हाउस, लन्दन
10.	रिपोर्टिंग ऐक्सपिडियेंट्स इन हिन्दी शार्टहैंड	लोकसभा सचिवालय

11. अन्य कोई पुस्तक जो अनुदेशकगण संस्तुत करना चाहें ।

12. हिन्दी शब्द-कोश

13. अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी शब्द-कोष

14. प्रशासनिक एवं तकनीकी शब्दावली

15. कार्यालय सहायिका (केन्द्रीय हिन्दी परिषद)

16. हिन्दी के डिबेट

17. गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के भाषण

राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सूचना केन्द्र स्थापित करना

5023. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान राज्य में स्थापित सूचना केन्द्रों का कार्य क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्र जोकि विशाल सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, में कोई सूचना केन्द्र नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन देशों में कब तक सूचना केन्द्र खोले जाएंगे और वहां के निवासियों को देश की जागृति के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) पत्र-सूचना कार्यालय का राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में कोई सूचना केन्द्र नहीं

है। तथापि, जोधपुर में सूचना कार्यालय व केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) और (घ) देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर सूचना केन्द्रों की स्थापना प्रचालन आवश्यकताओं और वित्तीय सेंसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है। इस कसौटी की पूर्ति अधिकांशतया न तो बाड़मेर द्वारा की जाती है और न ही जैसलमेर द्वारा।

दिल्ली और राजस्थान के जिला मुख्यालयों के बीच टेलीफोन सेवा

5024. **श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जयपुर, जोधपुर और अलवर जिलों को छोड़कर दिल्ली सें शेष 27 जिलों में से किसी भी एक जिले के लिए टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने में 8 से 20 घंटे लग जाते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान के संसद सदस्यों को अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने सें बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली में राजस्थान के 24 जिलों के लिए प्राथमिकता ट्रंककालें आधा घंटे के भीतर मिल जाती हैं। तत्काल तथा सामान्य ट्रंक कालों में औसत विलम्ब क्रमश: 2 से 2.45 घंटे तथा 2 से 5 घंटे तक है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह लागू ही नहीं होता।

देवघर बिहार में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करना

5025. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय प्रसारण के विस्तार के पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बिहार के संथाल परगना प्रमंडल के अन्तर्गत ऐतिहासिक एवं धार्मिक जिला मुख्यालय देवघर (वैद्यधाम) में एक दूरदर्शन केन्द्र (ग्रहण एवं विस्तारण) शीघ्र स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या दूरदर्शन के इन कार्यक्रमों से गिरिडीह, जामताड़ा, डुमका और जमुई अनुमंडल के लाखों ग्रामीण किसानों को दूरदर्शन सेवाओं का लाभ मिलेगा क्योंकि ये स्थान प्रस्तावित केन्द्र से 30-70 कि० मी० की परिधि में आ जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या देवघर जैसे प्रसिद्ध स्थान पर आदिवासियों और समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के लाभ के लिए शीघ्र एक दूरदर्शन केन्द स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सन्थाल परगना जिले के बड़े भाग को आसनसोल और मुर्शिदाबाद में लगाए जा रहे उच्च शक्ति वाले दूरदर्शन ट्रांसमीटरों द्वारा कवर किए जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) चालू योजना की स्कीमों के कार्यान्वित हो जाने पर, बिहार की लगभग 75 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को दूरदर्शन सेवा प्राप्त होने की उम्मीद है। देवघर सहित बिहार में दूरदर्शन सेवा का और विस्तार करने के बारे में विचार संसाधनों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए भावी योजनाओं में किया जायेगा।

1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० में शुरू की गई सामुदायिक विकास योजनाएं

5026. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० और सेंट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० में शुरू की गई सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के (क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम) स्थान-वार नाम क्या हैं और क्या ये योजनाएं पूरी हो गई हैं, यदि नहीं, तो उनकी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परियोजनाओं में 8 किलोमीटर की परिधि में आने वाले क्षेत्र को ले लिया गया है और जो धनराशि उस पर खर्च की जा रही है वह सर्वथा अनुचित तथा अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) क्या निर्धारित परिधि में पिछड़े गांवों के विकास के लिए कुल परियोजना परिव्यय का 2 प्रतिशत उस महत्वपूर्ण अपेक्षित सामुदायिक कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित करके गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वालों के साथ न्याय किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के कोयला विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) वर्ष 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान सेन्ट्रल कोलफील्ड्स लि० के 11 क्षेत्रों में निम्नलिखित सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू किए गए थे और कार्यान्वित किए गए थे —

(1) स्वयं रोजगार योजना और प्रशिक्षण,

(2) पीने के जल की सुविधा,

(3) प्राथमिक शिक्षा,

(4) स्वास्थ्य देखभाल,

(5) गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ना।

कंपनी की संस्थापनाओं के चारों ओर 8 कि० मी० की परिधि में आने वाले 112 गांवों (संलग्न सूची के अनुसार) में विस्तृत भौतिक सर्वेक्षण और अग्रता निश्चित करने के बाद सामुदायिक विकास योजना के अधीन विकास कार्य शुरू किया गया है। इस कार्यक्रम में अ० जा०/अ० ज० जा० परिवारों की 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या आ जाती है। वर्ष 1982-83 में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वियन पर लगभग रु० 48 लाख खर्च किया गया। कम्पनी ने 1982-83 के रु० 50 लाख के आवंटन को बढ़ाकर 1983-84 में रु० 55 लाख कर दिया है। चूंकि कम्पनी पर पहली जिम्मेदारी तो कोयला उत्पादन की है, इसलिए वह इस स्थिति में नहीं है कि परियोजना के आस-पास के गांवों के विकास की सारी जिम्मेदारी ले सके।

भा.को.को.लि. के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(1) कुजु

खेरा जोरा
बोंगाहारा
कुमरिया
केरीबांडा
चेनपर

(2) अरगदा

डी० डी० ए०
सिरका
मांझीटोला
दारी,
मिशराइन मोरहा
टोंगी
बुद्ध बाजार

(3) हजारीबाग

इंदराजरवा
बहेरा
तापिन
बेड़ला
पराशेरा
नवडीह
परेज
रहवन
पछमी
सुरदाग
लेहकडीह
लाइयो
धोसी

(4) बरकाकाना

बलुदरा
जयनगर
मठगामा
देवरिया
शाकुल
उरिमारी
चिकोरा
पतुरातु
कुरसे

(5) तालचेर

डेरा
हांडीधुआ
बादसिंगदा
गोबरा
देउलबेरा
गोपीनाथपुर
बलकंडा
बादाजोरदा

(6) राजरप्पा

सउदी
भुपुनडीह
माउल
लारे
चित्रापुर
चालीटाला
पोना

(7) सिंगरौली

चिलकाटांड
खडिया
कोसा
परसबारराजा
जोगीचूरा
भैरमा
मरहोली
झींगुरदा

(8) बी० एण्ड० के०

अनवाली
झुंगको
चलकारी
पिचरी
अमलो
कारो
जारीडीह
बेरमो
धीबीडीह
केडोमोखुर्द
खुटबाचब
भूरियाडीह
कदमाडीह
सिंगरबेरा
परताडीह
जितीयाटांड
कपराटांड
सरमपुर

(9) एन० के०

भैसालांग
कुटकी
बछेरा
कोरेगोरा
चापर
लोहरा
चरिस्थप्न
बैठरवा
लोनका
रहनिया टर्नी
लोपरा
नवडीह

(10) धोरी

धोरी
चामरी
नवादीन
मोकोली
अमीलो
गुजरडीह
तामरो
तुरिया
पिचरिया
बारुलवेरा
कल्याणी

(11) कठारा

वोरिया
कठारा
मोहलीबांध
बंदबस्ती
झिरकी
असनापानी
खेटको
चम्पी
चापरगाडा
हजारी
होसिर
सासुबेरा
नैनातारिस
खुदगइडा

पटना उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के रिक्त स्थानों की अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और महिला उम्मीदवारों से भरा जाना

5028. **श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना/रांची उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों के 15 रिक्त स्थानों में

से बारह को भर दिया गया है और अनुसूचित जातियों, पिछड़े वर्गों और महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षित तीन रिक्त स्थानों को नहीं भरा गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस आरक्षित रिक्त स्थानों के लिए पटना उच्च न्यायालय में पिछले सोलह वर्षों से प्रेक्टिस कर रही पिछड़े वर्गों की अनेक सुख्यात महिला अधिवक्ता उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) क्या पारिवारिक न्यायालय स्थापित न किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप दहेज और महिलाओं की अन्य समस्याओं संबंधी मामलों को निपटाने में विलंब हो रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर सकारात्मक हों, तो क्या सरकार का न्यायाधीशों के इन तीन रिक्त स्थानों को मार्च, 1984 तक भरने का विचार है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क), (ख) और (घ) पटना उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीशों की स्वीकृत पद संख्या 35 है। 26.3.84 को 34 न्यायाधीश पदासीन थे और 1 रिक्त पद भरा जाना था। सरकार सांविधानिक प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श करके विद्यमान रिक्त पद को भरने के विषय में विचार कर रही है।

उच्च न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्तियां संविधान के सुसंगत उपबंधों के अनुसार की जाती है। इनमें किसी वर्ग, जाति या समुदाय के आरक्षण के लिए कोई उपबंध नहीं है।

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी अभी बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त होनी है और प्राप्त होते ही वह सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Request of Andhra Pradesh Government to set up a Regional Office of ONGC at Kakinada

5028. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have requested Central Government to set up a regional office of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission engaged in selecting a suitable location for a base for managing their operations in the area. It is not possible to indicate a definite time by which such base will be established.

U.K.'s Participation in Pit-head Thermal Station of 1000 M.W.

5029. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Kingdom has offered to participate in setting up of a pit-head Super Thermal Station having a capacity of 1000 M.W. in India; and

(b) if so, where it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2×500 M.W.) of National

Thermal Power Corporation is being set-up in District Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh with British assistance.

Clearance of Films by Censor Board

5030. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films which have been refused clearance by the Central Board of Film Censors Bombay during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 and upto February 1984, and the reasons for each film for which they were refused clearance;

(b) the number of appeals that are pending with the Central Board of Film Censors; and

(c) the time by which these films will get clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement :

(b) and (c) According to the Cinematograph Act 1952, an appeal against the decision of Central Board of Film Certification lies with the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal which has been constituted on 21.3.1984. Two appeals received earlier are pending and will be disposed of as early as possible.

Statement

List of films refused clearance by the Central Board of Film Certification during the calender years 1981, 1982, 1983 and upto February 1984

Year 1981

S. No.	Title of the film	Reasons for Refusal	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Indian feature films			
1.	KRODHAM (Tamil)	Vulgarity, obscenity and depravity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts.
Indian short films			
2.	THE CHANGING PHASES (English)	Film contravenes the provisions relating to friendly relations with foreign countries.	——
Foreign feature films			
3.	HARDCORE (Revised) (English)	Vulgarity, indecency and immorality	——
4.	EXIT THE DRAGON, ENTER THE TIGER (Revised) (English)	Violence, brutality, cruelty and sadism.	Kindly see remarks against S. No. 10 under 1982.

1	2	3	4
5.	ORIENT BY NIGHT (Revised) (English)	Vulgarity, indecency and immorality	——
6.	THE HOMECOMING (English)	Obscenity, vulgarity and depravity.	——
7.	WINDOWS (English)	Indecency and immorality.	——
8.	OPERATION THUNDERBOLT (English)	Film contravenes provisions relating to friendly relations with foreign countries.	Application was withdrawn.
9.	THE VISITOR (English)	Horror and violence with super-terrestrial elements.	——
10.	THE STAR OF HOPE (English)	Film contravenes provisions relating to friendly relations with foreign countries.	——
11.	FACES OF DEATH (English)	Violence, cruelty and horror	Revised version granted 'A' certificates with cuts.
12.	JOURNEY TO THE SKY (English)	Film likely to hurt the feelings of some religious groups in India which might result in a problem of public order.	——
13.	ILL-FAME D JUBILEE (5 versions)	Film contravenes provisions relating to friendly relations with foreign countries.	——
14.	COLLUSION (7 versions)	Film contravenes provisions relating to friendly relations with foreign countries.	——
15.	ROBBERY AMERICAN STYLE (OGRABLENIEPO AMERICAN SKI) (English)	—do—	——
16.	FROM RED SQUARE TO RED RIVER (English)	—do—	——
Year : 1982			
Indian feature films			
1.	NAAN SOOTTYA MALAR (Tamil)	College students indulging in eve-teasing, drinking, prostitution and degradation of women.	Revised version granted 'A' certificates with cuts.

1	2	3	4
2.	CHAMBALKADU (Malayalam)	Violence, brutality, cruelty, indecency and vulgarity.	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts.
3.	THEERATHA VILAYATTU PILLAI (Tamil)	Vulgarity, obscenity, and depravity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts.
4.	LEENA MEENA REENA (Tamil)	Crime, vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.	Re-Revised versions since granted 'A' certificate.
5.	SUGANDH (Hindi)	Indecency, immorality and incitement to commit offences.	Revised versions gtanted 'A' certificate with cuts.
Foreign feature films :			
6.	ZEBRA FORCE (English)	Violence, brutality, torture and terrorism.	Revised version granted 'A' certificate.
7.	SHOGUN'S NINJA (English)	Violence, cruelty and horror.	Revised version granted 'A' certificate.
8.	THE FOG (English)	Supernatural elements with destructive effect violence and horror.	——
9.	INFERNO (English)	Violence and horror.	——
10.	EXIT THE DRAGON ENTER THE TIGER (Re-revised)	Violence, brutality and sadism.	Application for certification of re-revised version pending with the Board.
11.	HAIR (English)	Drug addiction, hurting religious sentiments and indecency.	——
12.	VIOLENT STREETS (English)	Violence and crime.	——
13.	FIRST OF FURY PART II (English)	Violence and cruelty.	——
14.	HIGH RISK (English)	Violence and cruelty.	——
15.	CHAKU MASTER (English)	Violence, brutality and killings.	Revised version granted 'A' certificate with cuts.

1	2	3	4
16.	NO. 1 OF THE SECRET SERVICE (Revised) (English)	Violence, brutality and killings.	Re-revised versions granted 'A' certificate.
17.	FACES OF DEATH II (English)	Gruesome and horrible depiction of deaths, assassination, disaster etc. resulting in violence and incitement to the commission of an offence.	——
	Foreign short films :		
18.	ABORTION : A WOMAN'S DECISION (English)	This is an anti-abortion film and is not responsive to social changes.	——
	Year : *1983 and upto February, 1984*		
	Indian feature films :		
1.	QAYAMAT (Hindi)	Violence, modus operandi of crime and vulgarity	Revised version granted 'A' certificate subject to deletions.
2.	MAFICHA SAKSHIDAR (Marathi)	Modus-operandi of Crime and emulation of crime.	——
	Foreign feature films :		
3.	DEATH WISH II (English)	Violence, modus operandi of crime, cruelty and depravity.	——
4.	SPRING BREAK (English)	Glorification of drinking, vulgar merry-making, permissiveness and depravity.	Provisional decision for refusal taken in 1983. However, final decision for refusal was conveyed in February, 1984.
5.	PORKY's (English)	Glorification of drinking, vulgarity obscenity and depravity.	——

Splitting of Supreme Court

5031. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission have suggested to Government for splitting up of the Supreme Court and establishment of a court to deal exclusively with Constitutional matters and matters other than Constitutional Law

could then be decided by a Court of Appeal ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) The Law Commission has submitted on 3rd March, 1984 its Ninety-fifth Report on "Constitutional Divison within the Supreme Court—A proposal for" and not on the Supreme Court to be split up and establishing a separate Court to deal exclusively with Constitutional matters or for matters other than Constitutional law, being decided by a Court of Appeal.

The Report is under consideration of Government and its reaction thereto would be finalised only after examination of the Report in all its relevant aspects after obtaining the views of the Bench, Bar and other concerned quarters.

Vacancies in TES Group 'B'

5032. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of regular/clear vacancies in TES Group 'B' caused due to death, retirement, resignation, promotion, upgradation, additional new creation, deputation for period exceeding one year, etc. during the years 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 separtely for each year ; and

(b) the year-wise number of vacancics in TES Group 'B' filled by the incumbent promotees from Junior Engineer cadre and that of directly recruited ADETs separately during the the years 1979 to 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the house shortly.

Progress for Setting up of T. V. Centres in West Bengal

5033. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far in the construction of T. V. relay centres in West Bengal ;

(b) the time by which these centres are likely to be commissioned ;

(c) whether the entire State of West Bengal will be covered by these centres ; and

(d) if not, the areas which will not be covered and the steps Government proposed to provide T. V. service to the peopele of those placee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFOMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) High Power Transmitters at Murshidabad and Kurseong ; and Low Power Transmitters at Kharagpur, Bardhaman, Siliguri, Balurghat and Shantiniketan are expected to be commissioned during 1984-85. Sites have been selected/identified and orders for equipments placed. Interim set up at Asansol has since been commissioned.

(c) and (d) Except for some parts of district of West Dinajpur, Madinipur and Malda about 95% of the State of West Bengal by population is expected to be covered with TV signal. Provision of TV service to the uncovered areas will be considered in future plans depending upon availability of resoures.

Functioning of All India Radio and Doordarshan Centres

5034. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact tbat State Governments are not envolved in the policy making and functioning of All India Radio and Doordarshan centres ; and

(b) if so, thé details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) All India Radio and Doordarhan are Offices of the Central Government.

However, their actual day-to-day functioning, the All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras are in close and constant touch with the different departments of the State Governments. The material furnished by the Information Department and other departments of the State Governments regarding the plans, programmes and achievements are put out by the All India Radio Stations/Doordarshan Kendras. The representatives of the State Governments concerned, are also the members of the Programme Advisory Committees, attached to the Stations/Kendra. Programmes like educational broadcasts as well as programmes like agriculturists are invariably produced in close consultations with the representatives of the Departments of State Government oncerned. Thus it may be seent hat there is a close and an ongoing association between All India Radio and Doordarshan with the concerned State Governments.

गैस एजेंसियों द्वारा गैस के सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई में अनियमितताएं

5036. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गैस एजेंसियों द्वारा गैस के सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई में बड़े पैमाने पर अनियमितताएं की जा रहीं हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार प्रत्येक एजेंसी को अनिवार्य रूप से यह आदेश देगी कि सिलेंडर बुक कराने पर रसीद एवं बुकिंग क्रमांक दिया जाये और बिल्कुल उसी क्रम से गैस सिलेंडर की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जाए ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) गैस सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई के मामले में अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिए वितरकों को पहले ही हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि वे सिलेंडर के अनुरोध को सूचना रजिस्टर में बुकिंग के क्रमानुसार दर्ज करें और उनकी सप्लाई तदनुसार करें। रसीद जारी करने की कोई प्रणाली नहीं परन्तु यदि उपभोक्ता चाहें तो वह बुकिंग क्रमांक जान सकते हैं।

गैस एजेंसियों और पेट्रोल पम्पों का आबंटन

5037. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैस एजेंसियों और पेट्रोल पम्पों के आबंटन के मामले में व्याप्त अनियमितताओं को रोकने के संबंध में अभ्यावेदनों के परीक्षण के बाद क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके आबंटन में लाटरी प्रणाली शुरू करने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों के आबंटन में अनियमितताओं की सम्भावनाओं को दूर करने के लिये

क्षेत्रीय आधार पर स्वतन्त्र तेल चयन बोर्डों का गठन किया गया हैजिसमें प्रत्येक का अध्यक्ष उच्च न्यायालय का सेवा निवृत न्यायाधीश है । इन डीलरशिपों/डिस्ट्री ब्यूटरशिपों का न्यायसंगत आबंटन करने के लिये हर प्रकार की सावधानी बरती जाती है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Projects Under Implementation By N. H. P. C.

5038. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing the progress of the project being implemented by the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : A statement showing the progress of the projects being implemented by NHPC is enclosed.

Statement

NHPC has been entrusted with the construction of the following hydro-electric projects :

(1) Baira Siul HE Project (180 MW) in Himachal Pradesh.

(2) Loktak HE Project (105 MW) in Manipur.

(3) Salal HE Project (345 MW) in J&K

(4) Koel Karo HE Project (710 MW) in Bihar.

(5) Dul Hasti HE Project (390 MW) in J&K.

(6) Devighat HE Project (14.1 MW) in Nepal.

Baira Siul Hydroelectric Project : The project is under commercial operation since 1-4-1982.

Loktak HE Project : The project went into commercial production w.e.f. 1-6-1983. On 26th July, 1983 due to a massive land-slide, a protion of the tunnel collapsed and the generation of power had to be stopped. The collapsed portion of the tunnel is under reconstruction and this work is expected to be over by the end of June, 1984 and the project is expected to be re-commissioned in July, 1984.

Salal HE Project : The commissioning schedule of the project has been compressed by about 20 months and the first unit of the project is now scheduled to be commissioned in Dec., 1985. The second and third units of the project are scheduled to be completed in May & October, 1986 respectively. The work at the project has been progressing according to the revised commissioning schedule. On 18th March, 1984, there was a breach in the down stream dyke resulting in flooding of the plunge pool, penstock pit, power house and tail race tunnel (Inlet). The effect of this on the schedule for completion of the project will be known after detailed assessment is made this regard.

Koel Karo HE Project : The project is scheduled to be completed in a period of 8 years from the date the land for the project is made available to NHPC. Not much progress has been possible on the project so far due to the resistance of the local people to the acquisition of land and in providing access to the project site by the project staff. However, due to sustained efforts, the position is expected to improve shortly.

Dul Hasti HE Project : The project is scheduled for completion by 1990-91. Infrastructure works on the project like preliminary surveys, exploratory drilling and drifting, approach roads, buildings etc. are under progress.

Devighat HE Project : The project was scheduled to be completed by October, 1985. The project has been commissioned about two years ahead of schedule.

NHPC were also entrusted with the investigation of the following HE Projects :

1. Chamera HE Project Stage-I (540 MW) in Himachal Pradesh.
2. Dhaleswari HE Project (120 MW) in Mizoram.
3. Dhauliganga HE Project Stage-I (300 MW) in U.P.
4. Tanakpur HE Project (120 MW) in U.P.

The investigations of Chamera HE Project and Tanakpur HE Project have been completed. Most of the investigation works of Dhaleswari HE Project have been completed and the project report is expected to be ready by the end of March, 1984. Investigations of Dhauliganga Project are expected to be completed by September, 1984.

Transmission Lines : NHPC have completed works on the following transmission lines :

1. (a) 66 KV D/C Gangtok to Kalimpong.
   (b) 66 KV S/C Gangtok to Dikchu.
2. 132 KV S/C Ramnagar-Gandak.
3. 132 KV S/C Liematak-Jiribam.
4. 220 KV S/C Sarna-Dasuya on D/C Towers.
5. 220 KV S/C Jammu-Sarna.
6. 400 KV S/C Singrauli-Obra & Singrauli-Kanpur.
7. 66 KV D/C Devighat Chable Scheme

The following transmission lines are at present under construction by NHPC :

Sl. No.	Name of Transmission Line	cct. Km.	Target date of completion
1.	220 KV Chukha Transmission system (Indian Portion)	1275	March, 1985
2.	220 KV S/C Salal-Jammu	56	April, 1985
3.	220 KV D/C Salal-Udhampur	104	
4.	400 KV S/C Jeypore-Talcher	430	March, 1987

The works on these lines are progressing according to schedule.

Protection of Labour from Hazards of Chemicals

5039. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the findings of a study conducted by Indian Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad at five pesticide formulation units; stating that workers employed in the pesticide industry, are exposed to health hazards during manufacture and distribution of large quantities of Chemicals ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to protect the workers from such hazards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

दिल्ली में खाना पकाने की गैस की पाइप द्वारा सप्लाई

5040. श्री सज्जन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के कुछ भागों में खाना पकाने की गैस को पाइप द्वारा सप्लाई किया जाता है तथा प्रत्येक घर में बिजली की तरह ही गैस के लिए मीटर लगे हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के शेष भागों में भी घरों में खाना पकाने की गैस की सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1984-85 के दौरान जिन कालोनियों में खाना पकाने की गैस पाइप द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने की संभावना है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) (क) से (ग) दिल्ली में पाइपलाइनों के द्वारा तरलीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल० पी० जी०) की सप्लाई नहीं की जाती है। फिर भी, इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड इस समय नौएडा (न्यू ओखला इंडस्ट्रीयल डिवेलपमेंट क्षेत्र) में घरेलू काम्पलेक्स को पाईपलाइनों के द्वारा एल० पी० जी० की सप्लाई करने की सम्भावना की जांच कर रहा है।

Departmental Building for Sub Post Offices and Head Post Offices in Orissa

5041. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Sub-Post Offices and Head Post Offices included to have departmental buildings of their own in the postal circle of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the names of such Sub-Post Offices and Hea4 Post Offices;

(c) the names of such post Offices where buildings have already been completed so far; and

(d) whether Bant Sub-Post Office in Balasore District is one of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : 46 (Forty-Six).

(b) (i) The 12 Head Post Offices are as follows :

(1) Koraput HO, (2) paralakhemundi HO, (3) Bhanja Nagar HO (4) Sundargarh HO, (5) Keonjhargarh PO (6) Balangir PO, (7) Chandni Chowk (8) Khurda PO, (9) Dhenkanal PO, (10) Jharsuguda PO, (11) Rairangpur PO, (12) Nayagarh pO.

(ii) The 34 Sub Post Offices are as follows :

1. Barbil PO, 2. Champua PO, 3. Korai PO, 4. Baliapal PO, 5. Rajborasambar PO, 6. Tyndakura PO, 7. Bellaguntha PO, 8. Kamakhyanagar PO, 9. Mahanga PO, 10. Basta PO, 11. Rajkanika PO, 12. R. Udayagiri PO, 13. Kalapathar PO, 14. Pottang PO, 15. Lathikata PC, 16. Joda PO, 17. Brahmabarada PO, 18. Udla PO, 19. Karanjia PO, 20. Rajgangpur, 21. Paradeep PO, 22. Chilka PO, 23. Raj Nilgiri PO, 24. Kuchinda PO, 25. Anandpur PO, 26. Gandhi-Chawk PO, 27. Golantra PO, 28. Rairkhol PO, 29. Janla PO, 30. Pipli PO, 31. Niali PO, 32. Talcher PO, 33. Junagarh PO, 34. Bant S.O.

(c) The nine Post Offices for which buildings have already been completed are as follows : (1) Golantra PO, (2) Rairkholi PO, (3) Mahanga PO, (4) Rajbora sambar PO, (5) Niali PO, (6) Talcher PO, (7) Junagarh, (8) Pipli, (9) Nimapaka.

(d) Regarding Bant Sub Office in Balasore District :- This sub-office has been projected as an additional work for Sixth Five Year Plan.

Losses Suffered by I.T.I. Naini, Allahabad

5042. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of losses, if any, suffered by the Indian Telephone Industries, Naini, Allahabad during the last three years (year-wise) and the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of overtime paid during the last three years (year-wise); and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the working of ITI and to minimise the expenditure on account of overtime ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : Naini unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (III), had made profits during the last three years.

(b) The amount of over-time paid by Naini unit of III, during the last three years, is as under :

YEAR	AMOUNT
1980-81	Rs. 68 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 86 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 111.60 lakhs

(c) A new out-put incentive scheme and better production material planning methods have been introduced.

उत्तर-प्रदेश में अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में डाकघर, उप-डाकघर आदि खोलना

5043. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान अल्मोड़ा-पिथौरागढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) के लिए कितने और कहां-कहां डाकघर, उप डाकघर और अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर या शाखा डाकघर मंजूर किए गए हैं;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां के उक्त एककों के अतिरिक्त सम्बन्धित दलों से उक्त डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) इन पर उनके मंत्रालय से क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल : (क) और (ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) औचित्य पाए गए प्रस्तावों का चरणबद्ध रूप से क्रियान्वयन किया जाएगा ।

विवरण

(क) 1983-84 के दौरान अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ में डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

(एक) खोले गए अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर

अल्मोड़ा

1. सोरग
2. नाली
3. बागेश्वर

4. कफलानी
5. उजरार
6. तपनी
7. नल्ला
8. टिमटा
9. जाख
10. झारकेड
11. घुघुडी
12. खलियारी
13. बडियार
14. स्डोली
15. सिली

पिथौरागढ़

1. कोड कुंडरी
2. थार्प
3. मेलडुंगरी
4. सेलुवनी
5. मऊ
6. बाजनी
7. डुंगरा
8. कोट गढ़ी गहरजारी
9. गुडौली
10. सिनी
11. कोटेश्वर
12. डंमीगांव
13. गागर
14. चिनकाना

(दो) उप डाकघर खुन्ये

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम जहां प्रस्तावों के अनुसार डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य पाया गया है परन्तु अभी डाकघर खोले नहीं गए हैं:—

अल्मोड़ा

1. खितीदनपुर
2. चौवरा
3. हिदाम
4. धागेतर
5. गुलार
6. पारकोट
7. सनानई
8. मनेला

पिथौरागढ़

1. उपरारा
2. झालनदेव
3. नैनीताल
4. पालसोब
5. बोयल
6. दूरे
7. गसुरा
8. सिनलेक
9. सेरा
10. कुशैल
11. सुगरखल
12. बालतीड़
13. बाना

(ग) डाकघर खोलने सम्बन्धी ऐसे प्रस्ताव, जिनका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया:—

अलमोड़ा

1. राजा
2. विनायक
3. पपली कोठार
4. सईउनानी

5. शानकैथल
6. कडावरी
7. कठाईगांव
8. डिगा
9. झाल डुंगरा
10. धवयान
11. टिटोली
12. कभारा
13. कासन
14. झियार
15. पोली
16. बाजार सेरिया
17. पथकूरा
18. हरे नगरी
19. कोट दोई
20. सितोली
21. अरतोला
22. सिलेरी
23. मोहन्नारी
24. निमरोल
25. गुलना

पिथौरागढ़

1. मंगल लेख
2. सिप्पी
3. कुडी
4. मयराल
5. बारैईयागांव
6. डेंडी
7. गईचेरा
8. सेराघाट
9. सतनल
10. मारे
11. विरोली
12. सिरडंग
13. कूटा
14. कोहारगांव
15. असकोडी
16. भंडारेगांव
17. भिगतार
18. बकोरा
19. लालवोवापानी
20. काबेती
21. अगार
22. गोबतरी
23. पुनाबे

(घ) विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव

1. फरिक
2. डघानी
3. कीना
4. शाथरशाह
5. बैनिया
6. चलकाना
7. बहुरा

1. भूमदारी

Amendment in Cinematograph Certificate Rules, 1983

5044. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a notification amending the Cinematograph Certificate Rules 1983 which provides for censoring of video films separately by the Central Board of Film Certifications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that a large number of video films are being imported illegally in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to stop the illegally imported films in the country and how far this notification will be helpful in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) and (b) Government have issued a Notification on 28.2.84, amending the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 to provide for separate censoring of video films with effect from 1.3.84. Separate application forms and separate censor certificate forms for video films have also been prescribed.

(c) and (d) It is likely that passengers coming from abroad may be bringing pre-recorded video cassettes in their personal baggage. However, under the amended Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983 with effect from 1.3.84 all video films intended for public exhibition will require separate censor certificates. It is hoped that the new rule will have a check on the public exhibition of unauthorised video cassettes.

Exploitation of Coal Reserves in Maharashtra by Maharashtra Government

5045. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have represented to Central Government to allow the State Government to exploit vast coal deposits of Maharashtra supplementing the work of Western Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Location of Regional Directorate of National Thermal Power Corporation at Nagpur

5046. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any follow up action has been taken to locate the Regional Directorate of the National Thermal power Corporation at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. A Deputy General Manager has been posted and has taken over charge to set-up his office at Nagpur.

Setting up of Pharmaceutical Industry Development Centre

5047. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a pharmaceutical Industry Development Centre in collaboration with the Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association;

(b) the details thereof and the amount earmarked for the establishment of the said Centre; and

(c) the main function of the said Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (c) : The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association (IDMA) had

submitted a proposal for setting up a pharmaceutical Industry Research & Development Centre with assistance from the Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme. The objectives of the Centre are :

1. To bridge technology gap in the country, especially in the case of small scale units,

2. To help develop better drugs based on indigenous resources,

3. To encourage import substitution and export promotion and

4. To provide facility for training and development.

The project envisages a contribution of Rs. 75 lakhs each by the IDMA and the Government of India towards land, building, services and utilities and a contribution of US $ 1.662 million by the UNDP for equipment, training and expert advice.

Tehri and Vishnu Prayag Hydel Projects may be taken over by Centre

5048. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government have offered that Tehri and Vishnu Prayag Hydel Projects should be taken over by the Centre;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is beyond the capacity of the State Government to bear the burden of increasing cost of these projects; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :(a)to (c) Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent a proposal for the implementation of Tehri Project as a joint venture between the Government of India and State Government and the same is under examination. No proposal has been received 'from the State Government with regard to Vishnu Prayag Hydel Project.

Services of Jorbagh Telephone Exchange, New Delhi

5049. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that '62' (Jorbagh) exchange in New Delhi had been out of order for Six months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide good service to the subscribers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Following steps are taken to provide good service to the subscribers :—

(i) Laying of new junction and primary cables in ducts.

(ii) Pressurisation of main cables and laying of new cables duly pressurised.

(iii) Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed.

(iv) Use of jelly filled cables indistribution network.

(v) Special testing of internal equipments of the exchanges.

(vi) Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings and D.P. Boxes.

Power Projects Under Implementation in Orissa

5050. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of power projects under implementation in Orissa at present;

(b) whether Planning Commission has approved the revised estimates of some power projects proposed to be executed in Orissa;

(c) if so, the particulars of each of those power projects, original estimates, revised estimates and the period by which those power projects will start production; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The following four power projects are presently under installation in Orissa :—

(i) Rengali Hydro-electric Project (2 × 50 MW)

(ii) Upper Kolab Hydro-electric Project (3 × 80 MW)

(iii) Hirakund St. III Hydro-electric Project (1 × 37.5 MW)

(iv) Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project (4 × 150 MW)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Current Oil Exploratory Strategy

5051. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current oil exploratory strategy includes the search for hydro-carbons extensively and simultaneously in all potential basins and in basins where fair success had been achieved;

(b) whether any long-term plan has been drawn by Government for the above purpose; and

(c) the other exploratory efforts made so far or proposed to be made, to intensify hunt for hydro-carbons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both ONGC and OIL had drawn up a ten year perspective plan of exploration for the period 1980-1990.

(c) In order to supplement the maximum effort of ONGC/OIL in the field of oil exploration some foreign companies of repute were invited to explore for and exploit hydro-carbons in certain selected blocks. One such company is operating in Saurashtra offshore areas.

Solar Energy by Chemical Process

5052. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made by Government for tapping of solar energy by chemical process;

(b) if so, the extent of success made in this regard; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) to (c) Tapping of solar energy by chemical process is still in the Research & Development stage. R & D projects at different institutions under implementation include :

(i) production of hydrogen by photo-assisted electrolysis of water through solar energy.

(ii) photo-electro-chemical conversion technique for utilising of solar energy

In addition several R & D projects are in the planning stage such as (1) liquid-juction photovoltaic cell of high efficiency (2) rechargeable photovoltaic-photogalvanic cells (3) hybrid drywet photovoltaic-photo-galvanic storage systems (4) photo-electro-synthetic and electrocatalytic systems for the production of value added product and the area of biominetism.

The above R & D efforts will be kept in view while drawing up the 7th plan proposals in this field.

खाना पकाने की गैस की उपलब्धता

5053. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाना पकाने की गैस पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध होने के बाद भी उपभोक्ताओं को यह गैस समय पर न मिलने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) गैस सिलेंडरों की कमी को पूरा करने और इसकी सप्लाई नियमित बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है;

(ग) खाना पकाने की गैस के नए कनेक्शन देने में होने वाली देरी के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार वन-सम्पदा को नष्ट होने से बचाने के उद्देश्य से देश में खाना पकाने की गैस की मांग के अनुसार उसका वितरण करने का प्रबन्ध करेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह प्रबन्ध कब तक कर दिए जायेंगे ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) उपकरणों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता, "एफ टाइप को "एस सी" टाइप के वाल्वों में बदलने में लगने वाला समय, कुछ बाटलिंग संयत्रों में प्रारम्भिक कठिनाईयों और औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों का स्थानीय समस्याएं एसे कुछ कारण हैं।

(ख) देश में सिलेंडरों, वाल्वों और रेगूलेटरों का निर्माण क्षमताओं को बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय किये गये हैं। थोड़ी मात्रा में उनका आयात भी किया जा रहा है।

(ग) से (ङ) पंजीकरण के चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नए गैस कनेक्शन देने के लिए उपाय किये गए हैं। तेल उद्योग द्वारा अधिक बाटलिंग क्षमता की व्यवस्था भण्डारण और परिवहन प्रणाली में सुधार पर्याप्त उपकरणों की प्राप्ति जैसी आधारभूत ढांचे की सुविधाएं मुहैया की जा रही हैं। आशा है, इस समय प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज आवेदकों को 2/3 वर्षों के अन्दर कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे।

राजस्थान में विद्युत की कमी के कारण फसलों को नुकसान

5054. **प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजस्थान में विद्युत की भारी कमी है और विद्युत की कमी और शीत लहर के कारण फसलों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है; और

(ख) विद्युत की कमी के कारण फसलों

को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) और (ख) राजस्थान में विद्युत की कमी है। तथापि, विद्युत की सप्लाई में कृषि क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और खेती को क्षति होने की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान कृषि को विद्युत की सप्लाई 9 घंटे से 20 घंटे प्रति दिन बनाए रखने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

Five Years LLB Course

5055. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has taken a decision to give recognition only to the five-year course in LLB;

(b) if so, whether the present three-year course in LLB will be discont-inued or made only an academic course;

(c) how many universities have accepted the proposal of the Bar Council; and

(d) the decision of Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) and (b) Bar Council of India has made rules uncer the Advocates Act, 1961 which, inter alia, provide for recognition of five-year Law Degree Course for purposes of enrolment as advocate from June 1, 1982. However, the admission to the three-year degree course will be discontinued from the year 1985-86 so that the students already undergoing the course from 1982-83 are not put to disadvantage. It would be open to the universities and colleges, if they so desire, to run the three-year degree course only as an academic course.

(c) As reported by the Bar Council of India, ten universities have already started the course and thirty-seven universities have accepted the proposal to start the five-year Law Course from 1984.

(d) The matter is under consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Exploration Work in Off-Shore Region of Kerala

5056. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to undertake oil exploration work in the off-shore region of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to drill an exploratory well in offshore Kerala-Konkan areas during 1984-85.

Assets, Liabilities, Turnover and Profit of MRTP Companies Including Reliance Group

5057. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 485 on 28 February 1984 regarding assets, liabilities, turnover and profit of MRTP companies and state :

(a) the break-up of the figures of assets and turnover and profit before tax

given in the Statement in the Annexure thereto of the various Industrial House involved;

(b) the percentage-wise increase during the last three years in each case;

(c) the equity capital with which the Ambani's Reliance Group of Bombay started; in which year and how it has shot up to the fifth position in a very short span of time; and

(d) whether Government have examined such phenomenal growth of some these House if so, the details thereof and reaction in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Offshore Drilling in West Bengal by ONGC

5058. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil & Natural Gas Commission since begum offshore drilling in West Bengal off the Sundarbans Coastal area;

(b) if so, the progress made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pending Power Projects of West Bengal

5059. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA) : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of pending proposals of West Bengal in regard to the setting up of power projects;

(b) the present position of each projects; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking decision for clearing these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Need for Objectivity in News Reporting

5060. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has called for a national debate on the primacy in news to ereate an awareness about the need for objectivity in news reporting;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that he had stated that the Jakarta Conference of Ministers of Information and Broadcasting of Non-Aligned countries had regreted that many journalists had resorted to reporting of only one sided version to the deteriment of the national interest;

(c) if so, whether any such conference is being held to discuss the reporting of objective news in the newspapers;

(d) if so, whether this has been welcomed; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be convened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, while addressing a Press Conference

in New Delhi on Monday, the 6th February, 1984, had stated in reply to a question by a newsman that he would welcome a national debate on what should get primacy in news. He had referred to the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries held in Jakarta from 26th to 30th January, 1984 (to which he had led the Indian Delegation) and said it was the view of many of the Information Ministers who attended the Conference that the coverage of the non-aligned countries by multi-national news agencies was not fair. The Declaration adopted by the Jakarta Conference states inter alia that "the non-aligned and other developing countries are adversely affected by the fact that the international mass communication media are dominated by the trans-national news agencies and corporate structures which exercise a monopoly over the world's major communication media, and consequently command a monopoly over the international distribution of the news".

(c) to (e) It depends on the press, public organisations and others who may agree to such a debate. The Minister gave the suggestion in a general way.

Indo-Soviet working group on Oil

5061. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Oil held its first session in New Delhi in January, 1984;

(b) if so, whether the Group had discussions in detail on all issues relating to collaboration in the oil industry including the setting up of the six million tonne Karnal Oil Refinery;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government have expressed their satisfaction at the progress of work in Ranaghat, Jaguli and Krishnagar in West Bengal and drilling work in Bodra-two, also in West Bengal;

(d) in which areas India and Soviet have been collaborating so far; and

(e) the extent to which India and Soviet Union have agreed to further accelerate the co-operation in oil field during 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions in the Working Group were confined to cooperation in the field of oil exploration and production.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) In the field of oil exploration, India and the Soviet Union have been collaborating so far in the fields of basin evaluation, seismic surveys, data processing and interpretation, preparation of development plans for onshore, supply of equipment and services for workover operations of onshore wells, technical assistance in establishing institutes of drilling technology and reservoir studies, assistance in drilling operations etc.

(e) Both sides have agreed to further accelerate the cooperation in the field of acquisition of seismic data and its processing, petroleum geology, interaction between the scientific and Research Institutes, deputation of Soviet specialists to India and vice-versa and also for training the Indian Engineers and Geo-scientists in USSR in related fields.

राजस्थान सर्किल में डाकघर, तारघर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना

5062. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सर्किल में जिलेवार

(1) डाकघर, (2) तारघर, (3) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के कितने प्रस्ताव लंबित पड़े हैं;

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रस्तावों में से ऐसे प्रस्तावों की जिला वार संख्या कितनी है जो कल्याण योजनाओं के विस्तार के अंतर्गत जनता को सेवाएं और बेहतर सुविधाएं प्रदान करने से सामान्य आदेशों में छूट देकर कार्यालय खोलने के आदेशों के अंतर्गत आते हैं; और

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित कार्यालय अंतिम रूप से कब तक खुल जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी जा रही है ।

(ग) डाकघर व तार घर चरणबद्ध रूप में खोले जाएंगे बशर्ते कि निधि एवं अन्य उपस्कर उपलब्ध रहें ।

विवरण

राजस्थान में बकाया पड़े प्रस्तावों की जिलावार संख्या

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	डाकघर	संयुक्त डाक तारघर	विभागीय तारघर	टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
1.	भीलवाड़ा	1	—	—	—
2.	बांसवाडा	1	12	1	1
3.	चित्तौडगढ़	4	—	1	1
4.	धौलपुर	1	—	—	—
5.	कोटा	4	—	—	2
6.	टोक	1	1	—	—
7.	नागौर	1	1	—	5
8.	श्रीगंगानगर	5	—	—	2
9.	झुंझनू	—	2	1	—
10.	जालौर	—	6	1	3
11.	सीकर	—	4	—	1
12.	डूंगरपुर	—	10	—	1
13.	सिरोही	—	2	—	3

1	2	3	4	6	6
14.	उदयपुर	—	11	—	—
15.	बाड़मेर	—	13	—	5
16.	जोधपुर	—	12	—	2
17.	जैसलमेर	—	1	—	—
18.	चूरू	—	—	—	1
19.	अलवर	—	—	—	2
20.	भरतपुर	—	—	—	1
21.	जयपुर	—	—	—	2
22.	अजमेर	—	—	—	2
23.	पाली	—	—	—	7
24.	बूंदी	—	—	—	1
25.	बीकानेर	—	—	—	1

टोक एवं नागौर जिले में प्रत्येक में एक डाकघर व उपर्युक्त सभी संयुक्त डाक तार घर व टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज सामान्य-आदेशों में छूट के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

बिना बिके उर्वरकों के कारण हुई हानि

5063. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उर्वरक एककों के पास 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान कितने और कितने मूल्य के उर्वरक बिना बिके पड़े रहे और उसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री वसन्त साठे) : इस मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन उर्वरक कम्पनियों के पास 1982-83 और 1983-84 के दौरान पड़ी हुई उर्वरक की मात्रा और मूल्य निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

	1982-83 (31..383) को अन्तिम स्टाक मूल्य		1983-84 (29.2.84) को अंतिम स्टाक	
	मात्रा (टनों में)	मूल्य (रु० करोड़ों में)	मात्रा (टनों में)	मूल्य (रु० करोड़ों में)
फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	1,80,471	57.58	61,842	21.57

1	2	3	4	5
नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	23,30.51	61.86	10.332	2.57
मद्रास फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	1,47,240	35.40	49.262*	10.70*
राष्ट्रीय कैमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०	2,26,572	07.07	91.343	17.58
हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन लि०	1,56,031	35.18	83.434	20.03
फर्टिलाइजर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स ट्रावनकोर लि०	1,73,000	21.10	1,03,000	21.10

* ये आंकड़े 15.3.84 के हैं ।

यद्यपि उर्वरक का उत्पादन पूरे वर्ष चलता है, इसकी मांग मौसमी स्वरूप की है । इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक माह की वस्तुसूची भिन्न-भिन्न होती है । उपरोक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कारण कोई हानि नहीं हुई थी ।

Villages Electrified in Vidisha and Raisen

5064. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified under rural electrification schemes in Vidisha and Raisen Districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last four years;

(b) year-wise details of actually electrified villages against the targets fixed;

(c) the number of electric pumps energised during the above period in these Districts;

(d) whether it is a fact that the target fixed for village electrification and pump connections could not be achieved;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the effective steps being taken to improve the performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) The number of villages electrified and irrigation pumpsets/tubewells energised in Vidisha and Raisen Districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last 4 years are as under :

District Vidisha

Year	Villages electrified	pumpsets energised
1979-80	42	279
1980-81	64	569
1981-82	78	
1982-83	88	265
TOTAL	272	1113

District Raisen

Year	Villages electrified	pumpsets energised
1979-80	38	188
1980-81	53	606
1981-82	74	
1982-83	57	302
TOTAL	222	1096

In the annual plans approved by the planning commission, District-wise targets for electrification of villages and energisation of pumpsets are not indicated. However, for the State as a whole the year-wise targets and achievements during the last four years were as follows :

Year	Village electrification		pumpsets energisation	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1979-80	2,120	2.700	41,000	34,578
1980-81	3.255	3,350	41.000	37.557
1981-82	4,000	3,620	58,000	37,657
1982-83	2,800	3,818	32,000	38,478
TOTAL	12,175	13,488	172,000	148,270

While targets of village electrification for the State were achieved, there has been some shortfall in achievement of targets of energisation of pumpsets.

(e) The slight set-back in the achievement of pumpsets energisations has been mainly due to cost escalation, lack of coordination between the SEB's and other development agencies of the State and inadequate credit support to the consumers from the institutional agencies.

(f) Ministry of Energy and CFA have been pursuing with the State Governments and SEBs to accelerate the pace of progress of RE programme. Review meetings are being held at the highest level with the Officers of the State Government and SEB. Rural Electrification Corporation has also initiated a number of steps to accelerate the progress of Rural Electrification Programme in the State of Madhya Pradesh. It has been suggested to the SEB that a fullfledged load development wing should be set up for liaison with other agencies and credit institutions. The Corporation has also introduced a system of continuous close monitoring of the progress aimed at identifying the bottlenecks and suggesting remedial measures in time.

As a result of the effective steps taken to improve the performance, the target 32,270 set for energisation of pumpsets during the year 1983-84 has already been exceeded with an achievement of 33,565 by the end of February, 1984. The achievement in regard to electrification of villages is also quite satisfactory with the electrification of 3,100 villages upto the end of February, 1984 against the target of 3,333 villages and targets are likely to be achieved.

Schemes submitted by Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board for Rural Electrification of Vidisha

5065. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted some schemes of rural electrification of Vidisha District to Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details of sanctioned and pending schemes with Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : Yes Sir.

(b) : The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has submitted eight Rural Electrification Schemes for Vidisha District of the State to the Rural Electrification Corporation for financial assistance during the current year. Details of the schemes are given in the attached statement. Out of the eight schemes, seven schemes at Sl. No. 1 to 7 of the annexure have been sanctioned and one scheme at Sl. No. 8 is being appraised by the project office of the Corporation at Jabalpur.

Statement

Statement indicating the rural electrification schemes submitted by Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board to REC for financial assistance for Vidisha District during 1983-84.

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Category	Loan amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Villages covered	Pumsets covered
1.	Lateri II	RMNP	60.51	54	100
2.	Lateri I	—do—	45.98	52	100
3.	Basoda I	—do—	54.53	67	150
4.	Kurwai	—do—	85.31	105	200
5.	Sironj	—do—	62.35	80	120
6.	Basoda II	—do—	55.58	70	150
7.	Vidisha	SPA-I	12.78	—	150
8.	Lateri & Sironj	—do—	13.65 (Estimated)	—	150

RMNP—Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

SPA —Special Project Agriculture.

Microwave STD link between Vidisha and Bhopal

5066. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of expansion of 100 lines telephone exchange and micro-wave STD link between Vidisha-Bhopal is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the time it will take to complete these works ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The expansion of exchange by 100 lines has been advanced and microwave link is progressing as per schedule.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Vidisha 100 lines expansion is likely to be completed in 1983-84.

(ii) Vidisha-Bhopal M/W STD link is likely to be completed in the current plan period.

Setting up of New Trunk Auto Exchange at Bhopal

5067. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of setting up of a new Trunk Auto Exchange (TAX) at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh has been stopped due to non-availability of some equipments;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, the detailed progress of this project;

(d) the total cost of the new TAX system; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The project Estimate for the work has been sanctioned and funds have been allotted in the Plan Budget. Equipment for Bhopal Digital Trunk Auto Exchange has been included in the agreement signed with M/s CIT Alcatel of France.

(d) This new TAX system is estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores.

(e) Rs. 21.61 lakhs.

Production and Demand of Coal

5068. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projected production and demand of coal for the next ten years with different grades and quality-wise break-up;

(b) whether it is a fact that demand would always be more than the supply; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The Planning Commission have set up a Working Group on Coal and Lignite for the Seventh Five Year Plan. This Working Group is to assess the demand of coal in the Seventh Plan period and in 1994-95 and to assess the required production till 1989-90. This Working Group has not finalised its report.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एंड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड अमझोर जिला रोहतास (बिहार)

5069. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रोहतास (बिहार) जिले में अमझोर स्थित पाइराइट्स फास्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि० ने पिछले वर्षों में प्रगति की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की मांगों को स्वीकार कर लेने से उसकी प्रगति और अधिक हो सकती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री बसंत साठे) : (क) से (ग) अमझोर स्थित पाइराइट्स खान संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम का सिन्दरी एकक पाइराइट्स को उठा नहीं रहा है ।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Functional Directors in I.O.C.

5070. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for appointment of functional Directors in Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) the number of functional Directors in Indian Oil Corporation at present and when they were appointed.

(c) the period of their present appointment and when their term are due to expire; and

(d) whether functional Directors can be transferred from one undertaking to another ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) Board level appointments i.e. Executive/Functional Directors in Indian Oil Corporation are made on the recommendations of Public Enterprises, Selection Board (PESB) of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, which consider various candidates including those from within the organisation and judge their suitability with reference to the job requirements and submit a panel of names to the Department of Petroleum for consideration. Out of the panel, the Department of Petroleum select the candidate and he is appointed after obtaining the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC).

(b) and (c) The number of Functional Directors in I.O.C., their date of appointment, present term and date of expiry of the same are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Appointment	Present term	Date on which present term expires
1.	Shri A.J.A. Tauro	Chairman	12-4-1982	2 years	11-4-1984
2.	Shri T.K. Sinha	Managing Director (Refineries and Pipelines Div)	27-3-1979	5 years	26-3-1984*
3.	Shri B.K. Bakshi	Director (Marketing)	1-2-1984	2 years	31-1-1986
4.	Shri B.K. Mukho-Padhyay	Director (Research and Development	1-12-1983	2 years	30-11-1985
5.	Shri S.K. Comal	Director (Finance)	8-12-1983	2 years	7-12-1985
6.	Shri Bimal Kapoor	Director (Personnel)	3-2-1982	2 years	2-2-1984*

*Proposal for extension of term is under consideration as per laid down procedure.

(d) The Board level Directors in one public enterprise can occupy the position of Board-level Directors in another enterprise either in the same scale of pay or in a higher scale of pay if recommended by P.E.S.B. and approved by the A.C.C.

राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) का कार्यान्वयन

5071. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 3 (3) में उल्लिखित 14 मुक्तों को क, ख और ग तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों के लिए द्विभाषी रूप में क्रियान्वित करने का प्रावधान है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके मंत्रालय, विभागों क, ख और ग क्षेत्रों में स्थित राज्यों में उनके समवद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कर्यालयों एवं उपक्रमों में सन् 1981-82, 1982-83 और 1983-84 में धारा 3 (3) की क्रियान्वित की प्रतिशतता का राज्यवार और वर्षवार ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) तीनों क्षेत्रों के राज्यों में उक्त सभी 14 कार्यों को शतप्रतिशत द्विभाषी करने में क्या कठिनाई है; और

(घ) सरकार ने उन कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है य करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Details of Companies Inspected Under Companies Act

5072. **SHRI R. PRABHU** : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies in which inspection has been ordered under Section 209-A of the Companies Act since January, 1983;

(b) the reasons for ordering of such investigations; and

(c) by when these investigations are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : (a) to (c) Since 1st January, 1983 to 20th March, 1984 about 430 companies have been enlisted for inspection under section 209-A of the Companies Act. Of these, about 300 cases are pending now and their inspection is likely to be completed within a period of 12 to 18 months.

The inspections are aimed at mainly as a measure of general watch on the compliance of the provisions of the Companies Act by the companies and their general performance, besides enquiring into complaints etc. in some cases.

In view of the large number of companies involved in the question, the listing of their names would entail enormous clerical work the result of which may not perhaps be commensurate with the time, effort and expenditure involved. However, if information about any specific company is required, the same could be made available.

Plan for Intensified Exploration and Production of Hydrocarbons

5073. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently made an ambitious plan outlay initiated by the Oil India Limited for intensified exploration and production of hydrocarbons in the north-eastern region and else-where in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b) While the Seventh Five Year Plan outlay for Oil India Limited for exploration and production of hydrocarbons is yet to be finalised, the plan outlay of Rs 185.30 crores for Oil India Limited has been finalised for the year 1984-85 as against an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 120 crores in 1983-84.

Some of the salient features of the exploration programme for 1984-85 are :—

Exploratory drilling—44,000 metres
Development drilling—76,000 metres
No. of wells to be drilled —39

Amalgamation Indian Tube Company Ltd. with TISCO

5075. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's approval has been sought for amalgamation of the Indian Tube Co., Ltd. with Tata Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined in depth the implications of such amalgamation for all other steel tube producers in India numbering over 60 units; and

(c) whether the proposed amalgamation will give TISCO a colossal advantage by way of dominating the steel tube market and avoiding payment of Equalisation Fund dues and sales tax ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The proposed scheme of amalgamation is under consideration of the Government.

Himachal Pradesh as Partner State in Bhakhra Project Complex

5076. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted Himachal Pradesh as a partner State in the Bhakhra Project Complex;

(b) if so, the date on which this has been done; and

(c) the details of the 'power, 'responsibilities' including 'benefits' in income that would accrue to Himachal Pradesh on this score ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) On 16th August, 1983, the Govt. of India has directed BBMB to accord treatment to Himachal Pradesh on par with Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(c) The quantum of benefits from Bhakhra Project Complex presently allocated to various beneficiaries including Himachal Pradesh are on ad-hoc basis and will remain unaltered until a final decision is taken on the sharing of the rights and liabilities of all the

successor States in the Projeet. However, as a result of the above development, Himachal Pradesh would be benefitted to the extent that it would be liable to pay only Operation and Maintenance charges for the 2.5 per cent adhoc share in the Bhakhra power which it is entitled to as a successor State of the erstwhile State instead of at the tariff as a common pool consumer of Bhakhra project.

Telephone Service in Bhubaneshwar

5077. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints to the effect that telephone centres under direct dailling system at Bhubaneswar in Orissa and direct telephone service between Bhubaneswar and other Districts generally remain out of order; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rectify the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) and (b) One complaint was received regarding Bhubaneswar-Bhavanipatna trunk service in the month of August 1983 which was due to heavy rains effecting the overhead lines.

The circuit was rectified immediately and since then the services are generally satisfactory.

Production of Petroleum at Various Refineries in the Country

5078. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the actual production of petroleum at the various refineries in the country per year at present;

(b) the estimated requirement in respect of this item in the country per year; and

(c) the percentage of refining capacity presently being utilised and steps being taken to ensure optimum utilisation of capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) A statement giving the production of petroleum products in the various refineries in the country during the year 1983 is in the attached Statement.

(b) The total consumption of Petroleum products (excluding Refinery Fuel) during the year 1983 was about 35.1 MMT.

(c) The percentage of capacity utilization during the year 1983 was about 91%. The performance of the refineries is monitored on a continuous basis for prompt corrective action.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Refinery	(In million metric tonnes Production of petroleum products. (1983)
1.	IOC Digboi	0.51
2.	IOC Gauhati	0.77
3.	IOC Barauni	2.85
4.	IOC Gujarat	6.67

1	2	3
5.	IOC Haldia	2.39
6.	IOC Mathura	4.65
7.	HPCL Bombay	3.04
8.	BPCL Bombay	4.77
9.	HPCL Vizag	0.95
10.	CRL Cochin	2.95
11.	MRL Madras	2.33
12.	BRPL Assam	0.50
		32.27

Gober Gas Plants in Andhra Pradesh

5079. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed that some officials are not seen active or have not shown enthusiasm to propagate gober-gas plants in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of gober gas plants installed in West Godavari District in 1981, 1982 and 1983:

(c) the reasons for the slow progress in propagation of gober gas plants in agricultural Districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether any monitoring machinery for the purpose has been established in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) In Andhra Pradesh, the Central Sector Scheme 'National Project on Biogas Development' is being implemented through the State Government's nodal agency, namely Agro-Pumpsets and Implements Ltd. and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Government has not received any information during 1983-84 from the implementing agencies indicating lack of enthusiasm in the officials in propagating the biogas programme in the State.

(b) The number of biogas plants installed in West Godavari district under the aegis of the nodal agency during different years is as follows :

Year	No. of Plants
1981-82	52
1982-83	129
1983-84	225 (upto Feb. '84)

Information from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) During 1983-84, the progress of biogas programme made so far in the State is considered satisfactory.

(d) and (e) The nodal agency has been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of biogas pro-

gramme in the State. It has developed inter alia post card mailing system to enable the beneficiaries in getting maintenance services whenever necessary.

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Kerala

5080. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the equipped capacity of telephones at present in the country as a whole and waiting list therefor;

(b) the equipped capacity of telephones in each circle, and the waiting list in each circle;

(c) the equipped capacity of telephones in Kerala circle and the waiting list therefor;

(d) the criteria adopted new for now allotment, details thereof; and

(e) whether the percentage of waiting list will be treated as the main criteria for new allotment in future, if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : (a) The equipped capacity and the waiting list for telephones on 31-1-1984 is 29.5 lakhs and 7.5 lakhs respectively in the country.

(b) As per attached statement.

(c) The equipped capacity of telephones and the waiting list on 31-1-1983 is 91,010 and 30,954 respectively in Kerala.

(d) The allotment of equipment to various Circle is based on :—

(i) Registered demand for telephones, viz. waiting list.

(ii) Preponderance of OYT & Special Category demand.

(iii) Availability of land and building for housing the exchange equipment.

(iv) Existence of large development projects, industrial estates, growth centres etc.

(v) Special priority for development of backward, hilly and tribal areas according to the social and economic objectives of the Govt.

(vi) Removal of regional imbalance.

(e) Yes, Sir, demand is the main criteria for allotment as hitherto. Besides, criteria mentioned above also taken into consideration.

Statement

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Equipped capacity as an 31-1-1984	Waiting List as on 31-1-1984
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra	1,14,485	14,200
2.	Bihar	57,070	5,351
3.	Gujarat	1,31,050	16,246
4.	J & K	19,245	4,905

1	2	3	4
5.	Karnataka	1,07,188	14,206
6.	Kerala	91,010	30,954
7.	Madhya Pradesh	78,784	13,310
8.	Maharashtra	1,54,067	41,086
9.	North East (Covering Assam, Tripura, Maninpur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh)	38,494	3,159
10.	North West (Covering Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	1,19,178	17,499
11.	Orissa	36,380	4,107
12.	Rajasthan	74,220	11,188
13.	Tamil Nadu	1,37,609	18,131
14.	Uttar pradesh	1,09,073	18,638
15.	West Bengal	50,435	3,228
	Total :	13,45,288	2,16,208

Closure of Punjab Maize Products Limited, Sangrur

5081. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Maize Products Limited, Sangrur—a subsidiary of the IDPL—has been virtually closed for the last eleven months.

(b) if so, the reasons for stopping production;

(c) whether, according to the Workers' Union, this is due to financial and other malpractices of the management; and

(d) whether the unit is going to be permanently closed, or revived by Government action ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Production in Punjab Maize Products Limited was stopped in June, 1983 as the operations had become uneconomic on account of higher prices of raw materials and cost overruns.

(c) A representation had been received from Trade Union Council, Sangrur.

(d) A revival plan for the unit has been drawn up by the company.

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में सम्पादकीय स्टाफ को शामिल किया जाना

5882. श्री बी० डी० सिंह :
श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए तैयार किये गये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी जानकारी देने तथा कार्यक्रम की उपलब्धियों के प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस संबंध में 1983-84 के दौरान कितने प्रकाशन तथा प्रचार साहित्य उपलब्ध कराये गये;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है किन्तु सिंचाई तथा विद्युत की पत्रिका "भगीरथ" और अन्य संबद्ध प्रकाशनों का काम शिथिल है तथा वहां वर्षों से अनेक पद रिक्त रखे गए हैं और इन प्रकाशनों को उचित सुविधायें नहीं दी गई हैं;

(घ) इन पत्रिकाओं और प्रसार साहित्य के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में शामिल न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सम्पादकीय स्टाफ को केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा संवर्ग में शामिल करने के लिए तथा इन प्रकाशनों के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए कब तक कार्यवाही पूरी की जाएगी तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को प्रधानमंत्री ने 14 जनवरी, 1982 को राष्ट्र के नाम अपने प्रसारण में घोषित किया था। संशोधित 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रचार करने के लिए अनेक संचार माध्यमों यथा प्रदर्शिनयों, प्रेस विज्ञापनों, रेडियो और दूरदर्शन विज्ञापनों, पेंटिंग, होर्डिंगों, कियोस्कों तथा सिनेमा स्लाइडों जैसे बाह्य माध्यमों तथा मुद्रित प्रचार सामग्री अर्थात् पोस्टरों, फोल्डरों तथा ब्रोचरों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। व्यापक कवरेज के लिए, इस राष्ट्रीय अभियान के लिए प्रचार अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के अलावा, देश की सभी मुख्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में किया जा रहा है।

योजना आयोग का 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम सैल 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के प्रचार पर विशेष निगरानी रखता है।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) यह सही है कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सिंचाई को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है। "भगीरथ" नामक पत्रिका का प्रकाशन तथा संबंधित प्रशासनिक मामलों का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, सिंचाई मंत्रालय का है। "भगीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) का नियमित रूप से प्रकाशन हो रहा है। "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के प्रकाशन में कभी-कभी कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है। "भगीरथ" (अंग्रेजी) के सम्पादक का पद 1.1.84 को ही खाली हुआ है और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से इस पद को भरने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। "भगीरथ" (हिन्दी) के सम्पादक, उप सम्पादक तथा आर्टिस्ट के पद खाली पड़े हैं क्योंकि इन पदों के भर्ती नियमों को सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा अधिसूचित नहीं किया गया है। यह बताया गया है कि नियमों को शीघ्र ही अधिसूचित कर दिए

जाने की उम्मीद है और भर्ती नियमों के अधिसूचित हो जाने के बाद इन पदों को शीघ्र भर लिया जाएगा।

(घ) और (ङ) इन पदों को केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में शामिल करने के प्रश्न को उठाया गया है और यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि मामले में उपयुक्त निर्णय शीघ्र ही ले लिया जाएगा।

विवरण

विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय

विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय कार्यक्रम का प्रचार विभिन्न जन संचार माध्यमों यथा प्रदर्शनियों, दीवारी पेंटिंग, प्रैस विज्ञापनों तथा पोस्टरों, फोल्डरों तथा ब्रोचरों सहित मुद्रित प्रचार सामग्री के जरिए करता है।

प्रधानमंत्री के 14 जनवरी, 1982 को राष्ट्र के नाम प्रसारण को "एजेंडा फार दि नेशन" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत अंग्रेजी हिन्दी और सभी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में फोल्डर के रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया था। योजना आयोग के अनुरोध पर 1982-83 में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्राप्त किये जाने वाले वास्तविक लक्ष्यों पर 80 पृष्ठ की एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की गई थी। एक बहु रंगीन कार्टून पुस्तिका, एक सरल पुस्तिका, जिसमें ड्राइंग और पाठ शामिल थे, एक छोटा पोस्टर तथा एक खेल कार्ड भी प्रकाशित किये गये थे। सतत प्रचार के लिए इस में से कुछ सामग्री का पुन: मुद्रण किया जा रहा है।

अप्रैल में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के मुख्य एक्जीक्यूटिवों के सम्मेलन में प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणों को "प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्पीक्स" पुस्तक माला में प्रकाशित किया गया था।

1983-84 में जन अभियान के रूप में 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर प्रेस विज्ञापन अभियान जारी है।

1982-83 के दौरान, विज्ञान और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने देश भर में 352 प्रदर्शनियां लगाईं। 1983-84 में अक्टूबर, 1983 तक तीन सौ और प्रदर्शनियां लगाई गई हैं। 4 अप्रैल, 1983 को मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के अवसर पर विज्ञान भवन में "एजेंडा फार दि नेशन" नामक विशेष प्रदर्शनी भी लगाई गई।

कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हुई उपलब्धियों पर अनन्य रूप से चलती फिरती प्रदर्शनी भी मीटरगेज रेल कोच पर लगाई गई है। कोच पहले ही चल रही है और उसने उत्तर प्रदेश और राजस्थान में कुछ स्थानों को कवर किया है।

26 हीडिंगें, जिसमें 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं को कवर किया गया है, देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर लगाई जा रही है। इसके अलावा, प्रथमतया 5 राज्यों में दीवारी पेंटिंग का काम भी हाथ में लिया जा रहा है। इस काम को बाद में अन्य राज्यों में भी हाथ में लिया जाएगा। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर सिनेमा स्लाइडें बनाने तथा उन्हें रिलीज करने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

विज्ञान और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय गवेषण और संदर्भ प्रभाग द्वारा जारी बैक-ग्राउंडरों को पुस्तिकाओं के रूप में भी मुद्रित कर रहा है। अब तक, इस प्रकार की 16 पुस्तिकाएं मुद्रित की गई हैं। तीन और पुस्तिकाओं को मुद्रित करने का काम हाथ में लिया गया है।

विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने अक्टूबर, 1983 में "फिजीकल टारगेट्स 1983-84 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम" नामक पुस्तिका प्रकाशित की।

प्रकाशन विभाग

प्रकाशन विभाग अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और अनेक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं की अपनी पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से समय-समय पर प्रकाशित लेखों, कहानियों तथा नारों के जरिये कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। पाक्षिक "योजना" के अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और भाषाई संस्करणों में संशोधित 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न रूपों पर अनेक लेख छपते हैं। "कुरूक्षेत्र" नामक पत्रिका में भी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लिए काफी स्थान दिया जाता है।

विभाग की पत्रिकाओं द्वारा जनवरी और फरवरी, 1984 में छापे गए कुछ लेख:—

जनवरी, 1984

1. संपादकीय लेख (आजकल : उर्दू)
2. हरियाणा में 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम लेख (योजना : हिन्दी)।
3. बायो गैस स्कीम्स इन कृष्णा डिस्ट्रीक्ट्स एचिवमेन्ट्स लेख (योजना : तेलुगु)।
4. "न्यू 20-प्वाइंट; प्रोग्राम- हाईवे टू प्रोग्रेस"- लेख (योजना : तेलुगु)।
5. "शैल्टर फार दैम"-फीचर (योजना : बंगला)।

फरवरी-1984

1. "कन्जरवेशन आफ फोरेस्ट्स"-लेख (योजना : अंग्रेजी)।
2. "न्यू 20-प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम"-हाई वे टू प्रोग्रेस"- लेख (योजना : तेलुगु)।
3. "ए ड फार वीकर सेक्सन्स-सफल" कहानियां और एक लघु विषय (योजना : तमिल)।
4. "गांव की दलहीज पर नई सुबह" लेख (कुरुक्षेत्र : हिन्दी)।
5. "आयल्स एण्ड प्लासिस-राइट अप (योजना : उर्दू)।

गीत और नाटक प्रभाग

गीत और नाटक प्रभाग जीवन्त मनोरंजन माध्यमों का उपयोग करता है। यह 41 विभागीय मंडलियों और लगभग 500 पंजीकृत मंडलियों और कलाकारों के माध्यम से काम करता है। प्रभाग ने वर्ष 1983 के दौरान लगभग 16,000 कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किए (यह 7 दिसम्बर 1983 की समीक्षा बैठक के लिए पहले के नोट में दिए गए 10,000 कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में है)।

गीत और नाटक प्रभाग ने परिवार कल्याण के विषय पर "सहर होगी" नामक ध्वनि और प्रकास कार्यक्रम भी विशेष रूप से बनाया है। अब तक, इस कार्यक्रम का आयोजन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में किया जा चुका है और यह लोकप्रिय रहा है।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय प्रेस के माध्यम से लोगों को सूचित रखने के लिए भारत सरकार की केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी है। विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों विभागों के लिए प्रचार सम्पर्क का कार्य करने वाले सभी प्रचार अधिकारी नए 20-सूत्री कर्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हुई प्रगति

का प्रचार करने के लिए विशेष प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मुख्यालय में कार्यक्रम का प्रचार करने के लिए एक सूचना अधिकारी को पूरे समय के लिये लगाया हुआ है। वह योजना आयोग के "कार्यक्रम सैल" की आवधिक समीक्षाओं को मानिटर करता है और उनपर आधारित प्रेस रिलीज जारी करता है। विशेष लेख भी नियमित आधार पर जारी किए जाते है। पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के क्षेत्रीय और शाखा कार्यालयों के अधिकारी कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के उत्तरदायी राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ट सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली स्थित चार सूचना अधिकारी अनन्य रूप से क्षेत्र आधारित कहानियां भेजते हैं।

पत्र सूचना कार्यालय लेख यूनिट 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर नियमित रूप से लेख जारी करती है। दिसम्बर, 1983 में, इसने नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर 16 लेख तथा 6 हैंडआऊट रिलीज किए। जनवरी, और फरवरी, 1984 के दौरान, इस यूनिट ने 77 लेख तथा 12 समाचार मदें जारी कीं। "हमारा देश" पत्र सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा 11 अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किए जाने वाला एक पाक्षिक भित्ती समाचारपत्र है। यह नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के फलस्वरूप लोगों की जीवन शैली की बेहतरी के लिए परिवर्तन को ग्रामीण तथा दूरस्थ क्षेत्र में सरल भाषा में प्रस्तुत करता है। एक विशेष सेवा, "ग्रामीण पत्र सेवा" अपनी 90% से अधिक कहानियां 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से लेती है।

"हमारा देश" के मुद्रण आर्डर को 55,750 से बढ़ाकर 73,400 कर दिया गया है।

गवेषणा और संदर्भ प्रभाग

इस प्रभाग को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर सभी सामग्री संकलन कर उसे एक साथ रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्थान बना दिया गया था। इस कार्य के लिए प्रभाग के अन्दर एक छोटा दल बनाया गया था। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न विभागों द्वारा सप्लाई की गई सामग्री के आधार पर गवेषण और संदर्भ प्रभाग ने कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर 35 प्रबंध जारी किए हैं। इनमें से लगभग 20, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा जनता में वितरण के लिए "एजेन्डा फार दि नेशन" शृंखला के अंतर्गत, पुस्तिकाओं के रूप में मुद्रित किए गए।

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक गैस और पेट्रोलियम

5083. **श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के 28,600 वर्ग मील के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में प्राकृतिक गैस और पेट्रोलियम विद्यामान होने के संकेत हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र में गैस के भंडार विद्यामान होने की पहले भी पुष्टि हुई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर कितनी मात्रा में गैस और पेट्रोलियम पाये जाने की संभावना हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख)—1967 में राजस्थान में मनहेरा टिब्बा

संरचना में गैस मिली थी। बाद में 1983 में घोठारू संरचना में भी गैस के संकेत मिले थे।

(ग) मिलने वाली संभावित गैस और पेट्रोलियम की मात्रा का अनुमान और आगे खोज करने के बाद ही लगाया जा सकता है।

राजस्थानी भाषा में निर्मित फिल्में

5084. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1983-84 में राजस्थानी भाषा में कितनी फिल्में बनाई गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य में मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) :

केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन् बोर्ड के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है कि भारत में कितनी फिल्में निर्मित की गई। तथापि, यह उन भारतीय फीचर फिल्मों के बारे में भाषा-वार आंकड़े रखता है जिन्हें यह लोक प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणीकृत करता है। यह सूचना कलेंडर वर्ष के आधार पर रखी जाती है। 1983 के दौरान बोर्ड द्वारा राजस्थानी भाषा में प्रमाणीकृत फीचर फिल्मों की संख्या 4 है।

राजस्थान में एस० टी० डी० द्वारा पंचायत समितियों का जिला मुख्यालय के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करना

5085. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन पंचायत समितियों की संख्या क्या है, जिनका एस० टी० डी० के माध्यम से जिला मुख्यालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित है;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक पंचायत समिति का एस० टी० डी० के माध्यम से जिला मुख्यालय से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) शून्य

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान के भीनमल कस्बे को सीधे टेलीफोन सेवा के द्वारा बम्बई से जोड़ना

5086. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भीनमल कस्बे को सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा के द्वारा बम्बई से जोड़ा गया है;

(ख) क्या भीनमल-सुमेरपुर और भीनमल-जयपुर को सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा के द्वारा जोड़ने की सरकार की कोई योजना है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कितने समय में हो जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एम० पाटिल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) इस समय अपनाई जा रही प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार इन मार्गों पर एस० टी० डी० सेवा प्रदान करने का औचित्य नहीं बनता। ये प्राथमिकताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

(एक) राज्यों की राजधानी को दिल्ली से जोड़ना।

(दो) जिला मुख्यालयों को सम्बन्धित राज्य की राजधानी के साथ जोड़ना।

(तीन) दिल्ली से 300 किलोमीटर और बम्बई, कलकत्ता एवं मद्रास से 200 किलोमीटर के घेरे में आने वाले जिला मुख्यालयों को सम्बन्धित महानगर के साथ जोड़ना।

(चार) ऐसे अन्य मार्ग जहां पर परियात द्वारा औचित्य बनता हो (हर तरफ से कम से कम 100 मैनुअल कॉलें प्रतिदिन)।

Undesirable Activities of LPG Stove Manufacturers

5087. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item 'Misleading ads by LPG stove units' appeared in the 'Indian Express' of 10 March, 1984;

(b) If so, the steps Government propose to take to check the undesirable activities of the LPG Stove manufacturers for misleading the consumers; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to ban the sale of LPG Stove by the Gas dealers to ensure that the consumers have not to pay high profit on gas stoves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have made it clear that it is not obligatory for the customer to purchase LPG Stove from the distributor at the time of getting new connection. However with a view to ensure safety and thermal efficiency, the customer has to certify that the LPG stove which he is purchasing from other sources has ISI certification. The news apparently is a part of the normal commercial activities of the LPG stove manufacturers and hence the Government taking any action does not any arise.

(c) There is no proposal to ban the sale of ISI certified stoves by LPG distributors.

Cutting Down of production by CIL

5088. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has started cutting down its production;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) Its impact on the target of coal production set for the year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The coal production of CIL during the year 1983-84 (April '83—February '84) has been of the order of 107.79 million tonnes as against the prorata target of 109.61 million tonnes and production of 100.99 million tonnes during the corresponding period of 1982-83.

Efforts to Establish Pharmaceuticals/ Chemical Trade with African Countries

5089. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to establish pharmaceutical and chemical trade with African countries;

(b) If so, the specific efforts that have been made for the purpose; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the visit of a delegation of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export promotion Council to some West African countries in January, 1984, possibilities of export of drugs and pharmaceuticals were discussed. These countries evinced interest in the import of these products. Further contacts and exchange of information are necessary before concrete proposals can be drawn up and implemented. At present Drugs and Chemicals are being exported to countries like Kenya, Nigeria, Ethopia etc.

Short Weight of Coal Received in Wagons

5090. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will The Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints of short weight of coal received in wagons, as the consumers not only have to bear the loss of coal but also have to pay freight for the coal found short than the actual receipt order;

(b) If so, whether Government propose to reimburse the actual loss of material and freight charge which consumers are required to bear;

(c) If so, the details of the same and the amount to be reimbursed, if any, for the loss of receipt of coal during the years 1982 and 1983; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Some complaints have been received about short receipt of coal at destinations, specially in Box 'N' Type wagons. The complaints are primarily related to the carrying capacity fixed by the Railways. On representation from different consumers, Railways have revised the carrying capacity of box 'N' wagons from 58.6 to 54 MT for steam coal and 55 MT for slack coal. This figure also is being disputed by the consumers. Most of other types of wagons are weighed either at the weighbridges at the colliery sidings or at the weighbridges in railway yards. At times due to operational problems, railways pass those wagons on carrying capacity basis.

(b) Since sale of coal is on F.O.R. colliery basis, Coal India cannot take responsibility for shortage at destination. Bills are preferred on the basis of weight recorded in the RRs. i.e. the weight of the consignment accepted by the railways at the time of loading.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Royalty On Crude Oil

5091. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a

result of revision in crude oil price Oil and Natural Gas Commission could multiply its profit about eight times between 1980-81 to 1981-82;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the oil producing States like Gujarat continue to get royalty at the same rate which was fixed before the revision of the crude oil prices;

(c) if so whether Government would enhance the royalty from 1 April, 1984 on completion of three years of the last revision of royalty, on the basis of current crude oil price i.e. Rs. 1182/- per ton and would declare its effect retrospectively from July, 1981 when crude oil price was last revised; and

(d) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA) : (a) The after tax profits of ONGC had increased about eight times between 1980-81 and 1981-82. The increase is not only due to revision in crude oil price, but also because of approximately 50% increase in the sale of oil and gas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Consequent to passing of the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1983 by the Parliament whereby it would be possible to consider revision in the rate of royalty after 1st April, 1984, the State Government have been asked to send their views on the revision of royalty. The demand for retrospective revision of royalty would be kept in view while considering revision in the rate of royalty.

गुजरात को कोरबा ताप बिजली केन्द्र से बिजली की सप्लाई

5092. **श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड को कोरबा सुपर ताप बिजली केन्द्र से कितनी बिजली का आबंटन किया गया है;

(ख) क्या पारेषण लाइनें तैयार हो गई हैं; और

(ग) गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड को कोरबा ताप बिजली केन्द्र से कब बिजली मिलने लगेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) से (ग) कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की 2100 मेगावाट चरम क्षमता में गुजरात का हिस्सा 360 मेगावाट है। कोरबा से भिलाई तक 400 के० वी० पारेषण लाइनों (दो सर्किट) को ऊर्जित किया गया है। भिलाई-कोराडी लाइन को शीघ्र ही ऊर्जित किए जाने की संभावना है और गुजरात में कोराडी से असोज तक पारेषण लाइन पर कार्य चल रहा है। नवम्बर, 1986 में 400 के० वी० लाइन के पूरा होने तक मध्य प्रदेश से गुजरात को विद्युत की सप्लाई महाराष्ट्र के जरिए की जा सकती है।

पटना में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

5093. **श्री रमावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इस बीच पटना में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

(ग) इसका निर्माण करने में विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) और (ख) जी हां, पटना में उच्च शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है । केन्द्र के 1984-85 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

Increase in Coal Prices

5094. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has disputed the Central Government's claim that coal prices were raised by only 25 per cent in January;

(b) whether it is also a fact that I.C.C. claimed that the actual price increase, especially in the case of good quality coal, was about 50 per cent and would be much higher when State Government cesses and other taxes were taken into account;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that this went wholly against the policy of Government to keep inflation under check and maintain the price level reasonably low; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has, in a press release, stated that the recent increase in the price of good quality coal was more than 25%

After considering the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and other relevant factors, such as increase in the cost of production due to increase in the cost of inputs, labour costs including the impact of National Coal Wage Agreement III, higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc., the price of coal has been revised with effect from 8.1.1984. However, a carefull attempt has been made to keep the increase in price as low as possible by not covering the total increase in costs and by not providing any return on capital invested. As the entire cost of production of coal is not covered even after this price revision, coal production is being subsidized by Government.

The average pit head price of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. has been revised from Rs. 145.90 per tonne to Rs. 183.00 per tonne and from Rs. 154.75 per tonne to Rs. 192.00 per tonne respectively which works out to an average increase of about 25%.

While considering the recent revision of coal prices, its likely on the economy of the country and on the major consuming industries was also considered. The incidence of the price revision varies among the different grades, depending on their useful heat value, the increase being more in the case of the superior grades generally used by industries having higher value products and much lower in the inferior grades used in public utilities. In the case of soft coke which is a common man's fuel, there is no increase in the price which is considerably lower than the cost of production.

SC/ST Employees in the Public Undertakings Under the Ministry

5096. SHRI BHEEKHABHIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees

in public undertakings under his administrative control category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to SC/ST employees; and

(c) the policy of Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC/ST Employees in Public Undertakings under the Ministry

5097. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in public undertakings under his administrative control, category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that adequate representation has not been provided to SC/ST employees; and

(c) The policy of Government to fill up these reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A statement indicating category-wise employees in each of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is attached.

(b) & (c) There are short-falls in the representation of SCs/STs employees in certain categories of posts. Efforts are being made to locate and develop suitable personnel to fill up the reserved vacancies as per the directives issued by the Government.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector undertaking	No. of Employees as on 30.9.1983 CATEGORY GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Fertilizers Corpn. of India Ltd.	1467	1003	7221	2363
2.	*Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	570	1623	4066	1026
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd.	915	1085	3275	837
4.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	1125	970	2293	262
5.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	109	327	769	72
6.	Pyrites Phosphates Chemicals Ltd.	115	67	655	1702
7.	Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.	1711	1881	5051	1385

* Information is as on 1.1.1983

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Project & Development India Ltd.	1124	632	1572	114
9.	*Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	16	—	8	2
10.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	132	206	1522	889
11.	Hindustan Organic & Chemicals Ltd.	314	131	1044	102
12.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	805	977	7486	3523
13.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	231	195	1199	1840
14.	Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	12	98	368	599
15.	**Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd	24	184	1837	164

** Information is as on 31.3.1983.

Details of Buildings Taken on Rent by the Ministry

5098. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi, if so, since when;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29.2.1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) If the answer to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof and effective steps so far taken to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Regularisation of Casual Labour Employed in Information and Broadcasting Ministry

5099. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices are automatically made regular after working for certain number of days, if so, the details in this regard;

(b) the number of casual labourers in his Ministry/subordinate offices who have been made regular during the last one year;

(c) the number of casual workers, who have been working for more than two years and have not been made regular and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme for making them regular, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No time bound programme has been formulated by Government for making casual workers regular. Regularisation of casual workers depends upon availability of regular Group 'D' vacancies and subject to fulfilment of prescribed eligibility conditions by the workers engaged on casual basis.

Details of Buildings taken on Rent by Information and Broadcasting Ministry

5100. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the various offices of his Ministry/subordinate offices are in rented buildings in Delhi, if so, since when;

(b) names of each office and the monthly rent of each building occupied by these offices;

(c) total rent paid in respect of each building since the day of hiring of each building to 29 February, 1984;

(d) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are not interested to shift its offices from rented buildings to the Government buildings, if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) if the answer to (d) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof and effective steps so far taken to shift its offices from rented buildings to lessen the burden on exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the names of offices of this Ministry in rented buildings together with rent paid is attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) These offices had to be accommodated in rented buildings due to scarcity of office accommodation in Government buildings. Plans have been finalised for construction of Soochna Bhawan in Lodi Road Office Complex, etc. to accommodate these offices.

Statement

Particulars of Buildings taken on Rent by Various Offices of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in Delhi and New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	Name and location of Building with date of occupation	Monthly rent	Total rent paid till 29.2.84
1.	DG : AIR			
	(i) Civil Construction Wing, Audience Research Unit, Akashwani Group of Journals (ii) Administration Branch	PTI Building Since 8.10.71	Rs. 17,719.57	Rs. 26,35,643.13
	(iii) Godown for Akashwani Group of Journals	Central Warehousing Corporation Since 1.3.77	Rs. 4,000.00	Rs. 2,06,750.00
2.	A.V.P.	PTI Building Since 1.3.71	Rs. 17,749.65	Rs. 27,68,945.40
3.	Publications Division			
	(i) Sales Emporium, New Delhi.	Super Bazar, Connaught Circus Since 1.8.73	Rs. 6,875.00 (Aug'73—June'81) Rs. 8,593.75 (Jul'81—Feb'84)	Rs. 9,28,125.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	Name and location of building with date of occupation	Monthly Rent	Total rent paid till 29.2.84
	(ii) Storage space for paper	Central Warehousing Rana Pratap Bagh Since 1.4.74	Rs. 3,150.00 (Apr'74—Aug'74) Rs. 4,100.00 (Sep'74—Mar'75) Rs. 5,000.00 (Apr'75—Mar'76) Rs. 5,500.00 (Apr'76—Nov'79) Rs. 7,500.00 (Dec'79—Mar'81) Rs. 8,000.00 (Apr'81—Oct'82) Rs. 11,250.00 (Nov'82—Feb'84)	Rs. 8,46,450.00
	(iii) Storage space for paper	Central Warehousing, Shahdara Since 1.1.83	Rs. 2,295.00 (Jan'83—Feb'84)	Rs. 32,130.00
	Song & Drama Division	(i) Sterling House, 15-16 Darya Gang, New Delhi since July/August, 1968	Rs. 3,197.00	Rs. 5,94,642.00
		(ii) Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi since 28.2.71	Rs. 3,855.00	Rs. 6,01,380.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	Name and location of building with date of occupation	Monthly Rent	Total rent paid till 29.2.84
5.	Filma Diviaion	(i) Bhartiya Kala Kendra, Lytten Road, (May, 70 to Jan., 73)	Rs. 7,066.00	Rs. 2,40,244.00
		(ii) Vandana Building, 11, Tolstoy Marg (March'73 to Jan.'78)	Rs. 36,223.80	Rs. 21,02,656.92
		(iii) Building at 4, Tolstoy Marg, (March, 77 to February, 84).	Rs. 33,712.50	Rs. 26,80,706.10
		(iv) Old Red Cross Building (April, 82 to February, 84).	Rs. 11,154.15	Rs. 2,56,545.45

Details of employees granted House Building Advance in Occupation of Government Accommodation

5101. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of accommodation were sanctioned house building advance during the last 3 years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Details of Employees Granted House Building Advance in Occupation of Government Accommodation

5102. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) how many public servants working in his Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices located in Delhi/New Delhi eligible for allotment of Government accommodation were sanctioned house building advance during the last three years and in how many cases the construction of their houses has been completed;

(b) how many of them were in allotment of Government accommodation and how many of them have shifted to their own houses and have vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them; and

(c) the details of action taken against those found guilty of breach of relevant rules and regulations on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 10 employees were granted house building advance out of whom 4 have completed construction.

(b) and (c) Only one Government employee was occupying Govt. accommodation and he is still occupying it. According to the latest Govt. instructions there is no restriction on such person occupying Govt. accommodation.

Reservation for SCs and STs in Engineers India Limited

5103. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no proper reservation has been given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all the posts/levels in the Engineers India Ltd., if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) if answer to (a) be in affirmative, the total number of posts in all levels which are reserved for SCs/STs and total number of posts which have been filled up by SCs/STs; and

(c) the steps taken to fill up the backlog of posts which are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PETROLEUM IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI GARGI SHANKAR MISHRA : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The total number of employees in EIL and the representation of SC/ST employees among them are given below :

Total No. of employees	No. of SC	No. of ST	% Representation SC	ST
3604	245	19	6.79	55

The backlog is due to the fact that EIL has not allowed any reserved posts to lapse since July 1977 although such lapse is permissible.

(c) The steps taken are :-

(i) Advertisements for exclusive recruitment of SCs/STs.

(ii) Relaxation of standards during recruitment in favour of SCs/STs.

(iii) Requirements are also circulated to various agencies for identifying such candidates for posts in EIL.

(iv) Selection of 44 SC/ST management trainees by giving wide publicity in college campuses etc. in 1983.

(v) Grant of Scholarship to SC/ST Engineering undergraduates.

राष्ट्री फिल्म विकास निगम की सहायता से खोले गए थियेटर :

5104. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में थियेटर खोलने के लिए कोई सहायता या मार्गनिदेश दिए हैं;

(ख) इस सहायता से जिला-वार कितने थियेटर खोले गए हैं; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश फिल्म विकास निगम के साथ एक सहयोग व्यवस्था को अंतिम रूप दिया है तथा उसने अब तक मध्य प्रदेश में चार सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण हेतु आर्थिक सहायता दी है ।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश, में सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण हेतु राष्ट्रीय फिल्म विकास निगम द्वारा जिन मामलों को आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है, उनका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

क्रम संख्या	पार्टी तथा पता	कुल ऋण (लाख रुपये में)	राष्ट्रीय फिल्में विकास निगम का हिस्सा	मध्य प्रदेश फिल्म विकास निगम का हिस्सा	क्षेत्र
1.	अभिनव टाकीज, मार्फ्त संघवी ब्रदर्श, देवास, जिला उज्जैन, इन्दौर- 452002	6.29	6.29	—	शहरी
2.	सरगम सिनेमा, मार्फ्त साधवानी एंड कम्पनी, महाराणा प्रताप नगर, जोन-11, भोपाल 462011	7.50	7.50	—	शहरी
3.	श्री जे० पी० भिडिया, जवाहर मार्ग, नागदा-456335	7.15	7.15	—	शहरी
4.	अग्रवाल एम० जे०-इंटरप्राइजेज, 1, सिविल सेन्टर, मरहाटल जबलपुर-482002.	7.50	3.75	3.75	शहरी

मध्य प्रदेश में ब्लाक स्तर पर मिट्टी तेल के डीलरों की नियुक्ति

5105. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में ब्लाक स्तर पर मिट्टी तेल के डीलरों की नियुक्त की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय कुल कितने डीलर हैं; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गार्गी शंकर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) तेल उद्योग ने मध्य प्रदेश में ब्लाक स्तर पर लगभग 240 एस० के० ओ०/एल डी० ओ० डीलरों की नियुक्त की है।

(ग) उन स्थानों/ब्लाकों के नाम, जहां ये 240 एस० के० ओ०/एल० डी० ओ० डीलर कार्य कर रहे हैं, संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिये गये हैं।

27 मार्च 1984 को लोक सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5105 के भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित विवरण पत्र

1. अशोक नगर
2. अम्बी कापुर
3. बिना
4. भोपाल
5. बेतुल
6. बारवाहा
7. बारनगर
8. बुरहानपुर

9. बुरहर
10. बिलासपुर
11. भाटापारा
12. बलोड
13. भिलाई
14. बिजोरा
15. भिंड
16. बालाघाट
17. भांडर
18. बरवानी
19. भानपुरा
20. बंडा
21. बागबहारा
22. बिलरामपुर
23. भानुपरातपुर
24. बोहोरी
25. बड़ा दुवारा
26. चम्पा
27. छतरपुर
28. छीनदवारा
29. चिरमीरी
30. दमोह
31. धमतारी
32. दालीराजहारा
33. दुर्ग
34. दतिया
35. धर
36. देवास
37. दमरा
38. दोंगरगढ़
39. गोहद
40. ग्वालियर
41. गादरवारा
42. गंजबसोदा
43. गुना
44. गोटगांव
45. गारियाबांद
46. होशंगाबाद
47. हरदा
48. इंदौर
49. इंगोरिया
50. जबलपुर
51. जगदलपुर
52. जयोरा
53. जशपुरनगर
54. खरगोने/खरगांव
55. खंडवा
56. कचरूद
57. कतनी
58. कोटमा
59. कटघोरा
60. खरसिया
61. कोंडागांव
62. खतेगांव
63. खुराय
64. करेली
65. कवारधा
66. लहार
67. लांजो
68. लखनादो
69. मोरिया
70. मुल्ताई
71. मंडीदीप

72. मंदसाउर
73. विदिशा
74. मुनगेली
75. मनेन्द्रगढ़
76. महू
77. मंडला
78. मुनगोली
79. मेघनगर
80. मनसा
81. मेहर
82. नीमच
83. नरसिंहपुर
84. नारायणपुर
85. नरसिंगघर
86. नीवारी
87. नाउगौंग
88. ओबीदुल्लागंज
89. परकोटा
90. परासिया
91. पिपरिया
92. पिपलिया
93. पेंदरा रोड़
94. पवाई
95. पन्ना
96. रतलाम
97. रायपुर
98. रायगढ़
99. राजोन
100. राजान्नदगांव
101. रायसेन
102. रेवा
103. राजगढ़
104. रेल्ली
105. रामनुजगंज
106. सागर
107. सिहोरा
108. सेहोरे
109. शामगढ़
110. शाजापुर
111. सतना
112. शाहडोल
113. सरायपाल्लो
114. सानावाद
115. श्री पुरी
116. सियोनी/वाड़ासियोनी
117. सिधी
118. तिल्ला
119. तिकनगढ़
120. थयोनटर
121. टखातपुर
122. उज्जैन

मध्य प्रदेश में पम्प-स्टोरेज परियोजना

5106. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पम्प स्टोरेज परियोजना चल रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी परियोजनाएं चल रही हैं;

(ग) उनकी क्षमता क्या है;

(घ) क्या इस राज्य के लिए निकट भविष्य हेतु कोई अन्य परियोजना तैयार की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री आरीफ मोहम्मद खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) और (ङ) पम्प स्टोरेज परियोजनाओं के संबंध में, सरदार सरोवर परियोजना (1450 मेगावाट), जो कि मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात के बीच एक संयुक्त परियोजना है, में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ 200-200 मेगावाट की क्षमता वाली 6 पम्प टर्बाइन यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापना करने की परिकल्पना है । यह स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दी गई है ।

Production and Import of Erythromycin by I.D.P.L.

5107. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn by Members of Parliament concerning production and import of Erythromycin by I.D.P.L. from the basic fermentation stage;

(b) if so, the present position thereon;

(c) whether Erythromycin is being manufactured from basic stage instead of intermediate on the basic of technology available and training already given to I.D.P.L. Scientists in Italy in 1977, and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to review its policies and programmes each drug-wise, and work out a plan for national self-sufficiency through R & D and outright purchase of technology where necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1983-84 production of Erythromycin bulk has been 1.1 tonne.

(c) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited had procured, from Farmafin of Italy, technology for production of Erythromycin Estolate from basic fermentation stage. Technology for production of Erythromycin Stearate was developed by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited itself. Production of Erythromycin Estolate and Stearate by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has been from the basic fermentation stage.

(d) Policies are continuously reviewed by the Government with a view to achieve self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible.

Legal aid to the poor in Orissa

5108. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which free legal aid has been given to the poor people in Orissa in last three years (year-wise), so far;

(b) the number of poor people, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes provided free legal aid during the above years: and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) to (c) : Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Hydel Projects of Orissa Awaiting Clearance from Central Government

5109. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects of Orissa awaiting sanction from the Centre; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the sanction of these projects by the Central Electricity Authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) : Details of the multi-purpose/hydro-electric projects of Orissa awaiting sanction from the Central Government are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Name of the Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Present status
Upper Kolab Extn. (4th Unit)	80	The project has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and Department of Environment and recommended to the planning commission for inclusion in the State Plan. Approval of the planning commission is awaited.
Potteru	6	—do—
Rangali Stage-II	150	The project has been cleared by the central electricity authority in June, 1983. However, clearance of the Department of Environment is still awaited. Thereafter, the project would be recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the State Plan.
Bhimkund Multi-purpose Project.	738	The project report has been under examination in the Central Electricity Authority. The revised hydrological studies carried out by the project authorities indicate reduced water availability for the project. As a result of which, the project features have to be reviewed taking into account the reduced water availability. Revised proposal is awaited. Being a multi-purpose project, the scheme would have to be cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission, first. Thereafter, the power component of the scheme would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority.

20 शीर्षस्थ भारतीय और विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निवेश

5110. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 20 शीर्षस्थ भारतीय और विदेशी व्यापार घरानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका वर्तमान पूंजी निवेश कितना है; और

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान किए गए कुल पूंजी निवेश पर प्राप्त लाभांश का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री श्री जगन्नाथ कौशल : (क) और (ख) विदेशी नियंत्रित घरानों सहित वर्ष 1982 में उनकी परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुसार श्रेणी बद्ध 20 शीर्षस्थ औद्योगिक घरानों के नामों को संलग्न किया जाता है ।

20 शीर्षस्थ औद्योगिक घरानों में एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत 410 कम्पनियां समाविष्ट हैं । पिछले पांच वर्षों की अवधि में उनके वर्तमान पूंजी निवेश और उसपर लाभांश के ब्यौरों को एकत्र करने तथा संकलन में सन्निहित समय और श्रम, सम्भवतः प्राप्त किये जाने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं हो । तथापि, अगर माननीय सदस्य महोदय किसी विशेष कम्पनी या औद्योगिक घराने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना जानने के इच्छुक हैं तो वह एकत्र की जा सकती है तथा उनको प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है ।

विवरण

भारत में विदेशी नियंत्रित घरानों सहित 20 शीर्षस्थ औद्योगिक घरानों के नामों, जो एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हैं और वर्ष 1982 में उनकी परिसम्पत्तियों के अनुसार श्रेणीबद्ध, को दर्शाता हुआ विवरण-पत्र ।

क्रम संख्या	औद्योगिक घराने के नाम
1.	टाटा
2.	बिड़ला
3.	जे० के० सिंघानिया
4.	मफतलाल
5.	रिलायन्स टैक्सटाइल
6.	ए० सी० सी०
7.	थापर
8.	आई० सी० आई०
9.	सराभाई
10.	मोदी
11.	किर्लोस्कर
12.	बागर
13.	बजाज
14.	श्रीराम
15.	लसन एण्ड टोब्रो
16.	अशोक लेलैण्ड
17.	हिन्दुस्तान लीवर
18.	टी० के० एस० आयगर
19.	वालचन्द
20.	महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा

Development of Coal-fields in Talcher and Jagannath in Orissa

5111. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated for the development of coalfields in Talcher and Jagannath in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether coal from these collieries is at present being moved to Southern states via Haldia instead of Pamadip Port which is nearer and more convenient; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) : Plans have been formulated for the development of Talcher and Jagannath coalfields in Orissa. In the existing Talcher colliery studies are being conducted to evolve a methodology for working the superior grade coal seam by underground mining. The feasibility report is being prepared in consultation with a foreign consultant for a production of one million tonne per annum from the Nandira underground mine. The Bharatpur mining block is being developed and revision of the project report of the South Balanda opencast mine to achieve a higher production is being processed. Preparation of project reports for the Ananta mine has been taken up. The expansion of the existing capacity of Jagannath opencast project has been sanctioned. Exploration in Kalinga block has been taken up.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Reported Purchase of Shares of D.C.M. Ltd. by Shri Ram Fibres

5112. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Ram Fibres (SRF) has recently made heavy purchases of DCM shares, when DCM Ltd., holds 40 per cent share of Shti Ram Fibres' equity;

(b) whether Shri Ram Fibres has also established a number of investment subsidiaries to which it has lent over a couple of crores of rupees;

(c) whether this is a device invented by these large industrial houses towards inter-corporate investment in their own subsidiaries and thus strengthen their control over the affairs of the holding company as also its subsidiaries; and

(d) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to discourage such dealings by these companies especially when the DCM Ltd. is a subject matter of controversy in the non-transfer of shares purchased by the non-resident Indians/ Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) : According to the information contained in the latest Annual Return of Shri Ram Fibres Limited made upto 12.10. 1982 filed by it with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, DCM Limited holds 33.41% of the total equity capital of Shri Ram Fibres Ltd. The subsequent Annual Return has not yet become due and has not been filed by the company so far. The Government is not aware of heavy purchases of shares of DCM Limited made by Shri Ram Fibres Limited.

(b) : As per the latest balance sheet of Shri Ram Fibres Limited as at 30.9. 1983, the company has the following five subsidiaries; namely;

(i) Appu Investment Limited

(ii) Insat Investment Limited

(iii) Bumper Investment Limited

(iv) Tapan Investment Limited

(v) Mauz Investment Limited.

The total investments made by the company in the share capital of five aforesaid subsidiaries is Rs. 15 lacs in addition to loans and advances aggregating Rs. 297.02 lacs made by the company to these subsidiaries.

(c) and (d) : Sections 370 and 372 of the Companies Act, 1956, regulate, respectively, the inter-corporate loans and inter-corporate investments, and inter-alia exempt the loans made to, and the investments made in the shares of subsidiary companies.

The High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) has made certain recommendations for amendment of the Gompanies Act in this behalf. The recommendations of the Committee for amendment of the Companies Act are under active consideration of the Government.

Guidelines on Cost-Audit on Consumer-Oriented Industries

5113. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the periodical cost audit of the consumer-oriented industries where there exist high margin of profits viz. pharmaceuticals products, cement, paper man-made fibre industry, tyres and host of other consumer goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the industries whose cost-audit had been ordered during the last 2-3 years and the out-come thereof; and

(d) the machinery that has been provided for the implementation of the findings of the Cost Audit Expert Team to bring down the costs and pass on the benefit to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGANNATH KAUSHAL) (a) and (b) : Cost Audit under section 233B of the Companies Act, 1956 is not industry-based. Cost Audit is ordered on company to company basis from time to time as and when considered necessary. The state of affairs, inter-alia, relating to margin of profit prevailing in any particular industry as a whole is, therefore, not revealed through cost audit under the Companies Act, 1956. In view of the above the question of laying down industry-wise guidelines for Cost Audit does not arise.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply at (a) & (b) above.

(d) Cost audit under Section 233B of the Companies Act is meant, inter alia, for ensuring proper maintenance of cost accounting records by a company as well as verification of the product-cost and financial matters relating thereto. The audit is conducted by a practising Cost Accountant who is appointed by the Board of Directors of the company with the approval of the Central Government. Cost audit being in the nature of factual assessment as aforesaid and also in the absence of any enabling powers under the Companies Act requiring the company to bring down its costs, the question of creation of machinery for this purpose does not arise.

Sales Units of IDPL in Madhya Pradesh

5114. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of CEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sales units of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited set up in different places of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to open some more units in Madhya Pradesh in 1984-85; and

(c) if so, the names of the locations of such sales units ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) : Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have a Regional Sales Office cum Sales Depot at Indore in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Telecommunication facilities in Backward Areas of Madhya Pradesh

5115. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of postal circles created in the country;

(b) the number of postal circles located in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the postal developmental works undertaken in those circles during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) the steps taken by those circles to provide adequate telecommunication facilities in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) : There are 16 Postal Circles in the country.

(b) There is one Postal Circle i.e. Madhya Pradesh Postal Circle with Headquarters at Bhopal, for the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The Postal Developmental work undertaken in M.P. Circles during the Sixth-Plan period is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e) The steps taken to provide adequate Telecommunication facilities in the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh are as follows :-

551 long distance Public Telephones have been provided in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth-Five-Year-plan, as on 29th Feb., 1984. The details are given below :-

Year	No. of LDPTs opened
1980-81	142
1981-82	85
1982-83	33
1983-84	241
(upto Feb., 1984) Total :	551

Statement

The Postal development works undertaken in M.P. Circle during the Sixth-Plan period is as under :

		80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84 upto 31.1.84
1.	No. of Post Offices opened	209	181	100	231
2.	Provision of counter service facility	323	125	153	201
3.	Installation of letter-boxes	1800	84	75	206
4.	Appointment of additional EDAs for improving village delivery and clearance of letter boxes	420	275	60	211

The targets for the final year of the 6th-plan i.e. 1984-85 is fixed as under :

1.	Opening of Post Offices	195
2.	Provision of counter facilities	160
3.	Installation of letter boxes	45
4.	Appointment of EDAs	75

Setting up of Radio in Madhya Pradesh

5116. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Radio Stations functioning in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) whether Government propose to open some more Radio Stations in M.P. in 1984-85;

(c) if so, the new sites selected for the location of such new Radio Stations in M.P. in the above year; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) : Nine.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Per Capita Consumption of Electricity

5117. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1490 on 12 October, 1982, regarding per capita availability of power in Bihar and steps to improve power generation and state :

(a) the annual per capita consumption of electricity for the whole country, for the whole of Bihar, for North Bihar, Chhota Nagpur and rest of Bihar for the years 1981-82, 1982 83 and 1983-84;

(b) the factors responsible for per capita consumption in North Bihar being less than one-tenth of that in the rest of Bihar and less than one-third of the non-industrial area of the State even after excluding Chhota Nagpur;

(c) the specific steps being taken to end this discrimination against North Bihar; and

(d) whether diesel run engines are to be heavily subsidised for cottage, mini and small industries and irrigational purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : The per capita electricity consumption for India, Bihar, North Bihar, Chhota Nagpur and rest of Bihar for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :

Year	India	Bihar	North Bihar	Chhota Nagpur	Rest of Bihar
		(Fig. in KWH)			
1981-82*	140.65	83.21	13.43	240.02	49.14
1982-83**	146.00	84.6	18.55	257.31	62.21

* Provisional

** Tentative based on data available so far.

The per capita consumption for the year 1983-84 will be available only after the end of the financial year.

(b) The total consumption and per capita consumption of electricity in a particular area or region depends on the extent of electrification of the area, the extent of industrialisation and agricultural development.

(c) There is no discrimination against any area. Programmes of agricultural and industrial development and rural electrification in the North Bihar region will increase the per capita consumption of electricity.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Export of Films by N.F.D.C.

5118. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Film Development Corporation has been exporting films for exhibition in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the criteria for selecting films and money paid to the producers; and

(c) the names of films and the countries to which the films were exported and the amount earned by N.F.D.C. during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Selection of films for exhibition in foreign countries is done by the prospective buyers in those countries. The entire contracted amount received from the foreign buyers is paid to the producer after deducting NFDCs commission and expenses incurred on actual shipment.

(c) The National Film Development Corporation earned Rs. 11,11,168.85 during the period from 1st August, 83 to 20th February, 1984 as its commission. The names of the films exported during this period and the countries to which these were exported are given below :

	Films	Country
1.	Albert Pinto Ko Gussa Kyon Ata Hai	Hungary
2.	5 Films Division Documentaries, Sadgati, Aakrosh, Bhuvan Shome, Manthan, Pather Panchali, Sagina Mahto, Akhri Khat, Shakti and Gaman.	Iran
3.	Thampu, Sadgati, Pathar Panchali, and Phatikchand	Japan
4.	Shaan, Tarana, Phandebaaz, Ram Balram and Bobby	Burma
5.	Shatranj ke khilari and Phaniyamma	France and French Speaking Africa
6.	Umrao Jaan and Ram Nagari	Australia

1		2
7.	Bin Maa Ke Bachaey, Zara Si Zindagi, Bezubaan, Disco Dancer, Masoom, Chokh, Ek Hi Bhool, Prem Rog, Shakti and Samrat	U.S.S.R.
8.	Agruharathil Kazuthai and Ghatashraddha	West German
9.	Pather Panchali	Greece
10.	Swami Dada and Bheegi Palkein	Tanzania
11.	Sadgati	Finland
12.	Elippathayam and Masoom	U.K.
13.	Masoom	Mauritius
14.	Gandhi	Hungary, Indonesia and Yugoslavia.

Tamil Nadu Requests for Share from Ramagundum

5119. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu requested for a share from Super Thermal Power Station of Ramagundam; and

(b) if so, the response of Government to that request ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Tamil Nadu has been allocated a share of 470 MW out of the ultimate capacity of 2100 MW of Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station.

Broadcast/Telecast of News from Radio Kashmir, Srinagar and Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar.

5120. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of news bulletins broadcast from Radio Kashmir, Srinagar and Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar separately, from 1-6-1983 to 29-2-1984; and

(b) the total time allotted to the following categories of news, taking the period together : (i) political affairs, (ii) development matters, (iii) cultural matters and sports and (iv) general ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) : ALL INDIA RADIO

Radio Kashmir, Srinagar broadcasts daily seven bulletins-four in Urdu and three in Kashmiri.

DOORDARSHAN

Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar telecasts daily two language news bulletins-One in Kashmiri and one in Urdu. The Kendra also relays the two national news bulletins (one in English and one in Hindi) telecast on the national network.

(b) News bulletins are short duration programmes and each does not exceed 15 minutes at the maximum. Inclusion of items in particular news bulletins depends upon the quantity of news fall relevant for each bulletin and the newsworthiness of the different items of national, international, economic, political, developmental etc. nature. There is no hard and fast rule regarding the allotment of time in each bulletin for such items. Therefore, the information asked for is not compilable.

मध्यप्रदेश के सागर जिले में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना

5121. **श्री रामप्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में चालू वर्ष के दौरान दूरदर्शन रिले टावर लगाये जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या सागर जिला उनमें से एक है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सागर जिले में इस केन्द्र के कब तक स्थापित कर दिए जाने की संभावना है और इससे इसके समीप के कौन से क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या इसमें लगाये जाने वाला ट्रांसमीटर शक्तिशाली होगा अथवा सामान्य होगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्यराज्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच० के० एल० भगत) : (क) भोपाल और इन्दौर में उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाये जा रहे हैं । जबलपुर, रतलाम, सागर, रीवा, मुरवाड़ा, बिलासपुर, सिंगरेली, बुरहनपुर तथा कोबां में अल्पशक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर लगाए जा रहे हैं । ग्वालियर में अल्प शक्ति वाला ट्रांसमीटर 5-1-84 को चालू हो गया था ।

(ख) से (घ) सागर में लगभग 25 किलोमीटर की सेवा परिधि वाले 100 वाट की शक्ति के अल्प शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर के 1984 के दौरान चालू हो जाने की उम्मीद है ।

विदेशों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ टेलीफोन पर बातचीत करने के लिए मध्यप्रदेश के सागर जिले में एस० टी०डी० की सुविधा

5122. **श्री रामप्रसाद अहिरवार** : क्या **संचार मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ टेलीफोन पर बातचीत करने के लिए सागर जिले (मध्य-प्रदेश) में एस०टी०डी० सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध कर दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) मध्य-प्रदेश के कितने ऐसे जिलों में यह सुविधा पहले ही उपलब्ध है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विजय एन० पाटिल) : (क) इस समय विदेशों को काल करने के लिए एस०टी०डी० सुविधा 4 महानगरों अर्थात् बम्बई, दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के उपभोक्ताओं को प्राप्त है । सागर से विदेशों के लिए एस०टी०डी० सेवा प्रारंभ करने का चालू योजना में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) शून्य ।

Unsatisfactory Telephone Service System in Purulia District of West Bengal

5123. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of telecommunication system in Purulia District of West Bengal is most unsatisfactory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the telephone consumers have to make payment of bills of huge amount even when the telephones remain out of order; and are not made use of;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the telephone exchanges fail to connect outside number for trunk calls for days together; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) (a) No, Sir; telecommunication services in Purulia District are generally satisfactory.

(b) No such specific case has come to notice.

(c) No Sir; Average trunk call efficiency at Purulia District during the last quarter i.e. Oct., 83 to Dec., 83 was about 55%.

(d) Interruptions on trunk circuits are due to frequent thefts of wires/cables. Inspite of these constraints, efforts are being made to improve the trunk efficiency further.

Setting up of more E.S.I. Hospitals in Delhi

5124. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ESI hospitals set up in different parts of the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) whether Government have a proposal to establish some more ESI hospitals in Delhi;

(c) if so, the number of new ESI hospitals proposed to be opened in Delhi in 1983-84 or in the near future; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHRMAVIR) (a) There is at present one 400 bedded ESI Hospital at Basaidarapur, Ring Road, New Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A 200 bedded ESI Hospital is under construction at Jhilmil, Shahdara. This Hospital is expected to be ready by the end of 1985. The ESI Corporation has also planned to construct three more hospitals at Okhla, Rohini Scheme and West Delhi. Efforts are being made to acquire suitable land for these hospitals.

तस्करों के अभियोजन के लिए विशेष न्यायालय

5125. श्री छोटू भाई वासवा : क्या विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार तस्करी में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के अभियोजन के लिए विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री जगन नाथ कौशल) : (क) और (ख) तस्करी में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों के अभियोजन के लिए विशेष न्यायालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । किन्तु केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुरोध पर आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिल-नाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकारों और दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र ने बारह विनिर्दिष्ट केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के, अर्थात् केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

और नमक अधिनियम, 1944, आयात और निर्यात (केन्द्रीय) अधिनियम, 1947, धन-कर अधिनियम, 1957, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961, सीमा-शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962, स्वर्ण (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1963, विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973, कंपनी (लाभ) अतिकर अधिनियम, 1964, दान-कर अधिनियम, 1958, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 और एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969, अधीन आर्थिक अपराधियों से निपटने के लिए अनन्यत: प्रथक न्यायालय स्थापित किए हैं या इस कार्य के लिए उन्हें रखा गया है। गुजरात और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य सरकारों से भी ऐसे न्यायालय स्थापित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

Rehabilitation of Affected Persons of Nellie Carnage in Assam

5126. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : SHRI B.D. SINGH : PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR & REHABILITATION be pleased to state the precise measures taken by Government so far to rehabilitate the affected persons in the Nellie carnage in Assam in February, 1983 and to bridge the gap between the various communities for their peaceful settlement and communal harmony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMAVIR) The Government of India have released Rs. 54.71 crores, to the Government of Assam for relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. Rehabilitation assistance includes seeds, fertilisers, tractorisation of land and replacement of lost bullocks for agriculturist families and financial assistance of Rs. 500/. each for non-agriculturist families. The affected families have also been given assistance for reconstruction of damaged houses and purchase of milch cattle. Rehabilitation measures in different areas including Nellie are being implemented by the State Government. According to the State Government, all the affected persons have returned to their respective villages and necessary security, maintenance and rehabilitation assistance have been provided at the rehabilitation sites.

With a view to instil sense of confidence and security, 7 new Police districts have been constituted; 283 armed police pickets have been posted in trouble-prone areas and 38 new police stations and 38 new police outposts have been sanctioned. The State Government propose to raise 4 peace-keeping task force battalions, recruitment for which has already commenced in keeping with the varied population pattern of the vulnerable pockets in the State. To ensure lasting peace and communal harmony, the State Integration Council has been revived with representatives of all communities as its members.

Use of Aircraft in last Lok Sabha Elections by Political Parties for Electioneering

5127. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last elections to Lok Sabha in 1980, the aircraft were used by the political parties for electioneering; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the names of the political parties, the number of aircraft given to them and the criteria for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFARIS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) (a) and (b) : As already stated in reply to parts (c) and (d) of the Members Unstarred Question No. 508 on 28.2.84 the required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Last session, I sent you a communication. I spoke about.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :**

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed him. It is a State subject.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कोई व्यक्ति-विशेष ऐसा काम करता है, उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाता है। आप पार्टी की बात क्यों करते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको एलाऊ नहीं किया है। जो कुछ आप कहना चाहते हैं, वह लिख कर दे दीजिए। मैं देखूंगा कि क्या वह हमारे परव्यु में आता है। आप पहले रूल पढ़िए, फिर बात कीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Last session, when I was speaking on espionage I raised the matter of World Peace Council. I was interrupted for 20 minutes. Then I wrote to you a letter saying that the KGB's connections with World Peace Council have been well documented by the United Nations Report. You said that you would allow a discussion in the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दे दीजिए। मैं देखूंगा। आप मुझ से इस बारे में बात कर लें।

I do not want to deny anything.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Can you do it like this ? I have not allowed a single word of what this Member has said, to go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He wants to deliberately divert the attention of the House. Why do you not stop him ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramswaroop Ram, you must sit down now.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप कर रहे हैं, वह आप नहीं कर सकते। आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिए। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक आप मुझे लिख कर देंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा। आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was drawing your attention to the fact that two years back the Delhi Development Authority collected crores of rupees from about 350 cooperative societies...

** Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Professor, I have already got it under consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was making a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : I said yesterday that I would get it discussed. I will give you an opportunity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am glad that you are making that observation. About 350 societies have deposited crores of rupees.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : मैंने 23 तारीख को आपको लिखकर दिया है .....**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him to raise it. Not allowed. You cannot discuss the conduct of a High Court Judge. As long as he is a judge, he is a Judge; when he ceases to be a judge, he is no longer a judge. So simple it is.

———

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Rules, 1983

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri Dharmvir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Equal Remuneration (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No S.O. 4095 in Gazette of India dated the 5th November 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

[Placed in library. *See* No. LT-8003/84]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy for 1984-85, Annual Report etc. of the Coal India Limited Calcutta and Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem for the year 1082-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hiddi and English versions) of the Ministry of Energy for 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8004/84]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8005/84]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

** Not recorded.

for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-8006/84]

Notification under the Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 221 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 32/84-CE dated the Ist March, 1984 issued under the Central Excise Rules.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-8007/84]

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1984."

12.06½ hrs.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.07 hrs.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर मुझे दे दीजिए । आप बिला वजह गरम होते रहते हैं । लिखकर दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : As long as he occupies the Bench, he is judge. I cannot say that he is not a Judge. Neither can you say that. But there are ways and means to discuss and that can be done. You can do it through a substantive motion. That is all right. You can discuss it. When have I disputed that angle ? I have only said that certain things cannot be done in this manner.

(*Interuptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL (Jaipur) : I am on a point of order. According to your observations and rulings, after the Question Hour, at the most, with your permission only, these matters can be raised and will go on record where you permit and Members have given notice. Here Mr. Ram Swaroop Ram has neither given a notice nor sought your permission. Despite your asking him to stop and sit down... (*Interruptions*) It is going on record. It is against your observations.

MR SPEAKER : How can it ? Nothing goes on record without my permission.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL : But it has gone on record...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No question; nothing whatsoever. Without permission, I will not allow.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Except your observations, nothing will go on record ?

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever I have allowed you to say will be there. But I have neither allowed Shri Ram Swarup Ram nor Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

THE MINITTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : My humble submission to you is that you have very kindly made certain observations which are likely to find way tomorrow in the press about the matter raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, which you never allowed to be placed on record.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, even after your observations, I am afraid, everyday they come out. Even when the Chair is pleased to rule that nothing will go on record, the matters do come out in the Press.

MR. SPEAKER : No, they should not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't shout. That is not the proper way.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But, Sir, whenever you say that a particular remark will not go on record, the Secretariat has strictly observed your instructions and they have been expunged. We have been observing them. Don't blame them.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not that. He says that certain papers do carry. But I will request the papers also to be very careful.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL : There is another problem. Sometimes when you stop the Members from speaking, you say nothing will go on record or not allowed. So, there is a problem to know what is not on record.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिए । राम स्वरूप जी, इस तरह करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । आप लिखकर दीजिए । अगर हमारे या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन होगा तो मैं जरूर उस पर विचार करूंगा । अगर नियमों के अन्तर्गत आता है तो डिस्कशन करवाऊंगा । अगर नहीं आता है तो न आपका डिस्कशन करवाऊंगा और न इस तरफ का करवाऊंगा । आपकी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में हुआ है लेकिन मैं नियमों में व्यवधान नहीं कर सकता ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to name you now, if you don't sit down. It is too much. You are exceeding all the limits.

12.12 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT BILL)

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972."

The Motion war adopted.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need for providing more funds to banks in Madhya Pradesh for distribu-

ting loans to educated unemployed youth and to provide training to them under self-employment programme.

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में स्वरोजगार योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्रदान करने का कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है जिससे युवकों में असंतोष व्याप्त है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के विदिशा, रायसेन एवं सीहोर जिलों में भी इस प्रकार के कई प्रकरण राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं, जिनको जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के टास्कफोर्स द्वारा स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। परन्तु राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से स्वीकृत राशि प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है। बैंक के मैनेजरों से चर्चा करने पर मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि उनके मुख्यालय से इस योजना के लिए कम धनराशि का आबंटन किया गया है जिसके कारण वे राशि उपलब्ध कराने में असमर्थ हैं। अतः मेरा वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा घोषित शिक्षित युवकों को रोजगार के साधन सुलभ कराने वाली इस महत्वाकांक्षी योजना के लिए प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बैंकों को आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए ताकि भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो सके तथा लाभार्थी चयन प्रक्रिया में जन प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिए। ऋण की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाकर पचास हजार होना चाहिए एवं लाभार्थी को प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ii) Need to issue a commemorative stamp, naming of a road instollation of a statul in the Capital in memory of freedom fighter, Shri Surendra Sai.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : The nation is celebrating the death Centenary of the valiant freedom fighter Veer Surendra Sai from 28th February, 1984, to 28th February 1985, throughout the country including Orissa, his birth place.

12.15 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Surendra Sai remains a hero in the annals of modern Indian history. He fought against British imperialism throughout his life for the cause of justice and freedom. He carried out his struggle without ever making any compromise. He never surrendered to the designs of the mighty British empire. He spent a total of 37 years in jail in two long spells. He had to bear with hardships because of his ardent spirit of nationalism When the first war of Independence broke out, he was in Hazaribagh jail. The revolutionaries stormed the jail and helped him to come out in 1857. When he continued his battle he was again interned in Nagpur jail and afterwards he was transferred to Asseergarh fort near Nagpur of the Central Provinces. Though being brutally tortured in jail in order to break his spirit and reveal information about the tribal revolutionaries who were engaged in threatening the very British administrative systems, he perferred death to dishonour and treachery.

I suggest on the eve of this Centenary year that the University Grants Commission be advised to institute scholarships and research on the life and work of Veer Surendra Sai. I also suggest that a road in Delhi be named after Surendra Sai and a statute be installed at a prominent place in the National Capital. I also appeal to the Communications Minister to issue a special postal stamp of Veer Surendra Sai to meet long cherished demand of Orissa and the nation.

(iii) Need to develop the handloom industry in Bihar.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Bihar has about 5 lakh handlooms engaging about 5 lakh weavers in a number of districts including Nalanda. The condition of weavers in Bihar is comparatively worse and

pitiable due to want of market for their produce, financial, technical and other facilities.

The reluctance to purchase the Handloom cloth of Bihar at the State level by the All India handloom Fabrics Marketing Society is posing a lot of difficulties.

There is no design centre in Bihar to provide them new designs to match the changing requirements of markets demands.

The small weavers have to look to Calcutta for the purpose of processing of their products which is adversely affecting further growth of such industries in the rural areas. The establishment of a central processing unit would increase the income of the weavers more than two-fold.

Bihar has only 2 weavers' service centres namely, Madhubani and Bhagalpur. At least three more service centres at places having high concentration of weavers, namely, Biharsharif, Siwan and Ranchi. should be opend without any delay.

Opening of National Handloom Development Corporation either at Nalanda or Patna is also essential for the benefit of the poor weaver community of the State.

I urge upon the Government to take positive action in the above matters.

(iv) Need to stop Sabarmati Express at Sarangpur and Ruthiai in Madhya Pradesh

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

I congratulate the Railway Minister for having sanctioned the running of Sabarmati Express on Gune-Maksi Line in M.P.

This Sabarmati Express 165 Up-166 DN, is running as a passenger train between Jhansi and Nagda. It was supposed to run as a fast train between Maksi and Beena. But the stoppages now given are Shajapur (District HQ), Bisora (Rajgarh Distt.), Guna (Distt. HQ) and also at Ashok Nagar and Mugavali both in Guna District, making it again a passenger train between Guna and Beena. This has resulted in hurting the feelings of Rajgarh Constituency people who belong to under developed area. Again there is public agitation in Rajgarh Constituency, and they are now demanding at least 2 stoppages, one at Sarangpur—a fast developing industrial town and at Ruthiai a Rajasthan M.P. junction on Guna-Maksi line. The proposed National Fertilizers Ltd., a major project of Gas-based Fertilizer Factory is coming at Vijaypur near Ruthiai. Besides, there is vast passenger traffic at Ruthiai for Gujarat—Rajasthan and M.P. who wish to reach religious places like Varanasi, Ujjain, Dwarka, Somnath etc. from Ruthiai. It is clear that the stoppages at short distance at Ashok Nagar and Mungavali were sanctioned under political pressure. This has resulted in the public demand for stoppage on more important and viable stations like Sarangpur and Ruthiai. Since the Sabarmati Express is now almost a passenger, there is all the logic in keeping two stoppages more at Sarangpur and Ruthiai. Shajapur to Binora to Guna is almost 100 kms. distance. While Guna to Ashok Nagar to Mungavali to Beena is only 35 Kms, distance from each other.

The public of Rajgarh District are now preparing for Satyagraha and agitation to make Sabarmati Express stop at Sarangpur and Ruthiai.

(v) Reported decision to close down the refractory and ceramic units of Burn Standard Company Ltd., Raniganj

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore) : Under Rules 377, I make the following statement :

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the reported decision to close down the Refractory and Ceramic Industries of Raniganj Group of works

of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. Raniganj. This information was given this month by the Chairman and Member, Board of Directors, Burn Standard Co. Ltd., during a meeting. It appears the decision shall be approved in the Board's meeting to be held on 29-3-1984. This report is indeed puzzling since the Industry Minister in his letter dated 17-3-1983 had reportedly assured Shri Samar Mukherjee, M.P. that "there is no proposal to close down the refractory and ceramic units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., at Raniganj". Further it was given to understand that an Expert Committee on public enterprises (Fasal Committee) had proposed merger of Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard with the Steel Ministry and a final decision is yet to be taken. No where it was proposed to close down these units.

Thus it is very clear that the reported decision to close down the Refractory and Ceramic Units of Burn Standard Co. is arbitrary and will undermine the importance of these units functioning under public sector undertaking.

I urge upon the Minister to reiterate the assurance given by him earlier that these units would not be closed down.

(vi) Need to expedite the ONGC surveys in Akola ana Yeotmal districts for speedy and early industrial development of Vidarbha region

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Economic backwardness of Vidarbha region is a fact acknowledged by Government and all concerned. The demand for speedy and early industrial and other development of this region has gathered indisputable momentum.

It has been recently reported in the Press that O.N.G.C. had undertaken surveys in this region in view of this need. Press reports indicate that there is great potential in the districts of Akola and Yeotmal in this region according to O.N.G.C. surveys.

As one of the representatives of this area, I earnestly request the Minister of Petroleum to expedite this survey and take other consequential steps in this regard, so that new avenues of national wealth and regional growth are opened. Early action will be most appropriate response to people's aspirations. I am confident that Government will intensify efforts in this direction as it is a matter of great public importance.

(vii) Need to introduce Vayudoot service between Patna and Purnea (Bihar)

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान पटना और पूर्णिया के बीच विमान सेवा की आवश्यकता की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पहले भी सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर चुकी हूं। गत समय मे जब मैंने नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था तो उन्होंने पब्लिक मीटिंग में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि शीघ्र ही पूर्णिया से वायुदूत सेवा प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेगी। वहां एक विशाल और उपयोगी एयर फील्ड पहले से ही विद्यमान है। इसकी मरम्मत का कार्य शुरू किया गया था किन्तु अब वह किन्हीं कारणों से रोक दिया गया है।

पूर्णिया बंगला देश और नेपाल की सीमा पर स्थित है। सामरिक दृष्टि से पूर्णिया अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। पटना से पूर्णिया तक रेल सेवा नाम मात्र के लिये है। यात्रियों की असीमित भीड़ रहती है। इस मार्ग पर विमान सेवा अत्यधिक उपयोगी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभदायी सिद्ध होगी। इस विमान सेवा से लोगों की कठिनाई कम होगी और पूर्णिया के अतिरिक्त समीपवर्ती जिलों में भी जनता इस

का स्वागत करेगी । शान्ति और संघर्ष दोनों ही स्थिति में इस विमान सेवा की उपयोगिता असंदिग्ध है । मैं सरकार से इस विषय में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध करती हूं ।

(viii) Need to enact legislation by Parliament to abolish the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Assembly passed a resolution seeking abolition of the Andhra Pradesh Council by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

The Government has taken the position that the adoption of the resolution by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly has vested authority in Parliament to pass legislation, if it so likes, but the Government on its part is under no obligation to initiate legislation. (*Interruptions*)* The argument of the Government is that article 169, has used the expression "Parliament may" and, therefore, it is not mandatory on the part of the Government. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has been approved by ihe speaker. Let him complete.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Andhra Pradesh Council was created on the basis of a resolution passed by the Andhra Pradesh Assembly with the centre's initiation of a Bill in Parliament. The Council was created by the will of the people expressed through the Assembly in 1956, and the same people have expressed their will for abolition of it through its Legislative Assembly in 1983, which voted for its abolition by 210 to one.

The Councils of West Bengal and Punjab were also abolished on the basis of the will of the States concerned expressed in the same manner.

I would urge upon the Government to reconsider its decision...

(*Interruptions*)* and initiate legislation in Parliament for the abolition of the Andhra Pradesh Council.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the approved statement will go on record and all the side-talk will not go on recorded.

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12.30 hrs.

Demands for Grants (General), 1984-85 Ministry of Home Affairs — *Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Minister of State for Home Affairs will intervene at 3 P.M. If we complete the discussion today, the Home Minister can reply tomorrow.

Shri Uttam Rathod to continue his speech.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Yesterday I very attentively heard of speech of Mr. Ram Jethmalani and I felt that he presumed that everybody in the Mantralaya and every politician who is in politics in the Maharashtra Government is either a collaborator or an abetter in the case which he mentioned yesterday. I think his presumption is erroneous.

For the first time; I find that in the Budget Speech, the Hon. Finance Minister has said that other backward classes "will also be looked after through different schemes. As you are aware, for the last 35 years, "other backward classes" category was not defined. Two commissions were appointed. The first Commission's report was

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

not considred and it was left to the State Government. Subsequently, when the Mandal Commission's report was submitted, we are told that a committee of the Secretaries has gone into the matter and they have submitted a report which is very much before the Cabinet Sub-Committee. On this occasion, I must say, we are greatful to the Government that they have decided to give facilities to the socially and educationally, backward people who were not being looked after so far.

The second thing that I want to say on this occassion is that on two occasions, in 1966 and 1967, and subsequently also, the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Bill was moved; the Joint Committees were formed and they had submitted the reports. But unfortunately, nothing was done on this issue. Not only that. In certain cases, we have seen that in States where certain communities are included either in the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, they are not being looked after properly. I may give here an example of Tamil Nadu, your own State, Sir, where the "Surgalis" have been treated as a Scheduled Tribes but for the last 6 or 7 years they are not being given any protection in reservation or given any help. Twice I tried to bring this before the hon. Chief Minister and I personally met the Secretary also. But I am sorry to say that that the Tamil Nadu Government did not even bother to take any steps—you forget about the stepes—and they did not even care to acknowledge the letter. I would request the hon. Home Minister to see that the rights of Scheduled Tribes are looked after properly specially the Sugalis who have been forgotten.

The Scheduled Tribes are divided under Schedule V and Schedule VI of the constitution. In Schedule VI, the tribes come mostly from the north-eastern sector. They are being looked after properly. As regards the tribes which are governed under Schedule V, They have not been able to catch up with the national mainstream.

We have statistics here which have been provided by the Ministry. They show that the Government Services especially 'C' and 'D' Category and 'A' and 'B' do not show much change. The people from Scheduled Tribe areas did not get the required reservation which they should have got and whoever have been employed are those people mostly from North-Eastern sector who are governed by Schedule VI.

The Government of India should see that even the people who are governed by Schedule V should get all the protection and steps should be taken to see that they catch up with the national mainstream.

I am sorry to say that there will be hardly a few people in IPS and IAS cadre from this Schedule V. This is a very serious matter and the Central Government should take congnisance of this.

I may also say here that it is only in the Schedule Areas mentioned in Schedule V that we come across the activities of Maxalites. You will see that in Andhra Pradesh and in the adjoining States, the Naxalite activities are there. Why should the people go Naxalite ? It is because they are not looked after properly, no justice is done to them and there is nobody to look after them. That is why, they take recourse to such activities. If you want to deal with the Naxalites, you must give protection to Tribes. And protection to Tribals can be given if they are treated on par with Schedule VI or something is done specially for them.

As regards the Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme, I have to say that though the Central Government is spending much, the State Governments are not contributing their own share. They have left everything to the Central Government and the State Governments do not cooperate with them. Ultimately, the tribals do not get the benefit which they should get. To cite an instance, you will find that.

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Primary Health Centres have been opened in these areas. One maternity home worth Rs. 2 lakhs was constructed but it is lying vacant for the last two years. No staff is posted there. There is no lady doctor there. No nurse is deputed there, leave alone the medicines. This is the state of affairs prevailing. Are we going to take any action against these sorry state of affairs ?. If you fail to do it, these people would go hostile. They would think that the Government is just putting up buildings here and are not doing anything. We must take precautions that these things do not happen.

Under the SRC Act, we have assured the Government employees who were transferred to the new States that they will be taken care of properly. Most of the States in the Southern part of our country have provided land and buildings wherever possible to the Government employees who have come from the adjoining areas or from other areas But unfortunately in Maharashtra, it is seen that in site of being in touch with the State and the Central Government for the last three or four years, the people who have retired did not get any protection from the State Government or from the Central Government The Central Government had assured them that they would take care of them and that they would get them housing and other facilities through the State Government. This aspect should be looked after properly.

The question of the pension of freedom fighters has been raised by me on the floor of the House some time back and I am happy that our Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi also intervened. I feel that it is high time something is done by us. Thousands of applications are pending before the Government and every time you go on sending queries after queries to the State Government and it has become impossible for the freedom fighters to get anything before time. In the circumstances, why should we not give pension to the freedom fighters with retrospective effect from the last five years ? Can we not do it ? As the payment of pension is delayed by us, we must at least accept the date on which this particular application was forwarded or was recommended by the State Government with retrospective date for payment of pension. If that is accepted, I think, the freedom fighters would be happy about it and they would not have any grudge. I want this to be taken care of seriously.

Under article 371 (2), the amendment suggested, the different areas which would comprise of Maharashtra would be looked after properly, and if the president feels so, Regional Boards can be appointed. Let me tell you here that you may or may not think so, but these regions, especially Vidarbha and Marathwada, should be taken care of properly. There is a great discontent among them and they feel that they are being neglected right from 1st November, 1956. You may or may not appoint Regional Boards; I have nothing to say about that, but please see that these people get all the areas. If it is not possible for you to appoint the Board, if you do not think that it is essential or it is possible...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : It is in the Constitution itself.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I know that. What I would suggest is this. Let the Home Minister call the Chief Ministers of those States and ask them what they have done for these regions. Let there be a stock-taking Committee to take stock after every six months. If you do that, I am sure the people who are rightiy or wrongly agitated would feel better.

I am happy that the law and order situation, by and large, is improving. On this occasion I must say that it is our duty to give amenities to the police. The State Governments, with their meagre resources, are unable to do much for the police, especially for the police force. Under these circumstances, when the Central Government says that law and order is essentially the State Government's problem, I think, it will

[Shri Uttam Rathod)]

be better if the Central Government also comes to the rescue of the State Governments, especially in providing housing facilities and other things.

Lastly, I would say that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be accepted immediately and the tribes who have been declared tribals, especially in Tamil Nadu tribals like Sugali, must be given all protection. The Minister should assure us that hereafter at least the people of the Sugali community in Tamil Nadu will get all the benefits.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said about developments in punjab, Assam and other areas of our country, and I need not enter into all those spheres except reiterating our stand, that is, my party's stand, on these developments. A few days back the leader of our party in this House has stated our stand very clearly that we are for dialogue and we still stand by that; we still hope that some good results will ensue provided there is some reasonable approach from either side.

About Centre-State relations also, our stand has been made adequately clear on several occasions. We are for more autonomy for the States. That does not necessarily mean that the Centre should be weakened and the States should be strengthened. Strong States will not be at cost of weakening the Centre. That is our idea.

Some hon. Members alluded to the functioning of the Sarkaria Commission. I want only to add that this Commission should be allowed to function without any restraint or constraint, whatever it is and we hope that after this Commission something good will also ensue.

I beg leave of you to refer to that horrible incident that took place on 14th of this month in Imphal. The Home Minister was kind enough to come out with certain statements wherein or in between those lines it is indicated that there was some sort of cross firing or some sort of exchange of fire. The information is otherwise. I am sure the hon. Home Minister must be having in his possession the message transmitted by the State Government there as to how the whole thing has happened or the whole thing flared up. I am against insinuating any of the Central police organisations, be it CRPF or any other security component. My point is—I think my friend, Shri Ramavatar Shastri has made it amply clear in his speech while participating in the Calling Attention the other day, the doings and the activities of the CRPF for the last 4 years in that turmoilridden State. I need not repeat that. I speak at the backdrop of the 14th March incident in which one CRPF constable, one Manipur Rifles jawan and 12 civilians who were witnessing a volleyball match were killed on the spot and a 10 year old girl spectator dying the following day in the hospital and 34 others injured out of which 4 are GRPF personnel and 6 are minors. Now it is abundantly clear and it will be abundantly clear to the hon. Home Minister about the real happenings if he goes through the message transmitted from the Government of Manipur. Now I appeal to his conscience to go through that information transmitted by the State Government to arrive at a reasonably sound assessment of what happened. The State Government even went to the extent of demanding or rather ordering a judicial inquiry which I learnt from the hon. Home Minister the other day, and the Ministry is reluctant perhaps to give confirmation to the request on the ground that it may somehow or other affect the morale of the CRPF. Now the question is whether the morale of the CRPF or the morale of the nation is more important as also the loss of innocent lives. I appeal to his conscience. Nobody in Manipur gains by maligning any of the security components who have been deployed there. Nothing of that sort. What we want there is that the security components who have been deployed there should act in accordance with the rules and laws of the land. They should not

be and they should not behave or at least they should be discouraged from behaving as if they are operating in an occupied area.

That is the general feeling. The Minister also had stated that the Manipur Government wanted more reinforcement. Yes, they might require more reinforcement but, not of mad caps like the naik of CRPF who fired at random. This word 'random' is used in that message.

So, Sir, a judicial enquiry has been demanded by all sections of the people there, by the Manipur Bar Association and not only by the Government of Manipur. The liaison between the State Government and the Central Government has stuck up somewhere, That is for the Home Ministry to sort this out and, at the same time, the hon. Home Minister appeared to be equating this situation or the demand of the judicial enquiry to the conditions prevailing or that prevailed in Assam some time back. Now, this equating business will not help. Let us have a clean heart and human approach to the problem so that the effected people there may feel that there are persons who still have a heart to look into their problems. It is also said that insurgency is there. If insurgency is a scourge, indiscipline of any of these who are deployed to maintain law and order there is a greater scourge and, therefore, in order to put a stop to or, at least, in order to put forward some sort of reasonable approach and, to put a stop to any scourge that is growing there, I think, a judicial enquiry is a must. Now, Sir, the conditions which bred insurgency differ from area to area in our country and even from region to region. But, in the North-eastern region, Manipur and Tripura are better integrated with the rest of the country. And yet local forces were disdainfully neglected. But, the vested interest and the alien ideas of the younger people taking to arms and resorting to certain other things are not conducive to the integrity of our country. As I said on one occasion earlier-I again repeat it—Manipur was ruled by his Ministry upto 1972—not by any Governor or by anybody and we were directly ruled by the Home Ministry till we became a State. That is to say, some Joint Secretary or some higher-up was looking after our affairs. Therefore, the problems of Manipur and, for that matter, of other territories like Manipur, did never reach the Home Minister. As the time passes on, the sentiments of the people, particularly, the youngsters, became subject to certain alien ideas. With your permission, Sir, I think an editorial of a national paper, **Patriot** of 16-3-84 deserves to find a place in the records of this House. I am tempted to quote **in extenso** the second part of the editorial. I quote :

"Both in Nagaland and Mizoram, the former imperial government had fostered feelings of alienation from rest of the country. This was not the case in Manipur and Tripura.

"Culturally, both Manipur and Tripura are better integrated with the rest of the country. The feeling of extreme separation which can breed desperate creeds need never have gained ground in either of these two former princely States, had the authorities in Delhi and bureaucrats who ruled these territories acted with imagination and sympathy for the local inhabitants. Both in Manipur and Tripura local fears were disdainfully neglected by the authorities until these festered and poisoned the minds of young people who in their vengeful moods became easy victims of internal and external forces inimical to Indian unity. The Meitis of Manipur, unlike Nagas or Mizos, did not classify themselves as tribals. But the Meitis were rewarded for their integrationist outlook by being pushed out of jobs which went to the tribes enjoying constitutional protection. To make matters worse, officials whom Delhi sends infuriate local inhabitants with their snobbery, exploitative attitudes and ignorance. Manipuri young men and women who

[Shri Ngangon Mohendra]

came to Delhi and other similar cities for higher education went back an angry and embittered lot. In Tripura the local inhabitants' fears were not given adequate attention. The psychological distance between Delhi and these parts is longer than their geographical separation. This had bred in Manipur and Tripura a sense of desperation which is being stoked with money and guns furnished by India's enemies."

Now, Sir, this view is representative of a very strong section of young people there including the educated elite. It is for the Home Ministry to sort out.

I would like to add a few words about the operation of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Manipur as well as in adjoining areas. As the Home Minister had said the other day Manipur, Mizoram and some parts of Tripura are declared disturbed area, yes in perpetuity. Is it our lot because we wanted to be integrated with India that we are treated that way. This is the feeling of many there. Under this monstrous Act young men and women—they may be guilty or not guilty—are lifted in the early hours of the morning or in the day time by the components of the armed forces and many of them are yet untraced. Their whereabouts are not yet known. I mentioned once two names of young boys—Loken and Lokendru—who were apprehended by the Army and not to be traced yet.

Secondly, Sir, in the report from the Government of Manipur there is mention of one No. 5 CRPF. It must be a battalion. I think Manipur Government has some soft corner for that battalion. This very battalion arrested one man—father of seven—and he is still untraced.

Of course, cases are there. The Home Minister was kind enough to admit in this House that there are certain cases. Now, whether there is a case or not, it is immaterial. But why such things should happen? Why a man is apprehended and his whereabouts are not made known. This is more or less a regular occurrence there. Of course, some officers of CRPF or some other organisation may be having some sort of play with better showmanship. In these cases better showmanship will not count. It is a human problem. I appeal to the Home Minister through you that casual attention will not do. So far as the socio-economic condition of that place is concerned the other day the Home Minister said that the per capita outlay in that region was much more than the national average during the Sixth five year plan I agree. But have you ever thought how those monies are spent in that area? This is my question. This is the 5th occasion that I have to raise this question. There are cases which have been admitted by the Government itself, by the Ministers Themselves in Manipur. I will not tell about other scandals, which have already been admitted by Government. I will refer to one thing There are over one lakh fifty thousand unemployed registered educated youth and an equal number of unregistered people. How can we de-link the question of insurgency from the problem of unemployment, from the problem of corruption which goes on endlessly? There is no monitoring of the money being spent. I am grateful to the Centre for their bounty. Yes, you are bountiful. But you are not taking the proper follow up action. You are not doing the check and monitoring a part for the money spent.

Sir, the Prime Minister was kind enough to assure an All Manipur Delegation of political parties as far back as 1980 that Manipuri language will be included in the Eighth Scheduld of the Constitution of India. I myself asked in that interview why it should not come in the then current session. And she was kind enough to tell me, "let the Assam problem cool down a little". I think the Assam problem has cooled down according to the Government now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Now you will have to wait for Punjab settlement.

SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA : Sir, if one thing is made conditional for settling some things elsewhere, then, there will be no end to it. We demanded a High Court. Mr. Kaushal was kind enough to tell us that this will be considered. What has happened ? They are doing nothing.

Then about NREP and IRDP programmes let me tell you what is happening in my own State. My State is a small State and one can come to know anything and everything happening today on the next following day. For IRDP some funds were allocated but the lead banks are not getting that fund. Some other banks enjoying the favour of the existing Government alone get it. Therefore the lead banks have now started dishonouring cheques issued by the Government. The same case is with the NREP programmes which are there.

The Home Minister was kind enough to mention about one project in Assam. We have got some seven never-to-end projects in Manipur. Successive Ministers of Irrigation, Agriculture and Energy departments of the Government had visited that place perhaps to have a good bite and a good sight-seeing. There will be no end of telling about such visits without any substantial result having been achieved.

So, what are you going to do for solving these burning problems ? They cannot be allowed to continue any longer. Of course, I do not claim any precedence for my State over Punjab. Both are on the same footing. But we do not want any casual attention. We want some specific measures and specific utterances from responsible persons like the Hon. Home Minister, as was described yesterday by one of the Speakers here that his Ministry is the coordinator of all the Ministries. Therefore, do not tell us that this subject is concerned with the Energy Ministry and that subject is concerned with some other Ministry and so on. The Home Minister should lead as a saner and elderly politician to see that some constructive action is taken which is pregnant with constructive consequences.

श्री बलबीर सिंह (शहडोल) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। हमारी बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत जो एक डिवीजन कार्य कर रहा है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, उसके स्थान पर पूरा एक विभाग, पूरा एक डिपार्टमेन्ट होना चाहिए जोकि हरिजन आदि-वासियों से सम्बन्धित कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की देख-भाल कर सके। केवल एक डिवीजन से ही यह कार्य नहीं हो पाता है। राज्यपालों से जो रिपोर्टें समय-समय पर आनी चाहिए वह रिपोर्टें भी नहीं आ पाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी से निवेदन है कि गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक डिपार्टमेन्ट बनाया जाए ताकि सुचारू रूप से यह कार्य हो सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1983-84 की रिपोर्ट मैंने देखी है, उसमें स्पेशल कांपोनेन्ट प्लान के लिए जो राशि रखी गई है वह बहुत कम प्रतीत होती है। इसके साथ ही साथ जैसा कि सब-प्लान के लिए बताया गया है;

"During the year 1983-84, Rs. 110 crores have been earmarked as a special Central assistance for Tribal Sub-plans. For the ensuing year, 1984-85, a provision of Rs. 125.50 crores is being made."

हमारे देश के 17 राज्यों तथा दो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में सब-प्लान की योजनायें चलाई जा रही हैं। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि ऐसे बहुत से ट्राइबल

[श्री बलबीर सिंह]

जो नान-शेड्यूल्ड है, शेड्यूल्ड एरिया में नहीं आते हैं और वहां पर बहुत से आदिवासी रहते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि पूरे देश में एकरूपता होनी चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ट्राइबल्स चाहे गोंड हों, कोल हों या भेंगा हों या पनिका हों, वे शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की श्रेणी में नहीं आते हैं इसलिए उनको जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मन्त्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश शासन से इस सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट मंगायें और उसके आधार पर यहां पर संशोधन विधेयक पारित करायें ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो आदिवासी हैं, उनको भी पूरा-पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब-प्लान के तहत बहुत सी रिपोर्टें आती है। ट्राइबल एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठकें होती हैं जिसमें संसद-सदस्य, विधायक तथा नान-आफिशियल्स मेम्बर होते हैं, उनकी रिपोर्टें भी समय-समय पर आनी चाहिए ताकि इस बात का पता चल सके कि किस गति से योजनाओं का कार्य चल रहा है।

एक अहम सवाल और भी है। फारेस्ट ऐक्ट को राज्य सूची से हटाकर समवर्ती सूची में शामिल किया जा रहा है जिससे तमाम आदिवासी भयभीत हैं।

आप हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री रहे हैं और आप वहां की आदिवासियों की स्थिति से अवगत हैं। सदियों से ग्रामीण अंचल में और जंगलों में आदिवासी निवास करते हैं, न तो उनके पास पट्टा ही है और न ही उनके पास जमीनें हैं। उनको उनके अधिकार से वंचित किया जा रहा है। उनके अन्दर एक प्रकार का भय पैदा हो गया है। चाहे मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल हो या अन्य प्रदेशों का सवाल हो या जो आदिवासी पहाड़ी एरिया और जंगलों में निवास करते हैं, उनके संरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है और उन की रक्षा करना आपका परमकर्तव्य है। आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा, इसके लिए चाहे आपको कृषि विभाग या इनवायर्नमेंट विभाग से सम्पर्क करना पड़े, जो आदिवासी जगलों में निवास करते हैं और उनको जो पट्टे मिले हुए हैं, उनको उनसे वंचित नहीं करना चाहिए। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में पहले भी एक कानून बना था, लेकिन अभी तक ठीक प्रकार से उस पर अमल नहीं हो हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। इसके लिए हो सकता है कि आपको वहां के राजस्व मन्त्री और फारैस्ट मन्त्री की मीटिंग भी बुलानी पड़े, तो इस ओर भी आपको कदम उठाना चाहिए। देखना तो यह चाहिए कि वास्तव में इनको भूमि आबंटित हुई है या नहीं या सिर्फ कागजों तक ही सीमित है। इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय को, ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जहां एलाइट सर्विसेज, आई० पी० एस० या आई० ए० एस० का सवाल है, पूरे देश में लगभग इसके 62 कोचिंग सैन्टर्स हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूं कि डिवीजनल लैवल पर भी इनके कोचिंग सैन्टर्स होने चाहिए, ताकि यह सुविधा भी वहां के लोगों को प्राप्त हो सके।

एक बात मैं वहां आदिवासियों के धर्म परिवर्तन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां की संस्कृति की रक्षा करना आपका परम कर्तव्य हैं। आप वहां के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। सरगूजा, रायगढ़ आदि ये कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं, जहां पर आदिवासियों का धर्म परिवर्तन

किया जा रहा है। उनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि कौन से धर्म में परिवर्तन होने जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बड़े अदब के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आपको कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ हमारे प्रदेश को जो सब-प्लान में केन्द्रीय सहायता मिल रही है, वह भी पूरी की पूरी खर्च नहीं हो पाती है। चाहे वह कम्पोनेंट प्लान हो या आइ० आर० डी० पी० का कार्य क्रम हो। इन योजनाओं पर अधिकारी वर्ग ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप निर्देश दें कि जो राशि विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए दी जाती है, वह पूरी राशि योजनाओं पर खर्च होनी चाहिए। वह जनरल बजट में शामिल नहीं होनी चाहिए। कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहा पर 95 से 100 प्रतिशत तक आदिवासी रहते हैं, जिनको कि इन योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं पहुंच पाता है। इस पर आपको सर्वे कराना चाहिए। जो क्षेत्र नान शैड्यूल्ड एरिया में आते हैं, उनको शैड्यूल्ड एरिया में शामिल करना चाहिए। तब जाकर उनको पूरा-पूरा लाभ हो सकेगा।

शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमेटी संसद की है, इसकी बैठकों की रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आती है कि उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई। मंडल कमीशन पर भी यहां पर कई बार चर्चा हुई है। काका कालेलकर कमीशन के साथ और बहुत से कमीशन बनें हैं, जिनकी रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए और उन पर इम्पलीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए।

हरिजनों के लिए आपने अलग से कम्पोनेंट प्लान बनाया है, लेकिन बहुत से अधिकारी ऐसे हैं, जो कम्पोनेंट का मतलब नहीं समझते हैं।

शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर ग्रामीण अंचलों में जो हरिजन भाई रहते हैं इसका उपयोग उन के लिए नहीं हो पाता है। ऐसा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए जिस से उनको भी लाभ हो सके।

कुछ शब्द मैं फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां आम तौर पर महुआ, जामुन, आम आदि फलों की पैदावार होती है लेकिन सवाए स्वाईल कन्जर्वेशन के नाम पर इन के पेड़ों को तराश कर कन्टिनेंटल पाइन के पौधे लगा देते हैं और ऐसा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से किया जा रहा है, जिस को हमारे आदिवासी पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इसको रोकिये और फलदार वृक्षों को वहां पर लगाने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में महुआ बहुत ज्यादा होता है और भगवान न करे कि कभी अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हो, लेकिन जब भी अकाल होता है वहां के आदिवासियों द्वारा महुआ का भोजन किया जाता है। यद्यपि इसका नेशनलाइजेशन हो गया है, फिर भी उन को इस का सही दाम नहीं मिलता है और न ही उनके उत्पादन का सही उपयोग हो पाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे फारेस्ट प्रोड्यूस पर आदिवासियों का हक है। मध्य प्रदेश में मंडला, सरगुजा और बस्तर ऐसे जिले हैं जहाँ आदिवासी जनसंख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, लेकिन वे बहुत भोले है, उनको नारे लगाना या स्लोगन लगाना नहीं आता है, वे मूक दृष्टि से सब कुछ देखते रहते हैं लेकिन समझते सब कुछ है कि शासन उन के लिए क्या कर रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सातवें सूत्र में कहा गया है कि आदिवासियों, हरिजनों का सर्वांगीण विकास करेंगे। उन के साथ जो एट्रासिटीज होती हैं उन गामलों पर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। आदिवासी ग्रामीण अंचलों के पुलिस स्टेशनों

[श्री बलबीर सिंह]

में जो रिपोर्ट लिखाई जाती है उन का समाधान नहीं हो पाता है । आप ने मंत्रालय में भी एक हरिजन सेल बनाया है, मेरा अनुरोध है कि जो भी शिकायतें आप के पास आयें उन पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए जिससे उनकी समस्याओं का निराकरण हो सके ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उन से सहमत हूं और उन का समर्थन करता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के द्वारा हरिजनों, आदिवासियों के अपलिफ्ट के लिए जो कार्य किया है हम उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं । मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करूंगा - आप हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं और बहुत सक्षम मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के 45 जिलों में आधे से ज्यादा आदिवासी निवास करते हैं - उन के साथ किसी प्रकार की एट्रोसिटीज न हो, उन को हर तरह से संरक्षण मिले, ऐसा प्रयास सरकार की ओर से किया जाना चाहिए । अन्त में मैं इस बात को पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र में इन के लिये अलग से पूरा डिपार्टमेंन्ट कायम किया जाय ताकि सभी क्षेत्रों को आपकी योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ मिल सके ।

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will confine myself to some of the local problems within the short time I have at my disposal. First I would like to start with the tribal development. There are 19 sub-plan areas in our country working for the tribal people. According to the Government of India, these sub-plan areas are located in tribal belts where there are more than 50 per cent tribal people.

There are four main objectives how the sub-plans are working. The four main objectives of tribal sub-plan during the Sixth Plan are :—

(1) taking up family-oriented beneficiary programmes through raising productivity levels of the tribal families in their respective fields of activity like agriculture, animal husbandry, small industries, etc.;

(2) elimination of exploitation of the tribals in the sphere of land alienation, money-lending, debt bondage, excise and forest;

(3) developing human resources through education and training and;

(4) infrastructure development.

The objective at serial no. 2 is as important as at serial no. 1.

Without stopping exploitation of the tribals we cannot expect any development of the tribals. It is something like pouring water in pot which has got a big whole. You cannot strike a balance.

In this connection I want to point out one or two things. Regarding alienation of land, I will quote one of the figures quoted very recently in Maharashtra. There are some land regulations and the number of cases disposed of up to date is 43,643 and out of that only 17,731 were in favour of the tribals and the rest were against the tribals. That means it is less than 50 per cent for the tribals. In Orissa out of 55,046 cases 16,940 were decided in favour of the tribals. In Rajasthan out of 1951 only 480 were decided in favour of the tribals, and in Tripura out of 12,061 about 2,040 were decided in favour of the tribals. What I wanted to point out is that due to some lacuna in the land regulations in these respective States more cases could not be decided in favour of the tribals. That is why I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister that the lacunae should be studied and proper amendments should be brought in these

land regulations so that the tribals can be properly benefited.

Regarding money lending and other problems, the LAMPS are working in tribal areas and in order to eliminate the exploitation of tribals our Government has started a large number of multi-purpose cooperative societies and they are working; but their work is not up to the mark. That is why these people are still being attracted to the money lenders and their exploitation is continuing. The Home Minister has to look into this.

Illicit liquor shops in tribal are a continue to sell liquor to illiterate people and their sales are going on here and there in large numbers and the tribal people are being exploited and they are becoming pennyless.

Now during the Sixth plan Rs. 470 crores have been allotted for tribal development from the central assistance in place of Rs. 190 crores during the Fifth Plan. And in addition to this, for IRDP, and other schemes we are getting lot of money every year. There is no dearth of money. According to the wishes of our madam Prime Minister we are getting lot of money and the only problem is the whole money is not being spent on the schemes. It is some thing like giving money through the right hand and taking it away through the left hand. Therefore, the balance is some what negative. So, I would draw the attention of the Home Minister to ask the task force which has already been appointed, to study this problem to see how it can be worked out, to ensure that exploitation is avoided. Then only I think we can do something for our people here in this country.

Then, in brief, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister about tribals in Orissa. There is a tribe called Bhattada vide Serial No. 5 of the Orissa State list. This Bhattada tribe is a tribe in Orissa and throughout the State it is supposed to be a tribe. I am a tribe in one district. This Bhattada is a tribe in Koraput district but in another district, it is not. There is no reason why a scheduled tribe in one district is not so in another district. There can be no such restrictions. There are Bhattada tribe in these two districts of Koraput and Kalhandi in Orissa. But the people in one district are treated as scheduled tribe and they get the benefits; but this Bhattada is not treated as a scheduled tribe in Kalhandi district, and they do not get the benefits. Several times their demands have been brought to the notice of the Central Government and the State Goverament, but it has not yet been decided.

I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to examine this and do something so that these poor people can get some benefit out of these privileges.

In the Seventh Finance Commission an amount of Rs. 29.31 crores was given for compensatory allowance and Rs. 13.3 crores was given for construction of houses in the tribal areas. The deadline was 1983-84. I think, by 31st March all the money allotted for this purpose will be spent and during 1984-85 there will be no money left for the compensatory allowance to those employees who are posted in these areas. After 31st March they will not be paid this compnesatory allowance. I request the hon. Home Minister to examine this and see what can be done about it.

The administration in tribal areas is in a mess now. Because of backward area and lack of medical facilities, communication, school, etc. many good officers do not like to go there. Some of those people who go there who are either proceeded against or under punishment. And they do their job as they did in other areas. So, the tribal people do not get the benefit of good administration. The Government of India has given good guidlines to the State Governments to recruit officers for tribal areas separately and to give them some special facilities like compensatory

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allowance and some other incentive to work there. But it seems that the State Governments are not particular about it and they are not following it up. I think, if special instructions are given to them, perhaps, they will do something.

I come from a tribal area where a large number of people have laid down their lives during the freedom struggle. One person by the name Lakhan Naik was killed by death sentence when he took part in the 1942 Quit India Movement. I tried my best to get some help for his family members from the Government of India. But under the present rules, his son cannot get freedom fighters' pension. His wife died in 1973. The then Home Minister gave him Rs. 2500/- from his discretionary fund, I think, it is not enough. Those people who were sent to jail and released after six months, are now enjoying a pension of Rs. 300/- per month. There are hundreds of families in my constituency whose heads of families had either been killed or hanged during the freedom struggle, but their dependents are not getting any benefits. If the dependents of the martyrs can get some advantage at the hands of the Government of India, they will be ever grateful to you.

At present 1,27,698 people have already been granted pension and 1,50,588 are still pending finalisation. I have also forwarded certain applications with jail certificates. This pension is generally meant for those who underwent imprisonment for six months and for SC & ST, there is a concession of three months. But many of these cases are still pending. Some have already been sanctioned and perhaps, they are still pending either with the AG or with the Treasury Office. Moreover, pension has not been sanctioned to any person after this concession order has been issued. I would like the Minister to expedite these cases and release some mony for these people.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussions on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Home Ministry is a very powerful Ministry and it has basically the responsibility of maintenance of peace in this great country. The progress of our country and defence capability depends largely on peace at home and justice done to all people with out discrimination. It is really unfortunate, therefore, that, a at time when the integrity of the country and its secular character is being threatened both from inside and outside, the internal situation today in our country is far from satisfactory, particularly with reference to Assam and Punjab. It is a matter of great concern that reactionary, fascist, communal elements and fissiparous force of disintegration under different garb are gaining ground in the country and are developing deep roots. Therefore, under the circumstances is becomes the duty of the Home Ministry to see that these forces are completely eliminated and such tendencies are erased out ro promote secularism and integration.

Sir, as far as Assam is concerned, all the deliberate schemes of throwing out the minorities, linguistic and religious and particularly the muslims under the guise of foreigners has not yet been completely given up. I cannot remain without mentioning that many of the provisions of the recent Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act is extremely detrimental to the minorities. Biased authorities and aggressive communalism can play have against the minorities through this Act. The authority of detection given to an Officer of Sub Inspector rank and also the provision that one's nationality can be questioned by anybody just by paying Rs. 25/- is of serious consequence. The tragedy is that person questioning the nationality of any person after paying Rs. 25/- is not at all answerable to any authority, but just disappears in thin air after this, leaving the entire burden

on the person whose nationality is thus put in doubt. What is worse is that this Act provides that it can be extended to other areas in the country. I have to mention here that an Assam like situation is sought to be created in Bihar in the district of Katihar, which is a Muslim majority district, by giving notices to 1,800 families to prove their nationality. This is really a dangerous situation which has to be dealt with firmly by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In Assam, the situation is still not normal even today. Rehabilitation work has not been very satisfactory. I agree that the rehabilitation work is of stupendous character. The Government also is proceeding on the work of rehabilitation. But they have not been able to succeed very much. What, I would suggest, therefore, is that the Government should try to establish a dialogue with the people. For this purpose informal district level committees should be established for rehabilitation. By this people will get associated with the work of rehabilitation and this will hasten the process of setting those people who were evicted from their own fields and houses.

Sir, I am happy that this year so far there has been a decline in the incidence of communal riots. There is no major riot this year except in Hyderabad as per the report of the Home Ministry. But one thing has to be very clearly understood that there should not be any relaxation on the part of the Administration and the Government should be extra vigilant.

Last year, in 1983 there were 40 riots leading to 202 deaths and injury to 3478 persons. This really shows the trend. Toerefore, the Government should be vigilant and I wish better sense prevails and there is communal harmony for the rest of the year.

Coming to Punjab issue, I must say that we all condemn, without any reservation, violence which is still continuing there and we must also say that we are against using places of worship for sheltering criminals or for storing arms. But I must say that the action on the part of the Government to bring forth charges of sedition and that too against a moderate section of the Akalis is really surprising. I must also say that this measure or step on the part of the Government is ill-advised, particularly at a time when the Government has reiterated its preparedness for talks for an amicable solution of the problem. I am not pessimistic about the Punjab problem, I am optimistic about it. I know it cannot be solved by violence, but it can be solved only through bilateral or tripartite talks. The talks with Akalis were held last month when the violence started. It has to be found out who engineered this violence, but I am still hopeful, that a better atmosphere will be created and it is the responsibility of both the Government and the Akalis to bring out an atmosphere of cordiality so that we can go forward. Let us understand the real problem. As far as their religious demands are concerned, most of them are conceded. Then there is the question of sharing river waters. For this purpose, a tribunal should be set up presided over by a Supreme Court Judge, and its verdict can be accepted by both the parties.

About the territorial dispute, I must say that Chandigarh should go to Punjab and the boundary demarcation should be there with Haryana taking the village as a unit. The Government should look into these proposals which are made, and the Prime Minister should take the initiative at this juncture with a Gandhian approach, as it was said yesterday by Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

We all condemn burning of the Constitution. There is no doubt about it. No one can approve of such an act. But at the same time, I feel that if under Article 25 of the Constitution the Sikhs feel that their identity is threatened and are prepared to give up certain benefits that may accrue to them through this Article 25, than it is a matter of their choice. I see no reason why we should

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stand in the way. India as a secular country must necessarily have a frame of work in which no community or group should be threatened with respect to its religion, culture, language and identity.

I just want to tell you about one more thing and that is, it is highly unfortunate that several sensitive communal issues are made controversial by vested interests. There have been no riots this year, but such a tendency still exists. I want the Home Minister to understand this. Many a time these controversies lead to litigations with court judgments. It is, however, distressing to note that despite a clear-cut court verdict, the anti-minority elements flout the verdict generating tension. The Administration in most cases has been found adopting an anti-minority attitude and working against the judgments specially where they are found to be favourable to the minority community. I must emphasise that such an attitude is most agonising and that law must be respected in all such cases and the Home Ministry should be very very strict in this regard. To quote an instance, I may refer to the controversy about the land belonging to a mosque in Bahraich in U.P. The court recognised the land to be the property of the mosque. Accordingly certain shops are planned to be constructed for necessary income to maintain the mosque, but the anti-social elements in flagrant violation of court judgment tried to play mischief and create tension. The administration adopted an attitude of indifference and this led to police-Muslim clash.

We have similar instances in Hyderabad where despite court judgement recognising the mosque land as wakf property attempts where made to occupy land and obstruct prayers even by workers of the Allwyn Factory supported by communal elements. Again this had led to clashes and loss of life in the city of Hyderabad. I must urge upon the Government to take cognisance of this highly dangerous trend and see that administration observes proper norms impartially. This is of vital importance if communal harmony is to be promoted.

I have to emphasise that there is unfortunate spurt in sacrilegious writings against Islam and the Prophet, in several States. It is shocking that even text books prescribed in educational Institutions have been found to contain such objectionable material. The Government must ensure that due action is taken against those responsible for all such material injurious to communal harmony with respect to text books in educational institutions. There must be proper committees at all levels to screen such text books before they are prescribed and the committee must include not merely bureaucrats but also responsible scholars from different religious denominations.

I would like to mention here about another very important factor. During May last year the Prime Minister was pleased to issue directions to various union Ministers and Chief Ministers enumerating measures to be taken for the progress and welfare of the minorities specially Muslims. There is need for a proper machinery to monitor implementation of these measures. The Prime Minister must also obtain periodical reports from these authorities with respect to steps taken by them on the directions by the Prime Minister.

We further understand that Dr. Gopal Singh High Power Committee on minorities has submitted its final report to Government since long. I was submitted some time in December last year. But that has not seen the light of the day and has not been placed on the Table of the House I demand that this may be placed on the Table of the House. I fail to understand why there is delay in making this report public.

There are allegations and counter allegations about attempts to pull down established Governments in States through methods politically immoral and

by subversion of the Constitution. It is necessary that electoral verdicts of the people should be respected if Parliamentary democracy is to survive in our country which is the largest democracy in the world.

Our constitution emphasises decentralisation and association of people with administration at all levels. But unfortunately, however, election to civic and local bodies in various States have not been held for the past several years and their administration has remained under nominated administrator. This is a negation of the high principles of democracy enshrined in the Constitution. I must point out very emphatically, recently, even the Prestigeous Bombay Municipal Corporation is sought to be superseded. I am told the supersession is going to take place w.e.f. 31st March, 1984. This is consequent to the failure of the concerned authorities to hold civil elections. But this attempt to supersede an institution like Bombay Municipal Corporation with its grand history of over a century is most shocking. If the Government is interested in maintaining the high principles of democracy it should be seriously concerned and have talks with the States Governments and persuade them to respect public opinion, extend the term of the Corporation and make arrangements for the election as early as possible.

In conclusion I would like to refer to our electoral system. Our electoral system and laws are over-due for necessary reform. A number of recommendation, of even the Election Commission are pending before the Government. Several political parties have also suggested lines on which electoral reform can be carried out. There is an unfortunate delay in considering all the suggestions and taking a decision on them.

If Parliament is to be truly representative of the nation, it calls for changes in the electoral system. Proportional representation has to be adopted in order to eliminate the role of big money bags in the elections. As such, the proposal for State funding of elections has also to be considered. The system of proportional representation in Parliament, State Legislatures and local bodies will secure better representation to the minorities and this will protect the secular character of our country.

Before concluding, I would like to say one more thing and say very emphatically that a farce is being played on the floor of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly with one Minister moving a motion for having Urdu as second state language and the other Minister of the same Government and of the same Party opposing it. It is a farce. This farce should be stopped because that will create crisis of confidence among the Muslim minorities. Urdu, what is this ? Urdu is a heritage of Hindus and Muslims and if our nation can promote national integration, it is through Urdu. I want to put forward emphatically that this farce should be stopped since such drama is against all the principles of political honesty. I would wish that this matter be taken up seriously and Urdu is given its due place in our country, particularly now in Uttar Pradesh.

I hope that the matters referred to here will get earnest consideration by the Home Ministry and the Government will solve lot of problems to which I have referred to, here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Every one of you will have a chance because you have enough time provided you continue to sit here. Don't go away after speaking. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : We are sitting here. There should be some incentive scheme or bonus for remaining sitting in the House.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Buldhana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Yesterday, the hon. Member from Sangli, Shrimati Shalinitai Patel while speaking on the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry, invited the attention of the House to the long-pending problems of border between Maharashtra and Karnataka. She has gone to the extent of mentioning that in the Karnataka Assembly, the speeches of the Members are not allowed even in Hindi, let alone Marathi. If this is the kind of thing in a State Assembly, I think, Sir, it is going to be very difficult for the democracy.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadarpur) : Sir, the Members should not walk between the hon. Member who is speaking and the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They should not.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This has become a habit. Members may be reminded through the Bulletin also.

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Sir, the question between Maharashtra and Karnataka has, at times, taken a serious turn. There have been lot of agitations and the people in the area have many times shown what their mind is. They have not only elected representatives to the Gram Pahchayats and Municipal Committees but also they have elected representatives to the State Assembly. I do not know what other kind of forum there would be to express the people's mind.

Even the agitation in Punjab has its roots in the border problem. Since that problem has been long-pending and it was not possible for us to solve that problem, so many other demands have been added to it, even the demands made in the Anandpur Resolution, and now the kind of a situation which we are facing is before us. I do not know how it would be possible for us to solve the Punjab Problem.

Yesterday, the hon. Member, Shri Ram Jethmalani, while he was speaking, very eloquently said that a person like Mahatma Gandhi is required to solve this problem. He remarked as to what Mahatma Gandhi would have done in such a situation and asked the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that instead of spending her time as the Chairperson of the NAM, She should go to Punjab and do something like what Gandhiji would have done. I agree with him that somethiug like what Gandhiji would have done should be done. When the situation is created in that part of the country where every day hundreds of Godses are being born, when such a kind of situation exists in a part of the country, it is necessary that there should be a Gandhi who preached non-violence and peace.

The terrorist activity is rampant. As everybody knows, the terrorist activity feeds itself on its success. If there is no success to the terrorist activity, it cannot continue for long. It is abundantly clear from what has been happening in the north eastern region and the north western region. These are very sensitive areas. But the terrorists are reaping the harvest of success everywhere in these regions. In a couple of years in the past we have been seeing these things. The mischief in Assam, in Punjab and in Jammu and Kashmir needs to be nipped in the bud. If this would have been done earlier I think, the situation which we are finding today would not have been there. A firm action is needed.

The Government have tried to take some action. They have registered a case against Sant Longowal. But I do not understand the kind of half-heartedness in Government's action. It is reported that the Home Minister has said that even though the case is registered, it is only technically registered and that the Government have no intention to proceed further. If the Government have no intention to proceed further, I do not understand what was the need of registering the case. Why did they register it at all ? This kind of a situation has led Sant Longowal to say that the

Government have mala fide intention in registering the case.

The extremists or the so called moderates are even burning Article 25 of the Constitution. They are doing all these things in broad day light and we are not able to do anything except registering a case here and there or except arresting a few people here and there.

Many so called extremists in Punjab are nothing but just hoodlums. They are the members of the murder gangs terrorising peace-loving people.

Having said this, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the attempt made on the life of former Chief Minister Shri Darbara Singh. I do not know how many people are listed by the terrorists in such a way and how many murders they are going to commit. But in the kind of situation where the attack was made on Shri Darbara Singh, when we could not prevent that kind of attack on a person like Shri Darbara Singh, I do not know what kind of security arrangements we have made for all those persons whose lives are in danger.

I would request the Government to take suitable measures to protect all such people properly. I would like the Government to be firm in this matter and whatever action is needed to be taken should be taken.

The people of this country are behind the Government in strengthening the hands of the Government to enforce security measures and they have amply demonstrated every time their support to the Government.

When the Government declared some districts of the State of Punjab as disturbed areas, it was felt that the Government were going to take some serious action. For some time, there was some lull in the situation and we were not hearing any kind of violent reports. But after a short time, again the same kind of disturbed situation is reported and, therefore, whatever provisions are there in the law, the Government should not hesitate to take action under those provisions.

The same kind of situation is also existing to a lesser extent in the North-Eastern region. The other day we read in the press some killings in Manipur also. We have to take note of it. The situation in the North-Eastern region is also not very satisfactory and we should not be complacent over such things.

One of the answers to the problem in Punjab is that we should take similar action as in Assam. As soon as we have introduced popular Government in Assam, things improved.

The Chief Minister there has proved himself to be a very capable person and he has controlled the situation. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that, a soon as possible and as soon as practicable, the President's rule in Punjab should be withdrawn and a popular government should be formed there, so that a person of the abilities of the Assam Chief Minister would be there and he can control the situation. Because this problem, I think, cannot be controlled by might; it can only be controlled politically and, therefore, a popular government should be installed in Punjab.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the problems of the under-developed region of Maharashtra, that is, the Vidarbha. When Vidarbha became a part of Maharashtra, a solemn undertaking was given to that part of the country that, even though it is being attached or included in the State of Maharashtra, it will be given a fair deal and proper care will be taken for its development. But it seems that the things are very different there. Tne kind of attention that should have been received by Vidarbha has not been there. It is neglected in many ways. There is lot of backlog in the development of the region and so many people in that area have, time and again, brought it to the notice of the Government as to how

[Shri Balkrishna Wasnik]

much backlog is there, how much is that area backward industrially and otherwise. There is also a talk of agitation there for formation of a Separate State.

I would request the Government that, before such agitations can take place, before there is any kind of demand like this, the Government on its own should come forward and find out the ways to remove the grievances of the people. Article 371 (2) of the Constitution provides for the formation of Development Boards for these areas. I would read out the relevant part of that article. It says :

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by order made with respect to the State of Maharashtra or Gujarat provide for any special responsibility of the Governor for—

(a) the establishment of separate development boards of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra or, as the case may be, Saurashtra, Kutch, and the rest of Gujarat with the provision that a report on the working of each of these boards will be placed each year before the State Legislative Assembly; " and

so on and so forth.

This provision is there only to ensure that proper funds are provided to these undeveloped areas and every year the report is placed before the State Assembly so that Members can take note of those reports and find out if proper expenditure is made or not, whether care is being taken or not, and proper programmes are being formulated or not. But in spite of this kind of provision in the Constitution and in spite of the demand from various quarters, all these years right from 1960—it is now almost 23-24 years—this kind of Development Boards have not been formed. Who is responsible ? Are the State Governments to do it or the Central Government to do it ? And do the Government want that people should organize themselves and agitate ? And if by peaceful ways they do not get their grievances redressed, should they agitate violently and should they do all the sort of things that happen in Punjab, Assam and elsewhere and then only will the Government's attention be attracted that this kind of thing should not be there ? The Government should be careful. After all the people are asking for their development. Therefore, I would ask the Government that they should not ignore this demand since the Constitution was amended in that respect and a solemn promise was given to the people of Vidarbha that their region will not be neglected. Some people are even pouring into Vidarbha, outside leaders, I mean leaders from outside Vidarbha are going there and are preaching the cause of a separate Vidarbha State and in this way they are trying to exploit the discontent of the people there. I would, therefore, urge the Government that this is the right time, this is just the time when they should move and see that some such thing is done so that the grievances of the people are removed.

One word about the Scheduled Castes. Since this report of the Ministry is a very small report—very few pages are there this time and I suppose this must be the summary of the report and the original report is somewhere in the Ministry and they might have printed only the summary and next year there will only be paraphrasing and headlines of the paragraphs. Therefore, it may be that proper attention to the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the atrocities on them and other things are not properly or adequately represented in this report. About the atrocities on Harijans there is a discussion this afternoon and, therefore, I would not like to touch on this problem. But I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one problem. That is about the reservation in the services and reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It so happens that the officers who are in charge of imple-

menting the reservation rules are themselves very reluctant to implement and, therefore, many times injustice is done to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are innumerable instances and examples. If I quote them, I will take a long time; so I will not quote. I will forward those things to the Minister so that he can take care of them. But I would like to make a suggestion. I would like to ask the Minister to find out the possibility of enacting a law whereby the officer who is found guilty of not implementing the provisions for reservations for Scheduled Castes, then by law he should be made responsible for it and he should be punished when he does it intentionally. If he does it out of ignorance or some other thing, that is a different thing. But will the Minister find out the possibility of enacting a law whereby such officers who do these things intentionally and it is proved by a competent inquiring authority that the officer has ignored that provision intentionally, then he should be made responsible for that.

He should be punished. I would go to the extent of saying that in the matter of Scheduled Castes, as there is a law to punish those people who observe untouchability, this should also be considered as a part of observing untouchability and the officers who do not carry out the reservation orders in spirit should be punished under the Law —The Civil Rights Act.

With these few remarks, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं—आपने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने की इजाजत दी है। मान्यवर, हमें मालूम है कि यह मंत्रालय ऐसे सुयोग्य आदमी के हाथ में है जिस पर हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारे देश की रक्षा होगी। किन्तु मैं अपना कर्त्तव्य समझता हूं कि अपने इस योग्य प्रशासक को भी देश में जो हो रहा है, उससे भी कुछ अवगत कराऊं।

मैं सिर्फ दो-चार मुद्दों की तरफ मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा—पहला मुद्दा तो यह है कि जिन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के त्याग और तपस्या से यह देश आजाद हुआ, उनको सरकार की ओर से काफी सहायता मिल रही है, लेकिन आज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं जिनके पास सब सुबूत मौजूद हैं और जिनको मैं भली भांति जानता हूं, फिर भी अधिकारियों की लापरवाही की वजह से सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसे पार्टिकुलर केसेज मेरे पास हैं, जिनको 6 महीने से ऊपर की सजा हो चुकी है, सारे कागजात सेन्टर और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट के पास मौजूद है किन्तु आज तक उनको पेन्शन नहीं मिल पाई है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इसकी छानबीन करायें, मैं खासतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह रहा हूं, कि ऐसे कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं जिनके सारे कागज मौजूद हैं लेकिन वे इस सुविधा से वंचित हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसमें शीघ्रता बरती जाय।

मान्यवर, अब मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से और बिहार के पश्चिमी हिस्से की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा। पहले हम चम्बल घाटी में डाकों और हत्याओं की कहानियां सुनते थे, लेकिन आज वही स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल की हो गई है। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा—आये दिन वहां पर हत्यायें हो रही हैं और उन हत्याओं में ऐसे-ऐसे नाम हैं जिनको वहां के बड़े-बड़े नेता और अफसर जानते हैं। हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के लोग यहां शासन में रहने वालों पर तरह-तरह की कीचड़ उछालते हैं,

[श्री राम नगीना मिश्र]

लेकिन आपं को यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि वहां के हत्यारे विरोधी दलों की शह पाते हैं, उनका संरक्षण पाते हैं। कोई महीना ऐसा नहीं जाता जब कि दस-बीस हत्यायें न होती हों। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र देवरिया, के, मलवन ब्लाक के सोनारी गांव में ता० 2 को मशीन गन से गोलियां चलाई गई जिसमें 3 आदमी मर गये और 4 घायल हो गये। इसके पूर्व भी ऐसी बहुत सी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं। लोगों में बहुत ज्यादा भय व्याप्त हैं, कोई गवाही देना नहीं चाहता। अगर कोई गवाही देने जाता है तो उसकी जान को खतरा पैदा हो जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे जो न्यायालय हैं, ये भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। जजों के यहां, मुन्सिफों के यहां कहलवा दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी भी बेटे बेटियां हैं, अगर ठीक से फैसला नहीं किया तो समझ लिया जायगा। न्याय पाना मुश्किल हो रहा है।

वहां पर गवाही नहीं मिल रही हैं और वे हत्यारे छूट जाते हैं और छूटने के बाद आम जनता का मनोबल गिरता है। सरकार के पास सारी सुविधाएं हैं, सरकार के पास विजीलैंस है और सरकार इस बारे में पता लगा ले कि वहां की क्या स्थिति है। इतना ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की उत्तरी दिशा में नारायणी और बासी नदी के पास करीब 20 किलोमीटर का मैदानी इलाका है, जिसके दोनों तरफ क्रिमिनल निवास करते हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चम्पारन के पास एक जंगल पार्टी है, जो अपने को कहती है कि मैं राजा हूं, वहां पर इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं कि वहां के लोगों का अपहरण कर लिया जाता हैं और अपहरण करने के बाद एक लाख रुपये 50 हजार और 40 हजार रुपये की फिरोती मांगी जाती है और यह कहा जाता है कि अगर इतना रुपया नहीं दिया, तो हम हत्या कर देंगे। वहां का जो यह इलाका है, इसमें इस तरह की घटनायें हो रही हैं और चम्बल घाटी से भी बदत्तर वह इलाका हो गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी सोर्स से इस बारे में पता लगाइए और मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का जो नेपाल से लगा हुआ इलाका है, वहां पर ठीक से व्यवस्था न हुई, तो वहां पर सर्वसाधारण का जीवन संकट में पड़ जायेगा।

हम देहात में रहते हैं और मैं आप को बताऊं कि गांवों में अगर कोई डकैत पकड़ा जाता है, तो उस के लिए गवाही नहीं मिलती है। जो आदमी गवाही देना चाहता है, उसके पास डकैत का आदमी जाता है और कहता है कि खबरदार, अगर गवाही दी तो गोली से मार देंगे। इस तरह से जो लोग गवाही भी देना चाहते हैं, उनको कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता। हमारे यहां ऐसे 10-15 कत्ल के मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और वे लोग राइफल और मशीन-गनें ले कर चलते हैं। पता नहीं कहां से उनको मशीनगन और राइफल मिल जाती हैं। वे चार-चार जीपों में, तीन-तीन जीपों में इकट्ठा चलते हैं और ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जैसे उन्हीं का राज है। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अगर यही हालत रही, तो सर्वसाधारण का क्या होगा। कानून में अगर इसके लिए कोई संशोधन करना है, तो वह संशोधन करना चाहिए। अगर एक कत्ल, दो कत्ल, चार कत्ल में या डकैती में कोई आदमी पकड़ा गया है, तो उसकी जमानत नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ऐसा होता है कि जब जमानत हो जाती है, तो फिर गवाही नहीं मिलती। इसका दूसरा पक्ष यह भी है कि पुलिस को इस प्रकार की हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि वह सख्ती से मुकदमों की पैरवी करे। होता क्या है कि पुलिस की पैरवी ठीक नहीं होती है और मुल्जिम छूट जाता है। आप को कोई ऐसे रास्ते अपनाने होंगे कि ऐसे लोग

न छूटें और आम जनता, जो शान्तिप्रिय है उसको संरक्षण मिले। आज उसकी सुरक्षा का ठीक इन्तजाम नहीं है। मान्यवर, इससे पहले सामन्ती युग में सामन्त अपने पास कुछ लठैत बदमाश और गुण्डे रख लेते थे और सर्वसाधारण को उनके द्वारा दबाया जाता था। अब वे तो समाप्त हो गए हैं लेकिन एक नया ठेकेदार वर्ग जन्मा है और आज कोई ठेकेदार ऐसा नहीं है, जिसके पास 10-20 बन्दूकचीन हों और कोई अधिकारी उनके खिलाफ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकता। आज जो भी ठेके होते हैं, वे उन्हीं को मिल जाते हैं और दूसरों को नहीं मिल पाते। आज रुपये के बल पर और गुण्डागर्दी के बल पर वे ठेका ले लेते हैं और इसमें उनको कुछ बड़े लोगों से संरक्षण मिलता है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन अपोजीशन के एक लीडर से उनको संरक्षण मिलता है। गोरखपुर में उन लोगों को संरक्षण ऐसे लोगों से मिलता है।.... व्यवधान... मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। सरकार अपनी सोर्स से इसको मालूम कर ले, नाम बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : बिहार में धनवाद में एक क्रिमिनल को नेशनल सेक्यूरिटी एक्ट में बन्द करने की जब बात आई, तो जनता पार्टी के एक नेता ने कहा कि अगर इन को बन्द करोगे, तो ब्लडशैड हो जाएगा।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र : हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के एक भाई एक रोज कह रहे थे कि हथियारों का लाइसेंस देने के बारे में स्टेट्स की जरूरत नहीं है और सर्वसाधारण को लाइसेंस दिया जाए।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि डकैतों को हथियार कहां से मिलते है। देहातों में रहने वाले लोग डकैती डालने नहीं जाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हथियारों के लाइसेंस देने में सतर्कता बरती जाए। ऐसे शख्शों को लाइसेंस न दिए जाएं जिनके रिकार्ड खराब हैं, जिनके बारे में शक है कि उनके हथियार डकैतों को चले जाएंगे, उनको हथियारों के लाइसेंस न दिए जाएं। मैं जानता हूं कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका पेशा ही डकैतों को अपने कारतूस, पिस्तौल और बन्दूक देने का है। ऐसे जिन लोगों को हथियारों के लाइसेंस मिले हैं उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए। जिनके बारे में पुलिस या शासन को यह मालूम हो कि उनके कारतूस, पिस्तौल, बन्दूक डकैतों को जाते हैं उनके लाइसेंस कैंसिल होने चाहिएं। ऐसे लोगों को हथियार नहीं दिए जाने चाहिएं जो कि समाज के रक्षक नहीं बल्कि भक्षक हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं यह सोच रहा था कि मैं अपने विचारों को यहाँ प्रकट करूं या न करूं। मेरे मन में एक द्वंद्व था कि मैं अपनी आत्मा की आवाज को यहाँ रखूं या न रखूं। लेकिन अन्त में मेरी आत्मा ने यही कुबूल किया कि मैं अपनी भावनाओं को सदन के सामने रखूं।

मान्यवर, आज पंजाब की क्या स्थिति है? हम लोगों देहातों में घूमते हैं। वहां हम से लोग पूछते हैं कि पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है, हमारी सरकार वहाँ क्या कर रही है? यहाँ दिल्ली आने पर शायद ही कोई ऐसा दिन मिलता हो जिस दिन पंजाब की घटनाओं से अखबार न रंगे हों। अभी दो दिन पहले हमने अखबार में देखा कि वहाँ के सिख उग्रपंथियों को यह कहा गया हैं कि हर सिख एक-एक मोटर साइकिल, रिवाल्वर और बन्दूक रखे और दूसरे लोगों को, एक विशेष वर्ग के लोगों को मारे। यह भी कहा गया कि यह लोक सभा जो है वह हिन्दू सभा है। यह सब कुछ मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा।

मान्यवर, अभी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे

[श्री राम स्वरूपराम]

के कि समूचे विश्व में भारत ही ऐसा देश है जिसमें धर्मनिरपेक्षता नहीं है। मैं अपने विरोधीपक्ष के भाइयों से कहता हूं कि वे विश्व में किसी देश का नाम बता दें जो भारत जैसी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की मिसाल दुनिया हो। ऐसा कोई भी देश नहीं है जहां ऐसी धर्मनिरपेक्षता हो। हमारे यहां चाहे कोई हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, ईसाई हो, पारसी हो, सब को अपना-अपना धर्म मानने और उसके अनुसार पूजा पाठ करने का बराबर का अधिकार दिया गया है। इस पर भी इस देश में अपने धर्म की रक्षा की दुहाई दी जा रही है। पंजाब में जो घटना हो रही हैं उनसे मन को बड़ी चोट पहुंच रही है—

हम आह भी भरते है तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम।
वह कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता ।।

एक तरफ पंजाब में जो लोग अपनी जान की हिफाजत करना चाहते हैं उनको जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, दूसरी तरफ जो लोग हत्याएं करते हैं, लूट-पाट करते हैं, हुकूमत को चेलेंज करते हैं और कहते हैं कि यहां हम किसी को नहीं रहने देंगे और अपना राज बनायेंगे उनके साथ नम्रता का व्यवहार हो रहा है। लोंगोवाल जिस पर राजद्रोह का मुकद्दमा अदालत में दायर हो गया है, जो समूचे देश को चेलेंज कर रहा है और खालिस्तान की मांग कर रहा है, उससे हाथ जोड़कर यह कहा जाता है कि तुम मान जाओ, ऐसी बातों से पता नहीं इस देश का क्या होगा। हमें एक कहानी याद आती है—

अति घर्षण करे न कोई।
अनल प्रकट चन्दन ते होई ।।

चन्दन अति शीतल होता है। लेकिन जब दो चन्दन भी आपस में रगड़ जाते हैं तो उन से भी आग पैदा हो जाती है और उस आग से जंगल के जंगल में आग लग जाती हैं। आज पंजाब की जो स्थिति है उससे समूचे देश को आग लग सकती है। वह आग भिण्डरवाले और लोंगोवाल द्वारा लगाई जा रही हैं और उनकी ही बात सुनी जाती है। उनके प्रसारण हो रहे हैं। वे राष्ट्र को आज चेलेंज कर रहे हैं। उनके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। वे मौजमस्ती कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने उग्रवादी नेता बंद किए गए और कितने हिन्दू नेताओं को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। यह मैं इसलिए जानना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आज हिन्दुओं को इसलिए पकड़ा जा रहा है कि वे संगठन कर रहे हैं, अपनी हिफाजत के लिए। हिन्दू होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है, ब्राह्मण होना कोई गुनाह नहीं है, जब यह देश ही नहीं रहेगा तो हम रहकर क्या करेंगे। आज गुरुद्वारों में किलेबन्दी करने की छूट दी जा रही है, वहां खाईयां खोदी जा रही हैं, फौजी तैयारी करने की उनको छूट दी जा रही है। हमारी फौज हाथ पर हाथ रखकर बैठी है। वहां हथियार जमा किए जा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुओं का माई-बाप कोई नहीं है। इस बात को कौन बरदाश्त करेगा और कब तक करेगा।

आप मन्दिर में जा सकते हैं, मस्जिद में छापा मार सकते हैं लेकिन स्वर्ण मन्दिर में नहीं जा सकते। गुरुद्वारों की पवित्रता तभी कायम रह सकती है जब वहां पर अच्छे लोग रहेंगे। गुण्डे और बदमाश लोगों के रहने से वे भ्रष्ट हो जाएंगे।

इसी सदन में कई बार पंजाब का मामला उठाया गया। काम रोको प्रस्ताव लाया गया। अब सब थक गए हैं कि कितने और प्रस्ताव लाएं, कितनी बहस करें, सबको मालूम ही है। क्या निकट भविष्य में पंजाब का हत्याकाण्ड

रुक सकता है। जो देश की अखण्डता के लिए चैलेंज कर रहे हैं वे इसी तरह से मौजमस्ती करते रहेंगे ? अगर आप इसको ठीक नहीं करेंगे तो इसकी बागडोर किसी और को अपने हाथ में लेनी होगी। जनता इसको किस समय तक बरदाश्त करेगी। जनता अब इसको और अधिक बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी।

यह वही भगत सिंह और लाला लाजपत राय का पंजाब है। जिस पंजाब ने कुर्बानी देकर इस देश को आजाद कराने में मदद की आज उसी पंजाब के लोग इस देश को खंडित करने की बात कर रहे हैं। आज उन शहीदों की आत्मा रो रही होगी।

हमने अखबारों में देखा है कि यहां दिल्ली के सिक्ख मांग कर रहे हैं कि जो लोग हमारे धर्म स्थानों को अपवित्र कर रहे हैं उनको पकड़ने के लिए स्वर्ण मन्दिर में पुलिस भेजी जाए। आज सिक्ख नाम पर ये उग्रवादी कलंक लगा रहे हैं। सारे सिक्ख ऐसे नहीं हैं। बहुतायत सिक्ख देशभक्त हैं और उनका दिल रो रहा है। लेकिन वे भी इन उग्रवादियों से डरते हैं।

यही नहीं सभापति महोदय, कश्मीर में हमारा झंडा जलाया गया। वहां भी यही हुआ। मैं अपोजीशन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या विरोध पक्ष यह कहने के लिए तैयार है कि हम सब लोग मिलकर के पंजाब के मसले को तय कहने के लिए आपके साथ हैं। अपोजीशन का काम सिर्फ आलोचना करना है।

अभी एक सज्जन कह रहे थे कि चंडीगढ़ पंजाब को मिलना चाहिए। चाहे चंडीगढ़ का मामला हो, धारा 25 का मामला हो, या पानी का मामला हो, असल मामला इस देश में अशांति पैदा करना है, और कोई मामला नहीं है। उनको खालिस्तान चाहिए और उन को बगावत करनी है। अगर यह बात सत्य है तो इस देश की हिफाजत के लिए दमन करना चाहिए। राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता के लिए, उसकी रक्षा करने के लिए विरोधी दल में क्षमता नहीं है। देश की हिफाजत करने की क्षमता कांग्रेस में और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हाथों में है। उनके हाथों में ही देश की बागडोर सुरक्षित रह सकती है। इसलिए मौजूदा माहौल में कोई नई प्रणाली लागू करनी पड़े तो करनी चाहिए जिससे देश एक रह सके। उसको आपको अपनाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मेरी कुछ बातें कड़वी जरूर होंगी लेकिन मैंने देश के लोगों के जजबात को पेश किया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि निकट भविष्य में जरूर कार्यवाही की जाएगी और देश की अखण्डता की रक्षा की जाएगी। बागडोर आपके हाथ में है और मुझे आशा है कि आपको जरूर सफलता मिलेगी।

*SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periakulam) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to make a few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1984-85.

The Central Government has constituted a Commission under the chairmanship of Shri R.S. Sarkaria to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate. I happened to read the long questionnaire that has been circulated by this Commission. This has been entirely based on the Rajamannar Committee Report. Sir, you might be knowing that as soon as our late lamented leader Arignar Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he constituted immediatly the Rajamannar Committee to go into

*original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S.T.K, Jakkayan]

the question of Centre-State relations. Even today this Report is being acclaimed for its objective assessment of the existing arrangements between the Union and the states and for its pragmatic propositions for improving the situation. I hope that the Central Government will implement the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission as and when its report is published. None can deny that the Centre is like the human body and the States are like the different parts of the body. If the parts are weakened naturally the body also gets famished. Similarly, if the States are weakened, the Centre cannot become strong by itself. That is why I insist that the Centre-State relations should be based on a sound footing.

My hon. friend, Shri Dhandapani belonging to D.M.K. in his speech yesterday alleged that the Government of Tamil Nadu is not properly utilising the funds prvoided under the Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans of the States. What he said was not only far from truth but also baseless. He charged that the funds have been invested in a private corporation which is not subject to audit by the Accountant General. The Scheduled Castes Development Corporation is an institution set up by the State Government of Tamil Nadu, in which the Centre has invested 49% share capital and the State Government 51% share capital. This Corporation is providing an inter face between scheduled caste families and financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. In 1984-85 the Centre has provided Rs. 16 crores for extending assistance to these Corporations. I do dot understand his objection to the State Governm.nt providing funds in this Corporation. After all, in this Corporation the public money has been invested. Besides this, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes derive advantage from the general allocations for economic development.

The Governmcnt of Tamil Nadu headed by Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR, who has dedicated himself to the eradication of poverty in the State and whose life itself is a saga of sacrifice, has been ceaselessly striving to uplift the downtrodden. All the economic and social development schemes are being implemented with verve and vigour. There is complete law and order throughout the State. The people of Tamil Nadu are happy that our Chief Minister has heralded an era of unswerving commitment to the common weal. Somehow Shri Dhandapani and the other D.M.K. Members want to pick holes and blame the State Government even for natural deaths and suicides. The DMK leadership is indulging in the politics of dead. Like vultures, the DMK dignitaries are pouncing upon even natural deaths and suicides for political exploitation. For the political resurrection of D.M.K. deaths have become potential political weapons. In Tamil Nadu there are no political deaths, as are being alleged by D.M.K. In fact, Tamil Nadu is shining like a beacon light of peace and amity for other States to emulate. The World Bank experts have applauded the efforts of the State Government in eliminating economic imbalance, particularly in the rural areas. Our Defence Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman has appreciated the intense flood relief works undertaken by the AIADMK State Government. Our Minister of State for Home Affairs has been for himself the pace of rural development works in the State. In an environment of declining political influence, D.M.K. is catching hold of anything and everything to berate the achievements of our Chief Minister and his Government. Just because the report of Justice Ramaprasada Rao was not according to their anticipations, the D.M.K. leadership directed its MLA to burn the report on the floor of the Assembly. Justice Ramaprada Rao, known for his impartiality when he was the Judge, was appointed by the Centre as the Chairman of Railway Rates Tribunal. After his retirement, he was asked to enquire into the allegations made by Dr. Karunanidhi and his friends. Shri Ramaprasada Rao has

found that the allegations of corruption and malpractices levelled by Dr. Karunanidhi and his D.M.K. friends against the Chief Minister and his colleagues were baseless and not supported by documentary proof. He has given a clean chit to the hon. Chief Minister, which has irked the J. & K. friends here and elsewhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point. You need not go into the details of this Report.

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN : I just wanted to highlight their political parochialism. In Maharashtra and Karnataka the Tamil people are being frequently attacked mercilessly. Their properties are subjected to arson and looting. Wherever they are, the Tamil people are known for their hard work and their dedication to the development of the area in which they are living. But they are not getting adequate protection for their life and property.

Under our Constitution, we have the office of the Linguistic Commissioner whose primary duty is to extend protection to the linguistic minorities living in different parts of the country. I am sorry to say that not even once his Annual Report has been taken up for discussion here in this House. Nobody knows the year for which he has submitted his Report. I doubt very much whether his Report is available in the Parliament Library also. We have the Parliamentary Committee to scrutinise the Annual Report of the Commissioner for SC and ST. Similarly, I demand that a parliamentary committee should be constituted for examining the annual Report of the Linguistic Commissioner and apprising this House about the action taken on his recommendations.

I would now refer to an important issue concerning my parliamentary constituency in particular and the people of Tamil Nadu in general. In the Tamil Nadu border of Kerala State we have a temple called Kannagi temple, which is known as Mangala Devi temple. This was constructed by Tamil Kings and we have got proof to this effect. This is on the territory of Tamil Nadu, ensuring the necessary geographical proof. This temple location has been verified by the State Surveyors and also by the Central Surveyors and they have said that this temple belongs to Tamil Nadu. When there is incontrovertible and indisputable historical, geographical and cultural evidence to prove that this Kannagai temple belongs to Tamil Nadu, for the past few years, the Kerala Government has been staking its claim for this temple. They have not stopped at that. They have directed the Police to harass the lakhs of pilgrims coming from all over Tamil Nadu to this temple every year on the full-moon day in the month of Chitrai (April) to pay their homage to this Tamil Goddess The Kerala Government officials are also involving themselves in such unwarranted and illegal action against Tamil devotees. They create an atmosphere of agitation on the annual *pooja* in this temple. They manhandle the devotees and they assault them, The prevent the pilgrims from paying homage to this Tamil Goddess.

As I am representative of this area, last year just before the annual celebration, I went to the hon. Home Minister in person and sought his assistance for the protection of Tamil devotees gathering in lakhs at this temple. In my presence, he telephoned to the Chief Minister of Kerala and directed him to ensure safety and security of the devotees visiting this Tamil Goddess on this auspicious occasion. I am really grateful to him for having done this. Last year the Tamil devotees did get protection. On behalf of all of them and on my own behalf I want to convey my gratitude to the hon. Home Minister for his prompt action. Next month the same festival is coming again. I want the hon. Home Minister to extend the protection of his benevolent hands to the lakhs of Tamil devotees who will be there on the full-moon day. I am sure he will do that. But my request is

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that he should not and his efforts here, as he did last year. As I said before, there is geographical assertion, historical evidence and cultural reflection in support of our claim that Kannagai temple belongs to Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the hon. Home Minister that he should declare on behalf of the Central Government that Kannagi temple in my Periakulam constituency belongs to Tamil Nadu, thus ending for ever the unnecessary harassment of Kerala Government.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह किल्लौर : सभापति महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को पता है कि मैंने सच-सच बात कहनी है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है कि—

"To me God and truth are convertible terms. If anybody told me that the God was God of untruth, or God was God of torture, I will decline to worship him. Therefore in politics also we have to establish the kingdom of heaven."

जो झूठ बोलता है, उसका कांशस बताता है कि झूठ मारा है। अपनी पार्टी के लिए ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

आज पंजाब में क्या हालत हो रही है? वहां बड़ी खराब हालत है। लोग चाहते हैं कि हालत ठीक हो जाये, मगर इसका कोई हल नहीं हो रहा है। हरेक आदमी आज कब्जा जमाने के मगर पड़ा है। आजादी के बाद यह हो रहा है कि यह इलाका मुझे मिल जाये, चंडीगढ़ मुझे मिल जाये, फलां मिल जाये। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि जो कब्जा जमाना चाहता है, हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी अलग चीजों को काबू करना चाहता है, वही मरता है। जो आदमी सबके लिए देता है, वह जिन्दा रहता है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है—

"The better mind of the world desires today not absolutely independent States warring against one another, but a federation of friendly inter-dependable States."

सब आदमी महात्मा गांधी का नाम तो लेते हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग कहते है कि हमें पंजाब चाहिये, यह ठीक नहीं है। 20 करोड़ हरिजन हैं, वहां मार-मार कर लोगों को हलाल किया जा रहा है। कोई इन लोगों को पूछता नहीं है।

आज रिजर्वेशन का कोई काम होता नहीं है। 20-प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम पीछे रख दिया गया है। इसमें हमें कुछ मिलना था, लेकिन इन्होंने भट्टा बैठा दिया है। इसमें हरिजनों को जमीन, रहने के लिये मकान और खाने की चीजें मिलने वाली थीं, वह सब एक किनारे रहा ये लड़कर लोगों को मार रहे हैं। समझदार आदमी आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। परमात्मा की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। जो आदमी किसी को मारता है, उसे क्या पता नहीं है कि उसे भी मरना है? गुरुद्वारों और मन्दिरों का कोई असर नहीं रह गया है।

कित्थे गए वड-वडेरे राजरिशी बथेरे गये
भारत नूं छोड़,
उठो जाग हिन्दियो देशभक्ति दी
लोड़।

आज पंजाब में हालत यह है कि घर में बच्चे इन्तजार करते हैं कि हमारा बापू अभी आयेगा, लेकिन उसकी लाश आती है। इस गवर्नमेंट के और इस अपोजीशन के रहने से क्या फायदा है? हम लोगों के होते हुए इतने

आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं। यह हम सबका कुसूर है और यह सबके लिए पाप है।

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र ने अभी कहा कि कहीं तूफान न आ जाए। जिनके आदमी मर गए हैं, उनके लिए तूफान आ गया है। उन्हें अब इस बात से क्या मतलब कि यह गवर्नमेंट रहे या न रहे। अपोजीशन की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि करनाल में भी हिंसा की घटनाएं हुई हैं। लेकिन करनाल में तो उन्हें फौरन बन्द कर दिया गया। पंजाब में उन्हें बन्द क्यों नहीं किया जाता ? वे लोग साफ बात इसलिए नहीं कहते कि उनका ख्याल है कि अकाली हमारे साथ मिलकर इलैक्शन लड़ेंगे।

मैंने अपनी जिन्दगी में कभी झूठ नहीं बोला है। मैं अपने हल्के में इलेक्शन के वक्त हमेशा यह स्पीच देता हूं कि मैंने आप लोगों के लिए कभी कोई काम नहीं किया है, मगर आप इतने निकम्मे आदमी हैं कि आप फिर भी मुझे वोट देते हैं। यह सुनकर वे लोग नारा लगाते हैं "चौधरी सुन्दरसिंह जिन्दाबाद"।

"Follow the truth wherever it may lead you; carry your ideas to the utmost logical conclusion; be not cowardly and hypocritical; you shall surely succeed." Vivekanand

अगर हम दूसरों की नुक्ताचीनी करने के बजाए अपने आप को सुधारें, तो देश की तरक्की हो सकती है। महात्मा गांधी ने हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराया था। हमें उनसे सबक लेना चाहिए।

"Every duty is holy and devotion to duty is the highest performance of the God; It is a source of great help in enlightening and emancipating the deluded and ignorant encumbered; Soul of the budhas, the bound ones; By doing well the duty which is near to us and which is in our hands now we can make ourselves stronger and improve our strength in this manner step by step. We may even reach a state where we shall have the privileges to do the most coveted and honoured duty in life and society. The Nature's justice is uniformally stern and unrelenting. The most practicable man would call a life neither good nor evil. Every successful man must have behind him somewhere tremendous integrity and tremendous sincerity. That is the cause of his signal success in life. He may not be perfectly unselfish; yet he was tended towards it. Had he been perfectly unselfish, his would have been as great sacrifice as of Budha and of Christ. The degree of unselfishness mars the degree of success everywhere."

VIVEKANAND

दुनिया में जो जितना त्याग करता है, उसे उतना ही बड़ा दर्जा मिलता है। आज इतने लोग मारे जा रहे हैं, वह हमारा कुसूर है। जो लोग मार रहे हैं, वे बेचारे मिसलेड हैं उनको समझाना चाहिए। असल में जो लोग मार रहे हैं, वे खुद भी मर रहे हैं। सारा पंजाब मर रहा है। जो मार रहे हैं वह भी हमारे अपने हैं और जिन्हें मारा जा रहा है वह भी हमारे अपने ही हैं।

जो मारता है वह भी एक दिन मरता ही है। उनको आप लोगों ने मिसलीड कर रखा है। आप तो यहां पर आराम से बैठे हुए हैं। आज इस देश में महात्मा गांधी तो हैं नहीं जो वहां पर जाते और बात करते। आखिर गवर्नमेंट किस बात के लिए होती है और वह अपोजीशन वाले भी किस लिए हैं ? कह दिया गया कि सभी को लाइसेन्स दे दो। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि जाट को जब कोई लड़ने वाला न मिले तो आपस में ही लड़ने लग जाते हैं। जब आप वहां पर लाइसेन्स देंगे और

[श्री सुन्दरसिंह फिल्लौर]

उनके पास हथियार होंगे तो क्या वे उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे ?

जो आपके आफिसर हैं उनमें कुछ तो बड़ी मदद करते हैं लेकिन क्या सभी आफिसर अपनी ड्यूटी देते हैं। कहीं भी कोई ड्यूटी की बात नहीं है। सब तरफ पैसा ही पैसा है। हर तरफ अन्धेरगर्दी है। यहां पर बहुत समझदार आदमी बैठे हैं लेकिन कोई समझाता नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी जो अच्छा काम करता है उसमें उसी का फायदा है, किसी दूसरे का फायदा नहीं होगा। कोई भी अच्छा काम करता है तो अपने बेनिफिट के लिए ही करता है।

"Duty is God. Every work you do is done for your own benefit, done for your own salvation. God has not fallen, fallen into ditch for you and me to take him out by building hospital and something of that sort. He allows you to work, not in order to help him but to help yourself. You think that even an ant will die for want of your help, which is the most arrant blasiohemy you cannot help. You worship, then you give a morsel of food to dog and you worship the dog as god, because he is all and is in all."

Mahatma Gandhi

इसलिए आज जो आदमी मार रहे हैं वह भी हमारे ही बच्चे हैं तो हम किधर जाएं और किसका कसूर बतलायें? यह देश महात्मा गांधी का देश है, यह देश गुरुवों का देश है। जो मरते हैं उनका पैसा भी गुरुद्वारों में लगा हुआ है। आज वे डिमाण्ड रखते हैं लेकिन क्या डिमाण्ड हैं? हमारी भी डिमाण्ड है कि हमारे हरिजन भाई सदियों से बड़े आदमियों के जूते खा रहे हैं, इनकी 20 करोड़ की आबादी है लेकिन हमारी कमजोरी यही है हम लड़ाई नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर तो आप हिन्दुस्तान बांट दो, चार सूबे हमें भी दे दो। लेकिन क्या यह सही होगा?

चार सूबे हमें भी दे दो, हम भी आराम से रह लेंगे। जो इस तरह की बात करते हैं, उससे देश कहां पहुंच जाएगा। मैं कहता हूं कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल सकता हूं। जब इस प्रकार से लोग मर रहे हैं तो देश में ला एंड आर्डर की स्थिति भी खराब हो जाती है। उनको दे दो जो कुछ मांगते हैं, तो हमें भी दे दो, हम भी तुम्हारे साथ नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। बीस करोड़ की आबादी है, चार सूबे हमें भी दे दो। हमें भी डवेलप होने दो। अभी एक जलसा हुआ था, उसमें स्पैरो साहब भी गए थे। उसमें किसान आए थे, लेकिन जो असल में काम करने वाला है, वह नहीं आया था। वह तो खेतों में काम कर रहा है। खून पसीना तो ये ही बहाते हैं। जिनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। मैं कहता हूं कि पीस आफ माइंड होना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताता हूं।

"Follow the truth wherever it may lead you, Carry your ideas to utmost logical conclusion. Be not cowardly and hypocritical, And you shall surely succeed." Vivekanand

जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, उस पर अमल होना चाहिए। अमल करने से ही दुनिया बनती है, जन्नत भी जहन्नुम भी सारी अपनी फितरत में न नारी है, न नूरी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बंगाल के बारे में बोलिए।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : बंगाल के बारे में मैं क्या बोलूं, जब अपना ही प्रदेश ठीक नहीं है।

जो मरता है उसको ही आगे बढ़ना है,

जो मर नहीं सकता वह कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा। यहां पर 78 हरिजन एम०पी० हैं और करोड़ों की हमारी आबादी है—आपको इकट्ठा हो जाना चाहिये। ये हिन्दू लालची आदमी हैं, इन्होंने अपने आप कुछ नहीं देना है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था—जब तक हरिजन ऊपर नहीं आयेगा, हिन्दुस्तान सही मायनों में आजाद नहीं होगा। इन्फीरियोरिटी काम्पलक्स को छोड़कर आगे आओ, हम किसी से कम नहीं हैं। ये जो गरीबों का नाम लेते हैं, यूं ही लेते हैं, हमारा काम कोई नहीं करेगा, हमको खुद करना होगा। इसलिये गांधी जी का नाम लेकर, परमात्मा को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ो, पीस आफ माइण्ड लाओ, तब हमारा कुछ हो सकेगा।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल): सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी जहां बैठे हुए हैं, यहीं पर कभी ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी भारत के गृह मंत्री के रूप में बैठे थे। उस समय उन्होंने कहा था कि जो सास अपनी बहू को परेशान करेगी, उस सास के खिलाफ उनकी सरकार कड़ी कार्यवाही करेगी। अगर आप बड़ी सास के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नही कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम छोटी सासों के खिलाफ तो कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं किशनपुर गांव, थाना कानपुर, यूपी, की कुसुम लता का केश आप को रेफर कर रहा हूं जिसको दहेज के लिए मार डाला गया।

मैं भारत की प्रधान मंत्री को तहे दिल से बधाई देता हूं—जिन्होंने, स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में जिसने स्वराजियों को मांडा की कोठी में कोड़ों से पिटवाया था उसके लड़के को केन्द्र में मंत्री के रूप में सुशोभित कर दिया। इलाहाबाद की सरजमीं पर उत्तर प्रदेश में जब सी० बी० गुप्ता की सरकार थी, उस सरकार में खाद्य मंत्री के रूप में जिसने प्रधान मन्त्री को चुनौती दी थी—अगर आप को अपनी लोकप्रियता पर इतना भरोसा है तो मेरे खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ कर अपनी हैसियत का मूल्यांकन कर लें—उन्हें भी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में लाकर सुशोभित कर दिया। विजय लक्ष्मी जी का चुनाव चल रहा था, प्रधान मंत्री जी, तत्कालीन सूचना मंत्री, फाफामऊ जारहीं थी, जिन लोगों ते उनकी कार को रोक कर उनको बाहर ढकेला था, उनके वस्त्र फाड़ दिये थे, उन को भी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने संसद के दोनों सदनों में ला कर संसद सदस्य के रूप में सुशोभित कर दिया, इतना होते हुए भी मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं कि इस देश के हरिजन आदिवासियों, पिछड़े वर्गों, अल्पसंख्यकों से ऐसा कौन सा गुनाह हो गया है, जिसकी माफी वे नहीं कर पा रही हैं। 1980 में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स् की 26 वीं रिपोर्ट इस सदन में आई थी और उस पर बहस हुई थी। 27 वीं रिपोर्ट भी इस सदन में आ जाय इस दृष्टि से तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री जैल सिंह ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस में एप्रूवल के लिये वह फाइल भेजी कि नया कमिश्नर एप्वाइन्ट कर दिया जाए क्योंकि पिछले कमिश्नर रिटायर हो गए थे। लेकिन वह फाइल अभी भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हाउस में पड़ी हुई है, चार साल बीत चुके हैं, पांचवा साल शुरू हो गया है—यह साबित करता है कि आप के गृह मंत्रालय और भारत की प्रधान मंत्री के मन में इस देश के हरिजनों, आदिवासियों के प्रति कितनी हमदर्दी है।

13.05 hrs.

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW in the Chair]

मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में सारे देश में हलचल मची हुई है। सदन के अन्दर और सदन के बाहर करोड़ों लोग इस

[श्री आर० एम० सर्वेया]

तरफ देख रहे हैं लेकिन वायदे पर वायदा के बाद भी झांसा ही दिखाई दे रहा है।

गोपाल सिंह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, जो माइनोरिटी कमीशन से संबंधित है, पिछले सत्र में ही आप ने इसे पेश करने को कहा था पर पिछला सत्र चला गया और यह सत्र भी जा रहा है और डा० गोपाल सिंह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अभी तक सदन में पेश नहीं की जा रही है। देश के करोड़ों लोग और खास कर माइनोरिटीज के लोग आशा की निगाह से पार्लियामेंट की ओर देख रहे हैं और गोपाल सिंह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पाने के लिए लालायित हैं। उस के अंजाम को देखने के लिए वे इन्तजार कर रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार मूक बनी हुई है। लगता है कि इस संबंध में सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है।

अभी उर्दू को ले कर उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार के अन्दर ही, सरकार और एक मंत्री के बीच में जो झगड़ा हुआ है, जो नाटक हो रहा है, उस नाटक ने सारे देश के अल्पसंख्यकों के मन में एक आशंका पैदा कर दी है, एक भय पैदा कर दिया है और सरकार की नीयत पर संदेह पैदा कर दिया है।

जहां तक 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का सवाल है, 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का ढिंढोरा जनता के बीच में पीटा जा रहा है लेकिन पोबारा है सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों का, प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री के बीच में बैठे हुए लोगों का उत्तर प्रदेश के ** मंत्री ने अपने ही गांव के एक हरिजन जोखई, जो केवल 12 डिसमिल (धूर) का मालिक था, की भूमि संख्या 174 को हड़प लिया है और लखनऊ में सरकारी जमीन पर अपनी हवेली खड़ी कर के सरकारी जमीन को हड़प लिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह** मंत्री जो सरकारी जमीन की चोरी कर रहा है, वह** मंत्री जिस ने हरिजन की जमीन चोरी करली है, आप के 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों को क्या देगा। मैं तो इस को समझ नहीं पाया, शायद आप बेहतर समझते होंगे क्यों कि आप की निगाह में इस** मंत्री ने कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया है कि उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। राजस्थान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कुछ मिले या न मिले,**

सरकारी जमीन का भोजन, पानी कर लिया है और पट्टा संख्या 5146 से 5152 के तहत एक हरिजन छात्रावास की जमीन को हड़प लिया है लेकिन अभी तक उस** मंत्री की जवाबतलबी नहीं हुई है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम किस ढंग से चल रहा है, इस से बेहतर उदाहरण और क्या हो सकता है। अन्य प्रदेशों में जहां सत्ता पार्टी की सरकार है, उन प्रदेशों में भी इसी ढंग का नाटक हो रहा है, स्वांग रचा जा रहा है।

देश की आई० बी० और रा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संस्थान हैं जोकि देश की हिफाजत के लिए हैं लेकिन सरकार ने इस रा और आई० बी० को अपनी हिफाजत के लिए, अपनी पार्टी की हिफाजत के लिए और विरोधियों की जासूसी के लिए लगा दिया है और इस आई० बी० और रा का राजनीतिककरण कर दिया है और आज इस के बीच में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण पंजाब है। पंजाब में आई० बी० के आई० पी० एस० रैंक के सीनियर आफिसर वहां डी० आई० जी० की पोस्ट पर जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और मजबूर होकर एक जूनियर आफिसर को डी० आई० जी० की पोस्ट पर आफीशियेट करने के लिए रख दिया है और जो सीनियर आफिसर हैं, वे उसका आदेश मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं

** Not recorded.

हैं। पंजाब जल रहा है और वहां के हालात नाजुक हैं और स्थिति आप की पकड़ के बाहर है लेकिन आप आई० बी० और रा के साथ मखोल उड़ा रहे हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्य सरकारों में एक राज्य सरकार के साथ एक व्यवहार है और दूसरी के साथ दूसरा व्यवहार है। मनीपुर के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री की हत्या की जाती है और उस के बारे में सरकार की कोई जवाबदेही नहीं होती है। बिहार में 6 महीने के अन्दर पुलिस ने 40 बार गोलियां चलाईं और आप की पार्टी के एक विधायक की हत्या कर दी गई। इसी सदन के एक संसद सदस्य को प्राण-घातक चोट पहुंचाई गई। अभी श्री राम नगीना मिश्र ने कहा कि बिहार चम्बल घाटी हो गया हैं। 14 बेगुनाह बच्चों की वहां हत्या कर दी जाती है और नक्सेलाइट्स के नाम पर अभी 10 हरिजनों की हत्या कर दी गई लेकिन बिहार की सरकार की कोई जवाबदेही नही होती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में विपक्षी नेता श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव पर प्राण-घातक हमला होता है।

आज आपकी ही पार्टी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में मौजूद है। वहां पर विपक्ष के नेता पर हमला होता है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई जवाब-तलब नहीं होता है।

पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी आपकी पार्टी के नेता हैं और इस सदन के भीष्म पितामह है। उनके एक रिस्तेदार के एक लड़के का गोरखपुर में अपहरण किया जाता है और उसे अपहरण कर के चम्पारण ले जाया जाता है। बिहार में भी आपकी सरकार हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आप की सरकार है लेकिन वे सरकारें उस लड़के को नहीं छुड़ा सकीं। उसको छुड़ाने के लिए पंडित कमलापति जी को 60 हजार रुपये फिरौती के देने पड़े तब जा कर उस लड़के की जान बची। यह है आपके होम मंत्रालय और आपकी प्रदेश सरकारों की सबसे अधिक गिरावट का उदाहरण।

अभी मिश्र जी ने कहा कि पूर्वांचल में खूनी राजनीति का दौर चल रहा है और उससे विपक्ष के लोग भी सम्बन्धित हैं। लगता है कि मिश्र जी ने रविवार, 3 नवम्बर, 1983 का पत्र नहीं पढ़ा है। या वे अपनी बात दूसरे के माध्यम से कहना चाहते हैं। पूर्वांचल में कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है, जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह सास-बहू की लड़ाई हैं। उसमें पूर्वांचल जल रहा है, नष्ट हो रहा है। एक वहां का प्रख्यात कांग्रेस आई का नेता है यही अखबारों में भी निकलता है, दूसरा युवा प्रणेता विधायक है। एक संजय विचार मंच में है और दूसरा कांग्रेस आई में है। जब वे आते हैं तो उन से प्रधान मंत्री और उनके बेटे मिलने के लिए विशेष समय देते हैं। पूर्वांचल में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, केवल सास, बहू की लड़ाई हो रही है और वह खूनी राजनीति में परिणत हो चुकी है।

जहां तक सरकारी मशीन और तंत्र का ताल्लुक है, वह इस देश की बेहतरी के लिए, इस देश की हिफाजत के लिए है, न कि दुरुपयोग के लिए है। आज इस देश के सरकारी तंत्र का राजनीतिकरण कर दिया गया है। इस राजनीतिकरण का ही यह परिणाम है कि इलाहबाद के ए० जी० आफिस के हजारों लोग स्ट्राइक पर हैं और वे सड़कों पर खड़े हो गये हैं। किसी भी सत्तापार्टी के नेताओं को वहां से गुजरना मुश्किल हो गया है। वे विपक्ष के लोगों से पूछते हैं कि सत्तापार्टी के लोगों ने उन से वायदा किया था कि ए०जी० आफिस का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होगा। सत्तापार्टी के

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

नेताओं ने चुनाव के दौरान वहां जाकर लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण किया था कि उस आफिस का विकेन्द्रीकरण नहीं होगा लेकिन आज उस आफिस में एक भयंकर और विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है। वह स्थिति बहुत ही भयंकर और घातक सिद्ध होगी।

सारी परम्पराओं को तोड़कर प्रधानमंत्री के बेटे के स्वागत समारोह और निगरानी के लिए सरकारी खजाना लुटाया जा रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री के बेटे इस सदन के सामान्य सदस्य हैं लेकिन सारे देश में एक माहौल बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस देश में दो प्रधानमंत्री हैं। एक प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और दूसरा प्रधानमंत्री उनका बेटा है। गृहमंत्री महोदय की कुर्सी पर बड़े-बड़े गरिमा के लोग बैठे रहे हैं। इस कुर्सी पर श्री गोविंद वल्लभ पन्त, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल, चौधरी चरणसिंह जैसे लोग बैठे हैं लेकिन आज लगता है कि कुर्सी की गरिमा घट रही है।

सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में एक पोस्टर छपा। उसमें लिखा था.....।

सभापति महोदय : यह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : पार्टी की शान के हिसाब से आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। जो बात वाजिब नहीं है उसको कोट नहीं किया जा सकता।

(व्यवधान)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is for me to decide.

I will decide that. It has been taken note of.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. I understand what I have to say and do.

*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry for 1984-85, I rise to make a few suggestions.

Sir, Pondicherry Union Territory is under Presidentis rule; in other words, this territory is being directly administered by the Union Home Ministry. This compels me to highlight the needs of this territory for the personal attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs.

If you look at page 44 of the Home Ministry's Annual Report for 1983-84, you will find that only 25,597 persons in the whole of Union Territory of Pondicherry have got employment in 1723 small scale industrial units and 12 large and medium scale industrial units. The population of this territory is about 6 lakhs. This emphasises the imperative necessity for starting public sector industrial units in the Union Territory of Pondicherry for generating more employment opportunities.

In this, 7500 workers belong to the Anglo-French textile mills, which has remained closed for nearly nine months now. The hunger and starvation have driven more than 30 workers to commit suicide. Besides 7500, workers, 40000 dependents of these workers are on the throes of hunger and starvation. If more suicides are to be averted, then immediate steps are called for the reopening o fAnglo-French Textile Mill. If expeditious effort is not made for the National Textile Corporation to take over this

** Not recorded.

*Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Mill and re-start it, the law and order situation in Pondicherry will become grave and it may go even beyond the control of the Administration. We cannot allow the situation to deteriorate any further because it will have severe repercussions on the economic endeavours of the Administration. I urge upon the hon. Home Minister that National Textile Corporation should be directed to take over this unit and reopen it immediately in the interest of livelihood of 7500 workers and their 40000 dependents.

Sir, the freedom fighters of this Union Territory have been representing through Pondicherry Freedom Fighters' Association that they should be sanctioned the freedom fighters' pension. They have made several suggestions in their memorandum. So far no steps have been taken by the Home Minister on these suggestions. They are not getting any pension. At the time of their departure and before they handed over the administration to the Indian Government, the French rulers burnt to cinders all the records about the valiant struggle launched by these freedom fighters against the French rule and French domination. According to the rules that have been formulated by the Government of India for claiming freedom fighters' pension, they are not in a position to produce the certificate of imprisonment etc. In 1966 the Pondicherry Admistration prepared a sort of Who's Who of Freedom Fighters of this territory.

A certificate of honour was also given by the Pondicherry Administration to these freedom fighters' There are about 500 freedom fighters in this Who's Who. The certificate of honour given to them must be recognised by the Home Ministry for awarding the freedom fighters' pension. For awarding freedom fighters' pension to the freedom fighters in Jammu and Kashmir and in Hyderabad, certain qualifications were prescribed for the award of pension. Similarly, the case of freedom fighters of Pondicherry should be treated on separate grounds by the Union Home Ministry. This is a long pending issue. It must be resolved soon in view of the age factor of these freedom fighters. They should be sanctioned freedom fighters' pension as early as possible.

Another long-standing demand of the territory is about the modernisation of Police. The Administration has been repeatedly stressing the urgent need for modernising the Police. I suggest that more funds should be allocated for the modernisation of Pondicherry Union Territory Police.

Pondicherry town is the capital of the Union territory. Being the capital there are so many Central and State Government Offices here, basides the nationally renowned JIPMER and other industrial undertakings. Besides, there are about 5000 French pensioners getting fabulous amounts as pension. This has contributed to soaring house-rent and the cost of living indices. The prices of essential commodities are higher than those in Madras. The worst-hit are the Government employees. They have been demanding that Pondicherry should be given B-II status. The Population alone should not be the criterion for declaring Pondicherry as B-II city. The geographical complexity should also compel the Centre to give B-II status to Pondicherry. All the Government employees will heave a sigh of relief if this is done immediately. Similarly, Karaikkal, Mahe and Yenam, which are municipal towns of this territory should also be given C status, which will enable them to get house-rent allowance. I am sure that the hon. Home Minister will bestow his personal attention in this matter and do the needfull.

Sir, many schemes are necessary for the economic development of this territory. The Central Planning Commission has accepted the Pondicherry Development scheme. In 1984-85 a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been allotted for the development of Pondicherry Port, while a sum

[Shri P. Shanmugam]

of Rs. 10 crores is required for completing the developmental process of Pondicherry Port. During French regime Pondicherry Port was a free port In South India, there is no free port like Kandla on the west coast. If the Centre declares Pondicherry as a free port, then the industries will have the necessary incentives. I demand that Pondicherry Port should be declared as a free port, besides announcing the free trade zone around the port.

An area of 365 acres of land is under acquisition for the construction of an airport in Pondicherry. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has also been provided for this purpose. I demand early completion of this air-port project so that Pondicherry and Madras can be air-linked soon.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had abundant love and affection for the people of Pondicherry Union Territory. He showed it in action by declaring that so long as the people of Pondicherry want to retain an independent status they wonld remain as such. Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is equally considerate to the people of Pondicherry and she is following the same policy. Our Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, has declared that the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru would be sustained so long as the people of Pondicherry want it. Our Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has confirmed her love and affection for the people of Pondicherry by removing from power the corrupt DMK Government in Pondicherry. She ended the misrule of DMK Government for the good of the people of Pondicherry. Now under the President's rule the tempo of economic development of the Territory has picked up. There is corruption-free administration now, after three-years of maladministration by the DMK Government.

Yesterday Shri Dhandapani, our D.M.K. leader here pointed out that the Central Government is turning a blind eye to the malpractices in Tamil Nadu, I would have to say this that Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu would have to hang the heads in shame for the corrupt misrule of DMK Governments in both these States. The DMK Government in Pondicherry was the breeding ground of corruption in this tiny Union territory. The DMK Chief Minister of Pondicherry Shri Ramachandran was the fountain-head of malpractices and corruption. The DMK Ministers followed suit in this matter. There is enough evidence with Pondicherry Administration to prove the corruption of DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues. The Home Minister should get in touch with the Governor of the Territory in this regard. I want that action should be initiated against the former DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues.

Now the DMK is creating confusion in the minds of the people of Pondicherry by repeatedly asserting that they had sent many developmental schemes to the Central Government and they were not cleared by the Central Government. They are now painting a picture that they were the guardians of the interests of the people of Pondicherry, and the Centre has been showing step-motherly treatment to Pondicherry. On the other hand, the Centre has been giving plenty of money to Pondicherry. The sum of Rs. 75 lakhs given as drought relief assistance had been misused by the DMK Chief Minister and his friends. The funds allotted for IRDP were misused and misappropriated. The Chief Minister Shri Ramachandran was flouting the guidelines of the Central Government in this matter. He was spending IRDP funds according to his own whims and caprices. During DMK regime, the Chief Minister and his colleagues made several lakhs of rupees in marking out plots for sale in Pondicherry. The Central Government should now proceed against these corrupt DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues for misusing and misappropriating public funds. There is ample recorded evidence to prove their collusion in such malpractices.

From 1954 to 1960 Pondicherry Union territory had Congress Government,

This period of 15 years was a golden era in the history of Pondicherry. All the industrial, economic and social progress was ensured during this period of stable Congress Government in the territory. From 1969 to 1980, for 11 years, the Pondicherry Union Territory had the misfortune of having non-Congress Governments. The Congress was in opposition. During 11 years three times the Governments fell, not because of any political machination on the part of Congress Party but because of their own misdeeds. Pondicherry Union territory slided into an era of instability from 1969. The developmental efforts came to grinding halt. In 1980, the Congress party for the sake of the people of Pondicherry forged the United Front with DMK and the United Front Government was formed in the Territory. But the waywardness and the avarice of DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues in the Ministry could not be curbed by the Congress Party representatives in the Ministry. The mutual mud-slinging in the DMK ended the United Front Government in Pondicherry.

I want that the sense of faith in the people of Pondicherry should be restored. I demand that the Home Minister should order the high level probe against the misdeeds and the corruption of DMK Chief Minister and his colleagues, and they should be proceeded against on the basis of available evidence. Unless deterrent punishment is awarded to corrupt elements, the people by lose faith in the administration. I demand that the Home Minister should take up this matter at his level and order appropriate action against such corrupt elements who had done great harm to the people of Pondicherry.

Wtth these words I conclude my speech.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : in the Chair]

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : I personally believe that during the last 36 years of our independence our Home Ministry never faced so many challenges from so many states at one point of time as it is facing to-day. I am glad the Home Ministry has tackled most of the problems successfully and the rest of them it is tackling with the necessary care and precaution. For that the hon. Home Minister deserves our commendations. As I understand the reason for taking the necessary care and precaution is that their solution should not create a problem somewhere else. It is also gratifying to note the way they have controlled the communal disturbance, the students' unrest and the labour unrest and also the legislative measures they have taken to control the situation in Assam and elsewhere. I think the Ministry, in the given situation, has taken the best possible measures to tackle the problems.

Apart from this, though policing of the country devolves on the States, the Home Ministry realised the significance and the urgent need to help the States to enable them to modernise their police forces. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 62.69 crores during 1983-84 were sanctioned to the States to enable them not only to strengthen their forces but also to upgrade their standards and also providing them with the necessary scientific equipments.

In the report it has been clearly stated that the Home Ministry acts as a nodal Ministry for all matters relating to the developmental aspects of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is fact that the pace of implementation of the economic programmes meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been accelerated in the recent past.

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The reasons for the speedy implementation is that in spite of the fact that thousands of crores of rupees have been spent, the results have not reached the the sections which deserve it. I am glad that the Prime Minister has stressed this urgent need and, therefore, they have evolved a special machinery to tackle this problem on a separate footing, thereby, they have created the Special Component Plan through which the Central Government is extending special Central assistance to various States to supplement their allocations in Special Component Plans. The latest figures according to this report are clearly establishing the fact that there is an upward trend from 1979-80 to 1983-84 and to 1984-85. It started with Rs. 250 crores and it has touched the figure of about Rs. 730 crores of special central assistance. It started with Rs. 500 crores and now it has touched Rs. 1,300 crores. It clearly establishes the fact that the Government have felt the need for augmenting the programmes for these classes. But, Sir, in view of the magnitude of the problem, the allocations earmarked to tackle this problem are not sufficient. In fact, it has been stressed that by these programmes about 50% of the people belonging to S.C. and S.T. would be at above the poverty line before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Keeping this in view, the allocations made are not sufficient. Therefore, there is a need to increase the allocations made in this direction.

Apart from that, there is a 20-Point Programme which deals mainly with the upliftment of these people which is also helping them a lot. The programmes are very good but the implementation needs to be augmented in all directions. Now we are taking up a separate discussion an atrocities on harijans after half-an-hour. So, I do not want to deal with them in details. But, I would like to touch upon the basic issues relating to them. The most disturbing feature is the growing number of actrocities on the scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes people. The average incidents of atrocities to-day stands at about 14,000 a year as against 8,000 about half a decade ago. This speaks about the real plight of the S.C. and S.T. Therefore, this is an important problem which the Ministry has to take a serious note of. No doubt it is a socio-economic problem. The Centre has issued guide lines to curb the atrocities on the S.C. aud S.T. I do not know how many States have implemented them. If they do not implement them, are we to leave them to the whims and fancies of the State. Simply because this is a law and order problem ?

My personal view is that the atrocities on harijans is not a law and order problem since they are the result of social disabilities of SC & ST on the one hand and of social superiority by the upper class people on the other. Therefore, the Government has to view this problem separately and they should not say that this is just a law and order problem. Besides this, the Centre has a special responsibility under the Constitution. The relevant Article 46 clearly states—I quote :

> "The States shall protect the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from social injustice and all fomrs of exploitation."

Therefore, this clearly shows that the Centre has a special responsibility to take the necessary steps to protect and create a sense of security for these classes and they should not be left to the whims and fancies of the parties which are in power. Therefore, Sir, the Centre has to evolve an administrative apparatus not only to deal with the places where atrocities take place but they should take immediate steps to help them by taking punitive measures against those who are the real culprits. The measures should be such that they should act as a real deterrent on those committing such atrocities on these people. The Home Ministry earlier issued some guidelines about reorganisation of the police forces. They made it absolutely clear

that at the level of the Station House Officers in the areas which are vulnerable to such atrocities, opportunities should be given to the S.C. and S.T. I do not know how many States have reorganised the police forces strictly on these lines. This is an important apect which the Ministry has to take into serious consideration and see that the guidelines are properly implemented and more and more opportunities are given to that level of posts to these people belonging to the S.C. and S.T. so that they are able to understand their problem well implement in time those precautionary, preventive and punitive measures. Thus there would be scope to prevent most of these atrocities.

Sir, the study of the Home Ministry's report clearly reveals that the southern States which had relatively low rate of atrocities in the past on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have recently become the battle-grounds for the advanced communities against weaker sections. It clearly establishes that in Tamil Nadu crimes agaist these people have grown at an alarming production.

Now, I come to Andhra Pradesh where the Government started with a big bang by burning the houses of harijans who had not voted for the Telugu Desam. The curious fact about this is that the party in power particularly its leader champions the cause of the women but he has totally neglected the plight of the women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

During the last year sixteen harijan women were raped and in my parliamentary constituency nineteen harijan women with their hands tied were taken to the police station; brutally insulted, beaten and illegally confined at the police station for a couple of days. Besides, I have received a number of representations showing that hundreds of harijan women were humiliated and insulted on various occasions ever since Telugu Desam came to power in A.P. The State Government has not taken proper care to see that the culprits are arrested. In my parliamentary consituency at a place called Koonalanka, police committed in human crimes against harijan women. I have brought it to the notice of the Chief Minister but till today nothing has been done. I demanded a judicial inquiry but just as an eye wash they have instituted a magisterial inquiry. So on the one hand though they are championing the cause of women yet on the other hand women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are insulted, harassed and put to all kind of tortures. I do not know whether women belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not the sistets of Andhras which term the Chief Minister occasionally uses to represent the women of Andhra Pradesh. In Nazimabad district one harijan youth aged 28 named Pulilakshman was burnt alive. His village is Thijalpur and Domakonda taluk. Thirty caste Hindus attacked him, took him to a place where he was tied to a Neem tree. He was brutally beaten and he became unconscious. Then they poured kerosene and burnt him alive. The Chief Minister has visited that place. The curious fact is that the real culprit who engineered the plot was allowed to escape and he has been given proper punishment.

This goes to prove that the State Government is bent upon harassing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes simply because they had not voted for the Chief Minister.

I strongly urge upon the Government to take necessary action because it is not just a law and order problem and these people should not be left to the whims and fancies of the party in power there. Therefore I request the Home Minister to send a central team of the Home Ministry to visit these place not only to create a sense of security and provide necessary relief to them but to bring to book the real culprits and see that these atrocities are not repeated. In fact, the Scheduled Castes have

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become rather panicky because, in spite of their repeated representations Government has not taken proper care to provide protection. Therefore there is special need for the government—particularly the Home Ministry—to take this matter seriously and see that the problem is tackled in a proper way.

Besides, the Government has created Special Courts. The functioning of these courts is not proper. And we require more and more Special Courts. I don't know whether their functioning is left to the whims and fancies of the State Government because then it will not serve the real purpose for which they were meant. So this problem has got to be taken into consideration.

Before concluding I would like to request Home Minister to see that the reports of the Commissioner for SC and ST and those of the Commission of SC & ST are discussed in Parliament so that more and more details which are missing in these reports can be brought to the notice of the House and these can be discussed and the real purpose for which these reports are meant could be served. I hope the Minister will take these points into consideration and see that these problems are solved.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think the country is not fully aware of the responsibilities which the Home Ministry has to discharge. The general feeling among our countrymen is that Home Ministry, the Ministry of Home Affairs at the Centre is merely to oversee the law enforcing agencies or other central agencies in their day to day functioning and routine work. I think you will agree with what I say. The report envisages or rather covers a very wide area. From this it would be evident that the Ministry of Home Affairs is a Ministry which has got a very vital role to play and this role is to work as an active agent for the purpose of transformation of socio-economic conditions of the country. In a country like India which is developing and facing various multifarious problems,—the problem of caste, religion, feudal tyranny, obscurantism and revivalism,—a country that is infested with these kinds of reactionary forces working within the society, the responsibility of the Home Ministry is all the more greater particularly to create necessary conditions to accelerate the country's growth with social justice as an aim in view.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while you were speaking from this side of the House you covered a very wide area. Naturally, with the limited time at my disposal I do not propose to cover a wide area. I propose to confine myself to only two social phenomenea.

The report mentions about it in a very miserly way and had not given proper consideration and thought to this very important social aspect of our life. One relates to the students unrest and the other relates to the agrarian unrest in our country. The agrarian unrest in our country today is not only widespread but it has, according to me, assumed a very explosive proportion. In different parts of the country, you will find that the rural unrest is growing. It is not only growing in volume and depth but it is assuming a different form, the form of violence,

The rural unrest or the agrarian unrest owes its origin to many basic economic factors in our life and the Home Ministry cannot remain oblivious of two facts —one fact is the lack of political will of the powers that be for implementing the land reforms and another fact is the unrest which is developing among the agricultural workers of our country in order to achieve or in order to gain the legitimate minimum right which a human being is entitled to. For instance, what is happening in Bihar today ? What is happening today in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh ? What is happening today in certain parts of Tamil Nadu ? What is happening today in some other parts of the country where the most neglected and deprived section of our society—the agricultural workers—are being harassed and oppres-

sed ? They want to have their rights fulfilled. Can the Home Ministry remain oblivious of this fact ? Can they expect a pre-condition in your country where the progress and prosperity of the society are ensured ?

Sir, only a few days ago, I read a newspaper report that in a place near Patna 9 agricultural workers were killed. This is just for an example. There are many examples of this nature. Now, who have killed them and why have they been killed ? The killing has been done by an organisation called "Bhoomi Sena" organised by the landlords and this killing has been perpetrated because the agricultural workers of that area demanded their legitimate minimum wages. They struck work and I am told that those who struck work were done away with. Sir, it is everybody's right to strike work, everybody's right to work or not to work or to work on the basis of certain rights and agreed principles. Here the muzzlemen organised by the landlords not only brought pressure upon them but they killed them for striking work. Can the Government be oblivious to this fact ? This is because of the fact that there has not been proper political will for the implementation of the land reform. Unless there is restructuring of the social economic conditions, unless the ownership of the means of production for the large and vast section of our society is tranformed with a new idea, this social unrest is bound to grow.

Can the Howe Ministry create a condition for peaceful prosperity of the nation, of the country, without taking into account this social unrest, that is developing with every passing day ? The Home Ministry some time ago produced a report on rural unrest in sixties. Whatever might be extent of rural unrest in sixties, it has grown manifold today in the eighties. Has the Home Ministry any report on it ? This report makes a mention of it in only ten lines and that too in a way as if it is an extremist activity. Certain figures have also been given about the extremist activities, as they call it, in different parts of the country, in Punjab, Assam and other places.

As we know, the landless workers, land hungry peasants, the marginal peasants etc. are fighting to acquire their legitimate rights in different parts of the country and these agricultural workers are being liquidated in the name of encounters by the police. In U.P. there are several thousands of reports of this nature; in Bihar, there have been several reports of this nature, the so-called police encounters. May I know whether the Home Ministry will prepare a report on the agrarian unrest and appoint a task force to identify the problem and not relate it to the law and order problem of our country, as has been done in the past. Will the Government or the Home Ministry be prepared to bring out a white paper on this question of agrarian unrest, rural unrest, which is born out of the lack of Government will to implement the land reforms ? It owes its origin to the fact that there has been concentration of rural assets in the hands of a few. I have the figures, how curing the eighties, there has been concentration of the rural assets in the hands of a few, how the concentration of the land in the rural areas has increased, how there has been re-emergence or emergence of a new class, neo-rich in the villages. who have been dominating the social, economic and political life at the expense of democratic rights and civil liberties of that section of the agricultural workers who want to establish their rights. Will the Government agree, as I said, with a very nominal suggestion to prepare a complete white paper on the subject of rural unrest, agrarian unrest and the methods to remove that ?

The second important social aspect to which I want to draw the attention of the House is the student unrest. Figures are there which indicate that there has not beed decline of the student unrest or the unrest in the campus. Have the Government ever gone into this question to find out the basic reasons for the campus unrest, the basic

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issues which agitate the young minds of the students of our country? Have they ever made an assessment of the hopes and aspirations of the young students of our country? They feel alienated, they do not find pleasure in the University campus, they do not find interest in the academic sylabus, they do not find any interest in the present mode of education. If you really want to create conditions for the social change in our country, can the Home Ministry remain oblivious or these new changes, psychological of otherwise that have been taking place in the university campus. A responsible Home Minister, conscious of the responsibility he is to discharge to the nation, cannot remain or cannot be oblivious of these facts, cannot ignore this aspect of the social life, this mobility of the social life, these new trends that are coming up in our social life.

The students do feel that they should participate in the administration of the academic institutions in our universities. What have you done for that? Have they been made a part of the academic administration? On the other hand what are you doing? Do you know that in certain universities of Punjab circulars have been issued that the students should not be admitted to universities or colleges unless their political antecedents are verified and screened by the police officer? Is it a norm of a civilized country? Can you verify the political antecedents of a particular student who wants to get admission to any university? This is what is being done in different universities in different academic institutions. When students of our country want more liberty, more democratic participation in the system of educaion, in the field of education, you restrain them, you curb them in their hopes and aspirations. Does it create necessary conditions for the involvement of the younger generation for the reconstruction of the cociety?

Do you know that a committee under the auspices of the UGC has recommended that all union activities in the universities and academic institutions shpuld not be allowed. Even during the British days, when we were students, our rights to form a union were not curbed. We did take part in the political movement of our country. I think many of us who are here, did take part in the union activities of our universities and colleges and also in the freedom movement of our country. The British Government could not impose any restriction on the poiitical activities of the students within and outside the universities. Now some people, going by the name of educationists, want to restore discipline within the campus by depriving the student community of the democratic rights and civil liberty to continue their union activities within the universities or campus. It does not create any climate conducive to the involvement of the younger generation of our country. Can the Home Minister remain oblivious of these new trends that are taking place? Would you rise equal to the occasion, would you see and coordinate, as an efficient Home Minister, and would you act and react also with the changing situation of our country?

In conclusion, I will appeal that the country will be benefited if they appoint a task force particularly in the matter of going into the agrarian or rural unrest.

The Government have to devise ways and means to curb agrarian or rural unrest. Secondly, if they are also agreeable to set up another task force to highlight and identify the basic reasons for students unrest and devise ways and means to remove them, we can really create conditions which will be conducive for the participation of the younger generation of our nation in the nation building activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up discussion under Rule 193.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

16.05 hrs.

Discussion re. Continuing atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम लोग फिर एक ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे है जिस पर पहले भी कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। जहां देश में बहुत सारी समस्याएं हैं, जहां पंजाब जल रहा है और आसाम जलकर राख हो गया है वहीं इस देस देश में जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग, समाज के सबसे नीचे तबके के लोग, जिनको गांधी जी ने अन टू दी लास्ट कहा था, जो सबसे नीचे का पाया है, उसकी आंख में भी आंसू है। मैं जिन लोगों की जुबान नहीं है, जिनकी आंख गीली है, उनकी जुबान को आज यहां रखना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, जब मैं उनकी बात इस सदन में रखता हूं तो जहां हमें उस शोषित समाज के प्रति सहानुभूति है वहीं दूसरी ओर हमें इस समाज के प्रति गुस्सा भी है। आंख में जहां नमी आती है वहीं दूसरी ओर हमें क्रोध भी आता है।

सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में एक बार नहीं दर्जनो बार चर्चाएं हुई हैं और मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं कि हमारे जो गृह मंत्री हैं वे अक्षम है। मैं यह भी नही कहना चाहता कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी के दिल में उनके प्रति कोई दया या स्नेह और आदर नहीं है। लेकिन इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद समस्याएं और गंभीर होती जा रही हैं हम सोच रहे थे कि आजादी के बाद समय ज्यों-ज्यों बीतता जाएगा त्यों-त्यों इस देश में एक सौहार्द्र पूर्ण वातावरण कायम होता जाएगा। लोग स्वेच्छा से सबसे नीचे के लोगों को स्वतः अंगीकार करेंगे और उनको प्यार से गले लगाएंगे। लेकिन आज दिन-प्रति-दिन घटनाओं पर जब दृष्टिपात करते हैं तो कोई भी आदमी जिसके दिल में दया नाम की कोई चीज है, उसका दिल रोए बगैर नहीं रह सकता है।

जब हम यह पढ़ते हैं कि आज भी मुजफ्फर नगर में जो रक्षक है, जिसको रक्षा करने का काम सौंपा गया है वह पुलिस अधिकारी एक अछूत से पैसा मांगता है। जब वह पैसा नहीं देता तो खौलते कड़ाह जिसमें गुड़ बनाया जाता है उसमें उसको डाल दिया जाता है और उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। इससे ज्यादा शर्मनाक घटना इस देश में क्या हो सकती है जब देश का रक्षक इस प्रकार का काम करते हैं। पुलिस और बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति; दोनों की सांठगांठ से, जिसको जहां मन होता है, किसी नक्सलाइट के नाम से, किसी को एक्ट्रीमिस्ट के नाम से, गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी होली के दिन की घटना है। होली के दिन एक तरफ जहां गुलाल और रंग की होली खेली गई वहीं इन समुदायों के प्रति खून की होली खेली गई।

आठ आदिवासियों को महाराष्ट्र में गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। मध्य प्रदेश में दमोह जिले के गोंगरू गाँव में मन्दिर का एक पुजारी होली के दिन सबको गुलाल लगाता है। जब गांव का अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति पंडित जी को गुलाल लगाने के लिए कहता है तो गुलाल के बदले उसको खून लया दिया जाता है और उसकी हत्या की जाती है। बिहार की राजधानी पटना के पास मैसोड़ी एक जगह है जहां पर उसी दिन आठ लोगों की हत्या की गई। एक तरफ गरीब हैं और एक तरफ बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं। जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं उन्होंने अपने संगठन का नाम भूमि सेना रखा हुआ है। उन्होंने सबके ऊपर लेवी बांध रखी है

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

कि भूमि सेना फण्ड में इतना रुपया देना पड़ेगा। जो नहीं देता है, उसे मार दिया जाता है यह अधिकारी के नालेज में है। वरिष्ठ आरक्षी अधीक्षक श्री किशोर कुमार ने पटना लौटने के बाद बताया कि अरुण कुमार की हत्या के बाद भूमि सेना के लोगों ने बाजार से लौटते हुए और खेत में सिंचाई करते हुए सात व्यक्तियों की हत्या कर दी। उनका नाम भी बतलाया गया। ये सब के सब लोग अनुसूचित जाति और बीकर सैक्शन के लोग हैं।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : आप ही बताइए, ये भूमि सेना के लोग कौन हैं ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं, उनका एक संगठन है। मैंने पिछली बार भी सदन में कहा था कि सब जगह ऐसी घटनाएं नहीं होती। कुछ स्थान हैं, जहां पर घटनाएं होती रहतीं हैं। इन घटनाओं को भी स्थानीय प्रशासन रोकने में सफल नहीं हो पाता तो इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात और क्या होगी ? बेलछी और पिपरा की घटनाओं में नरसंहार हुआ है। पिपरा की घटना सरकार के आने के बाद हुई है। बेलछी की घटना को भी मैंने उठाया था। वह जनता पार्टी के समय में घटी थी। साठे साहब यहां हैं, इनको मालूम है। मैं पार्टी पालिटिक्स में नहीं आना चाहता। .....(व्यवधान) मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी पार्टी के लोग हों चाहे वे जनता पार्टी के हों, अगर वे हरिजनों के ऊपर जुल्म करते हैं तो उनको रोकने का काम आपका है। पटना जिला है। वहां स्थिति यह है कि पिछले चार सालों से वहां पर पुलिस राज कायम है। पुलिस आफिसर वहां जाता है और जाने के बाद बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के यहां ठहरता है और मुर्गी तथा शराब का सेवन करता है। उसके बाद वह कहता है कि कौन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का आदमी है जो तुम्हारे सामने सीना तानकर चलता हैं। जब बताया जाता है तो उसको गोली से उड़ा दिया जाता है। नवादा जिले के गोपालपुर गांव में 21 जनवरी की घटना है। भूमिपति ने पहले एक अनुसूचित जाति के घर में आग लगाई और आग लगाने के बाद 12 वर्ष के एक लड़के को आग में फेंक कर मार डाला। उसी जिले के काश्मीरा गांव की 23 फरवरी की घटना है। 80 हरिजनों के घर में दिन-दहाड़े आग लगाई गई और तुलसी माझी नाम के एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की हत्या कर दी गई। कारण क्या ? वह अपनी मजदूरी मांग रहा था। 26 जनवरी को ग्वालियर में बिचौली गांव में पानी लेने के प्रश्न पर झगड़ा हुआ, एक आदमी गया उसको कहा गया कि पानी नहीं लेने देंगे, और वह पम्पिंग सैट का पानी था, उसका लड़का जाता हैं राम हेत जिसकी उम्र 21 साल थी, उसकी हत्या कर दी जाती है। पुलिस वहां पहुंचती है, तुरन्त गिरफ्तारी की जाती है और तुरन्त ही छोड़ दिया जाता है।

16 16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

आप यदि अपनी रिपोर्ट को देखें, आपने जो जवाब दिया है इसी सदन में 14.3.84 को उसमें आपने कबूल किया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जहां शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की 1980 में 14 हत्यायें हुई, 1981 में 9, 1982 में 16 और 1983 में 10 हत्यायें हुई। बिहार में जहां हत्यायें हुई 1980 में 57, वहीं 1981 में 69, 1982 में 72 और अक्तूबर 1983 तक 59। शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को देखें तो बिहार में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 1980 में 5 हत्यायें हुई, 1981 में 4, और 1982 में 5, गुजरात में जहां 1980 में 11 हत्यायें हुई, 1981 में 14, 1982 में 13

और 1983 में बढ़कर 20 हो गई । जम्मू कश्मीर में 1980 में 4 हत्यायें हुई, 1981 में 2, 1982 में 2 और 1983 में 1, कर्नाटक में 1980 में 18, 1981 में 24, 1982 में 19 और 1983 में 15 हत्यायें हुई । यह मैं फिगर्स इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूं जिससे आप यह देखते जायेंगे कि हत्यायें कहां-कहां बढ़ी हैं ? खासकर ऐसी स्टेट्स में बढ़ी हैं जहां आपकी पार्टी का शासन है । और वहां अपोजीशन की सरकारें हैं वहां या तो हत्यायें रुकी हुई हैं या कम हुई हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1980 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 68, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 33,. 1981 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 74 और ट्राइब्स की 67, 1982 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 88 और ट्राइब्स की बढ़कर हत्यायें हो गई 94 और 1983 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 108 । जहां शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट 1980 में 68 थीं वहां बढ़कर के 1983 में हो गई 108, और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जहां 33 थीं वहां बढ़कर के हत्यायें 1982 में हो गई 94 और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 1983 में बढ़कर 110 हो गई यह आपका पार्लियामेंट में जवाब है । महाराष्ट्र में जहां 1980 में 23 थीं, वहीं 1981 24, 1982 में 19 और 1983 में 17, पंजाब में 10 का बढ़कर के 13 हो गया । राजस्थान में 35, 35, 37 और दिसम्बर 1983 में 35 उत्तर प्रदेश में अकेले एक साल में 1980 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की हत्यायें 236, 1981 में 214, 1982 में 208 और 1983 में हो गई 202 यह हैं हत्याओं के मामले । और दूसरी चीजें अलग हैं ।

यदि क्राइम की फिगर्स देखेंगे तो वह घट रही हैं, आपके कथनानुसार । और हमेशा सदन में कहा जाता है कि क्राइम रिपोरटिंग घट रही हैं । इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं चूंकि मरने वाले को जल्दी नहीं छिपाया जा सकता इसलिए वह संख्या बढ़ती रहती है । लेकिन जो रिपोरटिंग का मामला होता है वह अफसर की मर्जी पर डिपेंड करता है चाहे तो लिखे न चाहे तो न लिखे । आज थाने पर डर के मारे लोग जाते ही नहीं हैं रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के लिये क्योंकि लोग डरते हैं कि वहां पहले उनकी शामत आयेगी । क्लप्रिट का तो बाद में कुछ होगा ।

इस तरह की घटनाएं घट रही हैं । मैं आज से दो दिन पहले 25 व 26 तारीख को साशाराम में हो रहे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स व शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज सम्मेलन में गया था । वहां लोगों ने बताया कि होली के दिन शराब की दुकान बन्द थी । एक पुलिस अफसर ने वहां जाकर शराब की दुकान खुलवा दी और शराब पी ली । उसके बाद दुकान खुल गई और दूसरे गरीब लोगों ने भी शराब पी ली । पीने के बाद पुलिस अधिकारी ने गाली दे दी शराब के नशे में उसको भी लोगों ने गाली दी । उस पुलिस अफसर ने उसको मारा और उसके घर में आग लगा दी । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कि किस तरह से पुलिस का जुल्म चलता है ।

मैं जब 1977 में जीता था तो अपनी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में घूम रहा था । मछुआ में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी श्री बालचन्द को पुलिस ने मार-मारकर बेहोश कर दिया था । मुझे लोगों ने यह बात बताई कि पुलिस ने इसको मारा है । मैं उसको उठा लाया और पुलिस हेडक्वार्टर में फोन किया । पता लगा कि एस० पी० सिनेमा गया है, डी० एम० गायब है तब मैंने एस० डी० ओ० को बुलाया । मैंने सिविल सर्जन को बुलाकर मैडिकल करवाया और केस दर्ज करवाया और एस० पी० से कहा कि पुलिस अधिकारी को सस्पेंड करो, नहीं तो हंगामा होगा । उस पुलिस वाले को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

दूसरे दिन एस० पी० ने उससे पूछा कि तुमने उसको क्यों मारा था ? उस पुलिस अफसर ने एस० पी० को बताया कि यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी शराब पीकर लोगों को रोड पर गाली दे रहा था, इसलिए मैंने इसको पीटा। उसके बाद एस० पी० ने कहा कि मैं तो कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूं, एम० पी० साहब ने रिपोर्ट दर्ज कारवाई है, उनसे बात करो। उसके बाद वह पुलिस वाला कुछ लोगों को लेकर मेरे पास आया और लोगों ने कहा कि इसको बचाओ।

मैंने उससे कहा कि क्या घटना घटी थी, साफ-साफ बताओ। उस अफसर ने अपने एस० पी० के सामने कहा था कि यह आदमी पीकर लोगों को गाली दे रहा था, इसलिये मारा, लेकिन मेरे साफ-साफ पूछने पर उसने कहा कि वह खूब पिये हुए था, होश में नहीं था इसलिए उसे मारा। देखिये उसके दोनों बयानों में कितना अन्तर है ? एक्ट अलग है और फैक्ट अलग है।

प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : उसके बाद उसका क्या किया आपने ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उसके बाद वह डिस्चार्ज हुआ, आपकी सरकार रहती तो उसे कुछ न कुछ प्रमोशन मिल जाती।

मैं पश्चिमी बंगाल के भी कुछ आंकड़े बता रहा हूं जो कि सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। वहां 1980 में 9 हत्याएं हुई, 1981 में 4, 1982 में 4 और 1983 में 3 घटनाएं घटी हैं।

एक सवाल पूछा गया था कि जितनी घटनाएं घटी हैं, उनमें से कितनों को सजा हुई है ? उसके जवाब में गृह-मंत्री जी ने जो बताया वह यह है कि बेलछी में जो घटना घटी उसमें लोगों को सजा हुई, पिपरा, केला, विश्रामपुर और जैतालपुर में जो घटनाएं घटीं उसमें भी लोगों को सजा मिली है। लेकिन यह सदन जानने के लिये चिन्तित है कि सबसे भयंकर घटना देहुली में घटी थी जिसमें 24, 25 शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को दिनदहाड़े गोली से उड़ा दिया गया और उसमें किसी मां के पेट में बच्चा था, उसको भी नहीं बख्शा गया। वहां खून सूखने भी नहीं पाई थी, उसी के बगल में साढूपुर में घटना घटी वहां दर्जनों लोग मारे गये उसी मैनपुरी जिले के रामपुरा में घटना घटी, वहां लोग मरे, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन तीनों मे क्या हुआ ?

क्या कोई अभियुक्त पकड़ा गया है ? क्या किसी को सजा हुई है ? कफाल्ता में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का क्या कसूर था ? एक व्यक्ति शादी करने के लिए रास्ते पर जा रहा था। उसको यह कह कर रोका गया कि आजादी के 36 साल बाद भी तुम मैन रोड पर नहीं चल सकते। जब वह नहीं रुका, तो उसको गोली से उड़ा दिया गया और 18 लोगों को मार दिया गया। पुलिस ने एक भी आदमी के खिलाफ एविडेंस पेश नहीं किया और वे सब बरी हो गए।

विदेशों में हम काले और गोरे की लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, मानवता का उपदेश देते हैं और ह्यूमैन राइट्स की बात करते हैं। मगर आजादी मिलने के 36 साल बाद भी दिल्ली के नजदीक ही दर्जनों जगहों पर सैकड़ों लोगों की हत्या होती है और एक आदमी को भी सजा नहीं होती है। इस हालत में लोगों का कानून पर कैसे विश्वास होगा ? सिंहभूम में गुआ में 16 आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई। क्या किसी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही

की गई ? स्थिति यह है कि किसी के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता। गांवों के लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि एम० पी० साहब, अगर गृह मंत्री, श्री सेठी, हमें कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकते, तो वह कम से कम शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लोगों को एक किनारे पर एक साथ बसा दें। लेकिन अगर स्थित में कोई सुधार न हुआ, तो कल वे कहेंगे कि हमें जिले के एक किनारे पर बसा दिया जाए। अगर फिर भी मामला बढ़ता गया, तो वे मांग करेंगे कि हमारा अलग प्रान्त बना दिया जाए। उसके बाद फिर वे यह भी मांग कर सकते हैं कि हमारा एक अलग देश बना दिया जाए। सरकार ऐसी घटनाएं क्यों बढ़ने देती है ? आजादी से पहले देश में जो भी घटनाएं घटी हों, लोगों की कमर में घड़ा या झाड़ू बांधा गया हो, लेकिन आजादी के बाद की पीढ़ी उन वारदातों को बर्दाश्त करने के लिए कतई तैयार नहीं है। सरकार कहती है कि हम उन्हें रोटी देते हैं। रोटी तो जानवर को भी मिलती है। हम महज रोटी से संतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते। अपनी रोटी जेब में रखिए हमें इज्जत दीजिए। अगर सरकार इज्जत नहीं दे सकती, तो देश का अछूत और गरीब अब ज्यादा दिन तक इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगा। सरकार उन लोगों को नक्सलाइट या क्रिमिनल कह कर या कोई भी संज्ञा देकर मारे लेकिन अब पानी सिर से ऊपर आ गया है, अब इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

एक भिंडरांवाले ने सरकार की नाक में पानी डाला हुआ है। अगर इन समुदायों में भी कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति पैदा हो जाए, जो नये नवयुवकों को ललकारे कि वे इस देश में दो नम्बर के नागरिक कब तक बने रहेंगे और अपनी मां-बहनों के साथ बलात्कार होने को कब तक सहन करेंगे, तो गृह मंत्री मंत्री के पास उसका क्या जवाब होगा। आज हम विद्यार्थियों को रूस की क्रांति और माओ-त्से-तुंग की कहानी पढ़ाते हैं। उनसे प्रेरणा लेकर आज के नौजवान समाज में सम्मान की जिन्दगी जीना चाहते हैं। मगर यदि पूंजीपति उनका उत्पीड़न करता है, उन्हें मारता है, तो पुलिस और प्रशासन उसी का साथ देते हैं।

मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते हुए बताएं कि कितनी जगहों में ये घटनाएं घटीं और कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई। जिन जगहों पर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वर्सस बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी का झगड़ा था, वहां अभियुक्तों को सजा हो गई है, और वह अच्छा हुआ है, लेकिन जहां शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वर्सस अपर कास्ट का झगड़ा हुआ है, ऐसी एक भी जगह सजा क्यों नहीं हुई है ? बेलछी, पिपरा और केला आदि सब जगह यही स्थिति है।

इसके अलावा मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने कहा था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए थाना है। मैं अभी बिहार गया था, वहां पर सासाराम में लोगों ने बतलाया कि हरिजन थाने में कोई ऐसा इंचार्ज आकर बैठ गया है जो दूर से ही आने वाले को डंडा दिखाता है। इसलिए कम से कम आप ऐसे लोगों को वहां पर इंचार्ज बनाइये जो, अगर वहां पर कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने के लिए जाता है, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट वह दर्ज करे।

मैंने कहा था कि जहां पर इस प्रकार की घटनायें बार-बार होती हों, वहां पर गरीब आदिवासियों को आप हथियार देने की बात पर विचार करें। इस पर प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा था कि आप आइये मैं डिस्कशन करने के लिए तैयार हूं कि हथियार देकर किस प्रकार इस समस्या का निदान हो सकता है।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken twenty five minutes. How much more time do you intend to take ?

At the end, the other Members do not get that much time. They cannot speak so much. At least they must get fifteen minutes each.

We have to sit till 10 O'clock. We have to restrict the time. How much more time do you want ?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I will take fifteen to twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please complete in another ten minutes.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रधान मन्त्री ने जो कहा था उस बात में भी दम है। हमारे साथी भी कह रहे हैं कि समस्या का समाधान कैसे होगा ? लेकिन मैं समझता हूं आप एक काम जरूर कर सकते हैं। जहां पर इस तरह की घटनाएं हों वहां पर भूमि सेना, जैसे कि बिहार में है, या इस तरह की जो भी सेना हो उसका हथियार जब्त कीजिये।

उस संगठन को आप डिसओन कीजिए और जो भी लोग इस तरह की सेना की सदस्यता ग्रहण करेंगे उनको बीकर सेक्शन्स का दुश्मन माना जायेगा और उनसे आप हथियार छीनने का काम भी करें। आप इमीडिएट आर्डर देकर उनके हथियार जब्त कीजिए और फिर दोबारा उनको लाइसेन्स मत दीजिए। (व्यवधान) अनलाइसेंस्ड हथियारों का इलाज दूसरा है लेकिन कम से कम लाइसेन्सी गनों से बीकर सेक्शन के लोगों को मारने का काम बन्द होना चाहिए।

दूसरा एक और भी काम है जिसको आप कर सकते हैं। हमने अपने समय में उसको किया था। जिस जिले में भी इस तरह की घटनाएं घटें सबसे पहले आप वहां के एस० पी० और डी० एम० को मोअत्तल कीजिए। आप सीधे उनके ऊपर रेस्पांसिबिलिटी फिक्स कीजिए। आज पटना जिले का डी० एम० अपने को मिनिस्टर से भी ज्यादा पावरफुल समझता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उस इलाके के जो एम० पी० और एम० एल० ए० होते हैं उनकी भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी होती है, उनके खिलाफ क्या किया जायेगा ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अगर एम०पी० और एम० एल० ए० स्वयं उसमें इन्वाल्व हों तो उनके खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की जायेगी—वह भी तय हो जाए। लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप एस० पी० और डी० एम० को मोअत्तल कीजिए। पिछले चार साल में इन दोनों सदनों के जो एमपीज् ह्यूमिलिएट हुए हैं वह कौन हैं ? वह एम० पी० हैं परमार जी, राम स्वरूप राम जी, कुवर राम जी, जटिया जी, कल्पनाथ सोनकर यह सारे बीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं। ये एम० पी० बन गए लेकिन समाज में इनकी इज्जत नहीं है। आज भी यू० पी० और बिहार के मोस्टली 90 परसेंट गांवों में लोग एक दूसरे का छुआ हुआ पानी नहीं पीते हैं। यह हमारे सामने की बात हैं। यह है सोशल कस्टम।

कभी-कभी लोग हिन्दू संस्कृति और सभ्यता की बात करते हैं, यदि यही हिन्दू सभ्यता है, तो हम उसको सौ बार प्रणाम करते हैं कि जिसने आदमी-आदमी को इतना दूर रख दिया है, आज भी गंगा जल से इस देश को धोया जाता है आज भी गुलाल लगाने के नाम पर पुजारी द्वारा लोगों की हत्यायें की जाती हैं। इसलिए गृह मंत्री जी मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम आप रेसपांसिबिलिटी फिक्स कीजिए।

संसद सदस्यों की भी अपनी डिगनिटी होती है, उसके पास कोई फोर्स तो है नहीं, यदि वह समाज में काम करने के लिए जाएगा, तो उसकी सुरक्षा नहीं होती है। इस बारे में मेरे पास अखबारों की पूरी की पूरी कतरनें हैं। राम स्वरूप राम जी बैठे हुए हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर से उनको मिलने नहीं दिया गया। लोगों के सामने उनको बेइज्जत किया गया और बाद में फिर मुकद्दमा दर्ज कर दिया गया। एक नहीं दो नहीं, तीन-तीन सांसदों और विधायकों के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा दर्ज कर दिया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्यों ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसी लिये कि वे बेचारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास जा रहे थे। वहां के डी० एम० ने उनको धकेल दिया, वहां जाने नहीं दिया। धकेलने के बाद वे तैश में आ गए, क्योंकि सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उनके हाथ में होता है, इसलिए कह दिया कि इन के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा दर्ज करो।

श्री सूरज भान : (अम्बाला) फर्दर डिटेल चाहिए, तो राम स्वरूप राम से पूछ लीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप राम स्वरूप जी से पूछ लीजिए। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं कि मेरे केस की उच्च स्तरीय जांच करा रहे हैं। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जब मैं पटना में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स सम्मेलन कर रहा था, तो वहां पर मुझे टेंट गाड़ने नहीं दिया कुछ भी करने नहीं दिया गया। इस मामले को वहां मैंने इसलिए नहीं उठाया क्योंकि वहां 9-10 तारीख को राजीव जी का प्रोग्राम था। उस सम्मेलन में लाखों की संख्या में लोग आए थे, दक्षिण से भी लोग आए थे। पांच सौ रुपया मैंने पहले ही जमा करा दिया था, श्री कृष्ण मैमोरियल हाल के लिए। वह उस दिन बन्द था। लेकिन जबाव आता है कि श्री कृष्ण मैमोरियल हाल का ताला तोड़ कर मीटिंग की थी।

माननीय गृह मंत्री जी मैं आज बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं। यदि यह बात सिद्ध हो जाए कि वहां जाकर एक भी आदमी ने मीटिंग की है, तो जो आप सजा देंगे वह मैं मानने को तैयार हूं। संसद सदस्यता से इस्तीफा देने की बात तो बहुत छोटी है। लेकिन ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के दिमाग इतने आसमान पर चढ़ जायें, कि मारे वह मुकद्दमा चले रामस्वरूप राम पर, गलती करे वह एलीगेशन लगाए हमारे ऊपर—तो गृह मंत्री जी आपको इसकी रक्षा करनी होगी। इस बारे में मैंने आपको पत्र लिख कर दिया है। लेकिन जवाब तीन तरह का मिलता हैं। एक जगह की पैसा जमा नहीं किया गया, दूसरी जगह लिखा है कि कार्यालय बन्द था, और तीसरी जगह पर लिखा है कि ताला तोड़ कर गए। ये तीनों बातें आप ही के जवाब में हैं। आप इस को पढ़ लें तो सारी स्थिति आपको मालूम हो जाएगी।

मैं 22.3.1984 को दूरदर्शन समाचार देख रहा था। आपका दूरदर्शन समाचार कहता है पिछले 17 वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लोगों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। पर्याप्त वृद्धि क्या हुई है, इसका जबाव मेरे पास है। यह बात गृह मंत्रालय के कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग की 1983-84 की रिपोर्ट में बताई गई है। जनवरी 1982 के केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों के लगभग 5 लाख 21 हजार कर्मचारी थे, जो कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की संख्या का 16.67 प्रतिशत है। संविधान

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

में यह कहा गया है कि कुल सरकारी कर्मचारियों में से 15 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों के होने चाहिए।

अनुसूचित रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए अनेक ट्रेनिंग कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया, कर्मचारियों के कल्याण की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया, और सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का अधिक उपयोग किया गया।

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि कहां किस संविधान में लिखा हुआ है यह 15 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

यह आपका जवाब है। 7-3-1984 को एक अतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1650 के जवाब में आप कहते हैं 1-1-1982 के अनुसार ग्रुप ए समूह में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 5 परसेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 1.66 परसेन्ट हैं, इसका मतलब है कि 20 परसैन्ट अभी भी कम हैं। ग्रुप बी में खाड़े 22 परसैन्ट रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए,वहां भी 10.46 परसेन्ट है। तृतीय श्रेणी में भी खाड़े बाईस परसैन्ट होना चाहिए लेकिन उस में भी 16.86 परसैन्ट है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी में जो झाड़ू देने वाले, पाखाना साफ करने वाले हैं, उन में पूरा है। लेकिन उनके बारे में भी बतला दूं--एक नई टैकनीक मेरे सामने आई है--बरौनी के सम्बन्ध में मैंने क्वेश्चन किया था, मालूम हुआ कि वहां दूसरों के लिए भी रिजर्वेशन है—हम ने कहा, ठीक है, देखेंगे, दूसरे लोग भी पाखाना साफ करने का काम करेंगे, लेकिन मालूम हुआ कि उनकी बहाली स्वीपर की पोस्ट पर होगी, लेकिन उन से काम लिया जाएगा पीऊन का। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों से, चाहे उन में कुछ भी योग्यता हो, उनकी बहाली झाड़ू देने वाले के रूप में, पाखाना साफ करने वाले के रूप में करेंगे, लेकिन इनकी बहाली अगर झाड़ू देने वाले के रूप में होती है तो काम दूसरा लेंगे।

आप बसौरी की घटना को लीजिए—भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र दौरे कर के आये और उन्होंने कहा—

"Dr, Jagannath Mishra, former Chief Minister, said here today that it was wrong to say that 8 agricultural labourers had been killed by landowners in the Masaurhi block of Patna district because of Naxalite activity in the area.

"As a matter of fact, none of the labourers had anything to do with extremists", he said."

वह कहते हैं कि एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स कहीं नहीं हैं दूसरी तरफ आपका पुलिस प्रशासन कहता है—पूरे का पूरा एरिया एक्सट्रिमिस्ट हो गया है, नक्सलाइट हो गया है। इस लिए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहूंगा—आप रेस्पोंसिबिलिटी फिक्स कीजिए। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि आप भूमि विवाद को सुलझा नहीं सकते हैं, आप ने कह दिया है कि यह कोर्ट का मामला है, हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 40 लाख एकड़ जमीन निकलनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन 23 लाख निकली है और आपने केवल 17 लाख डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की है जबकि सिर्फ 5 लाख एकड़ जमीन हरिजनों को मिली है। 40 में से 22 लाख निकली, बाकी जमीन भूमिपतियों के पास है। इतना ही नहीं, 22 लाख एकड़ में से 5 लाख एकड़ दी गई तो बाकी जमीन कहां है ?आप लेंड रिफार्म नहीं कर सकते हैं, आप मिनिमम वेज का नारा देते हैं। आप के 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम में कहीं भी एक प्वाइन्ट ऐसा नहीं है कि जहां हरिजनों की एट्रौसिटीज का उल्लेख हो।

इसलिए अब आप एक काम कीजिए-प्रत्येक ब्लाक के स्तर पर हम को अलग बसाने का प्रयत्न कीजिए। आजादी के 36 वर्षों के बाद भी यह सरकार हमारी रक्षा करने में विफल रही है, अब हमको अपनी रक्षा खुद करनी होगी। जो कोई भी हत्या करे, आज में

ताकत हो तो सजा दिलवाइये, उसकी सम्पत्ति को जब्त कराइये । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं—पिपरा काण्ड से प्रभावित कितने लोगों को आप ने बसाया है । उस काण्ड के एक लड़के के लिए, जिस के परिवार के सब लोग मर गये थे, लिखते-लिखते मैं थक गया हूं । एक बात मैं कह सकता हूं-हम जब भी किसी मामले को लेकर गृह मंत्री जी के पास जाते हैं, तुरन्त उसके लिए लिखते हैं, लेकिन जिस को करना है वह उनकी बात को कितना मानता है ? मैं पूछता हूं—जहां घटनायें हुई हैं वहां कितने लोगों को नौकरी दी गई ? बेलछी, पिपरा, साढ़ूपुर, रामपुर, देवली में घटनायें घटी—ये घटनायें वहीं घटती हैं जहां रोड लिंक नहीं है ।

इसलिए मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप वहां रोड की व्यवस्था करवाइए । आप गांवों के लोगों की एक लिस्ट रखिये प्रुअरेस्ट अमंग दि प्रुअर की ओर जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनकी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनाइए और जो भी आपका योजना का पैसा जाता है, वह उसके द्वारा खर्च हो । मैं आपको एक बात यह कहूंगा कि आप एक नया कार्यक्रम चलाइए और आर्थिक क्रान्ति के साथ सामाजिक क्रांति को आप जोड़िये । आपको ज़ोर देना होगा सामाजिक क्रांति पर । यह जो रूढ़िवाद है, जिसके कारण हजारों साल से देश पिछड़ा हुआ है और हजारों साल से ऊंच-नीच की बात चली हुई है, इसको आप खत्म कीजिये और सामाजिक क्रान्ति लाकर इसको खत्म कीजिए ।

आप शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट को देखिये । उसमें भूमिहीनों के बारे में यह लिखा हुआ है कि एक हजार भूमिहीनों में जहां 1961 में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भूमिहीन 345 थे, वे 1981 में बढ़ कर 518 हो गये और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जहां 1961 में 197 थे, वे 1981 में बढ़कर 320 हो गये । जहां हरिजन किसान 1961 में 378 थे, वे 1981 में घट कर 279 हो गये और जहां शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स किसान 1961 में 681 थे, वे 1981 में घट कर 573 रह गये । इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि यह एक बहुत सेंसेटिव मामला है और लोग निराश हो चले हैं । आज लोग निराश हो गए हैं प्रशासन से, आज लोग निराश हो गये हैं शासन से और आज लोग निराश हो गये हैं सरकार से । इसलिए आप इन निराश लोगों के लिए कुछ कीजिए और यदि आप ने कुछ नहीं किया तो यह जो ज्वालामुखी भभक रहा है, यह एक दिन फटने वाले हैं । देश के करोड़ो अछूत, देश के करोड़ों गरीब और वीकर सेक्शन्स के लोग अपने अधिकार के लिए आगे आएंगे और फिर आपकी पुलिस, आपका प्रशासन बन्दूकों और राइफलों के बल पर उनको दबाकर नहीं रख सकता । वे अपना अधिकार लेकर ही रहेंगे । मैं आप से आग्रह करता हूं कि आप यह न कहें कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेवारी नहीं है और यह तो राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेवारी है । मेरा कहना यह है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जिम्मेवारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है और कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक आप को इस रेस्पोंसीबिलिटी को अपने ऊपर लेना होगा । आप राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर इसको नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं । राज्य सरकारों को तो हम ने देख लिया है । अगर आप अपने ऊपर यह रेस्पोंसीबिलिटी नहीं लेते हैं, तो आप जानते ही है कि पेट में आग लगी होती है, तो फिर उसे देश और धर्म का पता नहीं होता है और आज तो वे कहते हैं कि हमें गांवों के किनारे बसाओ, कल को कहेंगे कि देश के किनारे बसाओ, फिर क्या हश्र होगा । इसलिए आप को यह ज़िम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना प्रस्ताव यूथ करता हूं और आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आज आपने कोई ठोका-टाकी नहीं की ।

SHRI A. R. MALLU (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Deputy Spaeker, Let me convey my thanks to the Hon. Speaker and to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for allowing a separate discussion on this particular problem which we are now discussing.

My friend on the other side Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has mentioned several problems. I thought that he will seriously take up this problem in this august House and discuss the matters in detail without attributing political motives. But unfortunately Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan mentioned that the atrocities are more in ruling party and less in opposition.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have not gone to that extent. I want to keep it above party politics.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : I am not going into it in detail. It is quite unfortunate, what I mean to say. No doubt it is an occasion when the true colours of the political parties will come out here also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : He has already given the facts.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have given facts as given by the Home Minister. It is not my reply. I have only said whatever the Home Minister has said.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : I did not just interrupt when he participated in the discussion.

Coming to the atrocities, I am not that much worried about this problem. Atrocities are bound to come in developing States. This is a matter of awakening among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I tell you. I am coming to the point why I am telling this. I will tell you.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum) A New theory is being put up !

SHRI A. R. MALLU : I will answer the hon. Members because they are raising it...

Mr, DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You continue as you like. You can express your own view.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : There have been atrocities committed in my own State, that is, Andhra Pradesh. Some time back I had given notice to discuss this particular problem in this august House also. Immediately after the Assembly elections, rather on the day of the elections itself, a Harijan Village was burnt by the Telugu Desam people...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No politics. Keep it above party politics.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. R. MALLU : Since he had mentioned, I would also mention. This is a fact. 86 houses were burnt and four persons were burnt alive. He was appreciating their role, the role of the Opposition. I will tell him what has happened. The Social Walfare Minister of that particular State, even till today, has not visited that village whereas our beloved Prime Minister asked the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Venkatasubbaiah...

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : She visited Belchi when she was in the Opposition.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Even now wherever such a thing happens; she goes.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : The hon. Minister, Shri Venkatasubbaiah was kind enough to make a visit to that particular village. What the official machinery did, I would like to bring to the notice of this August House. The Superintendent of Police of that particular district, Chittoor, had reported to the Chief Minister on the 5th that this unhappy incident took place because of the Telugu Desam people But immediately after the results came, he changed his version and gave some other report. What we thought was, since the Opposition had come to power and he had made a number of promises to the people saying that he was committed to work for the welfare of the weaker sections, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they would deliver the goods to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We expected them to do something, but unfortunately nothing has happened. Our Prime Minister was very pleased to sanction Rs. 2,000 to each family from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The hon. Minister, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, handed over the cheque, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh with a request to disburse the amount to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to make use of the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of that particular village. But it is quite unfortunate, I want to bring this to the notice of the House, the State Government failed miserably and did not distribute that amount for more than ten months to those people in that village, Padrikuppam. When I raised it through a statement in the press, the State Government issued directions to the District Collector to disburse the amount to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But even till today that amount has not been disbursed among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. This is what is happenings there. That is the reason why I am making this appeal in this August House: let us not make allegations against each other; this is a national problem to be discussed seriously keeping it above party politics. One should feel ashamed if atrocities are committed in the country. The House should discuss as to what are the reasons for those atrocities, why such atrocities are being committed even after 35 years of independence, and what is the role played by the political parties in the country. It is not only the responsibility of Congress-I; it is the collective responsibility of all the political parties in this country to protect the interests of the downtrodden, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are not here to make allegations against each other. Whenever a problem of Scheduled Castes comes up in the House, whenever an opportunity comes, the Opposition want to attribute it to Congress-I and its leadership. Is there any fault on the part of the Congress-I ? When our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was not in power, she visited Belchi (*Interruptions*) She visited Deoli after coming to power. But your beloved leader, Shri Charan Singh, being the then Home Minister, never paid a visit to Belchi...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Where is the Belchi elephant ?

SHRI A. R. MALLU : Mr. Paswan mentioned about Deoli. Though it happened in a Congress-I ruled State, the Prime Minister personally visited that place. Mr. Nadar, you go and see what happened there. Then you will understand. I had been there,...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He has gone there. We went to Deoli.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : So I only appeal to the Opposition Leaders to ponder over this problem in a very serious manner and come to conclusions. Let us make a unanimous resolve in this House as to how best we can

[Shri A. R. Mallu]

protect the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and how best we can prevent the atrocities in this country.

I am really thankful to the hon. Home Minister who has been too kind to address the State Governments to protect the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I was told the Home Minister in the month of March 1980 addressed a DO letter to all the Chief Ministers in the country but, unfortunately, only 19 States have so far come forward to constitute special cells in their respective States. I do not think there is any problem for this particular aspect. I once again request the Home Minister to convene a Home Ministers' Conference and discuss this problem and put an end permanently to this particular aspect.

He was also kind enough to issue suitable instructions to the States Governments to pick up scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers and keep them in key positions particularly in troublesome areas. I am highly thankful for his kind directive. In Andhra Pradesh—I would like to bring to your kind notice when Congress (I) was in power, there used to be 6 to 7 Collectors from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and there used to be 4 to 5 Superintendents of Police but the moment the Telugu Desam Government came to power, the very next day they transferred all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes L.A.S. and I.P.S. officers from the districts. ... (*Interruptions*) Of course, this is not Bengal. Sir, all this is happening and I request the hon. Home Minister to kindly direct the State Governments to adhere to the instructions of the Central Government and implement them in the true spirit.

Some time ago instructions were also issued to the State Governments to constitute Special Courts to deal with this problem. I am proud to say that when Congress (I) was in power in Andhra Pradesh, we have constituted 5 Special Mobile Courts to deal with these atrocities and I am happy that Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar also have come forward now to constitute and they are functioning, I am told. I would like to appeal to the Home Minister—why not he issue suitable instructions to all the State Governments to constitute Mobile Courts to deal with these arrocities all over the country and not confine it to 4 or 5 States only ? I do not think it is a problem for the Government of India to direct in this regard.

Regarding Civil Rights Act this House should discuss about the Civil Rights Act once again. What are the loopholes in this Act and how many persons who are involved in these atrocities very cleverly escape from the clutches of the Act—all this should be thoroughly discussed. Mr. Paswan was mentioning about this. I am happy that this is a constructive manner of doing things. I suggest and request the hon. Home Minister to appoint a Joint Select Committee to go into the Civil Rights Act and provide for more and more powers to punish the culprits who are involved in these atrocities.

Sir, we have enacted the Untouchability Act. But, how many cases have come up and how many have been proved ? There is some lacuna in the Act. Hence the number of cases could not be proved upto the expectation. A number of persons could escape punishment under this particular Act. As such, I request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect also and to appoint a Joint Committee to go into themerits about the Civil Rights Act and the Untouchability Act.

Coming to legal aid, the Government of India, many a time, has instructed the State Governments to provide legal aid. But, unfortunately, in some cases, legal aid was provided but in some other cases, that was not provided. Even if it is provided, a proper advocate is not given to them. Only some juniors are

allotted to them who will not take care of this particular case and ultimately, the S. C. people lose their case. So, some pucca arrangements are required to be made in these particular cases, that is, for the persons belonging to the S. C. and S. T.

Coming to the other problems, the other day when we were discussing in this House, my friend Shri Paswan mentioned about the licensed guns. I request the hon. Minister to withdraw the guns from the licensed holders in this country. Or else the S. T. people should have the licensed guns At the same time, I suggest to the Government to institute training for the S. C. and S. T. and they may provide them licensed guns free of cost.

There is a provision for the protection of industries in the country. There is an Industrial Security Force for that purpose. Why not the Government of India consider giving the necessary security forces to the States all over the country since the local police are not coming to the rescue of the S. C. and S. T. ? There are several instances where the S. C. people could not afford to approach the local D. S. P. Why cannot the Ministry examine the question of appointing the officers specially to look into the grievances of the S. C. who are the victims of atrocities ? This has also to be considered by the Government.

Coming to the other problem, we are considering to give assistance to the members of the deceased family. We are also considering to give this for those serving in Government abroad. We are also considering other facilities to the Government employees. For the persons suffering from the atrocities that take place in particular States, why not Government of India come forward to provide employment opportunities to the members of the deceased family ? They should also be given some compensation. This is a problem to be considered on humanitarian ground. Madam Prime Minister from the P.M.'s Relief Fund has given assistance whenever this sort of atrocities cases are brought to her notice. These are to be considered more by the Government itself. The Constitution gives certain protection to the S. C. and S. T. And Government of India should take up the responsibility of giving compensation and providing employment opportunities to the members of the deceased family.

Besides this, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the atrocities have now become a common thing in every area. You know the persons involved in these atrocities that took place in Belchi, Deoli or Padrikuppam or whatever it may be. I would request—the other day also we made a similar demand in this House—to appoint a Committee. I am particularly referring here to the State of Andhra Pradesh. There is a provision in the Constitution.

There is a provision in the Constitution—Articles 36 to 51—and I quote :

> "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of national life."

Then I quote Article 46 :

> "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Sir, the root cause of atrocities on Harijans is lack of education and economic backwardness, As such, I request the Government of India to consider these facts and to the needful. I would not like to take much time of the House and also thank the Deputy Speaker for giving me this time.

17.06 hrs.

(Dr. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI *in the Chair*)

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Madam Chairman with your permission I wish to speak in Bengali. Madam, the subject of atrocities on Harijans has been discussed in this House many times. The Government also in reply to those discussions have enumerated many times the steps they are going to take to stop such atrocities. But our experience is that far from stopping, these atrocities are increasing day by day. We read about many such incidents in the newspapers but there are also many incidents which are not published in the papers and we do not come to know about them. Now the question is why are these incidents taking place ? We are in the 37th year of our independence, even now we are confronted with such incidents. In a free country why such incidents are taking place, the time has come, rather the time is past to ponder over it. If we neglect this question of atrocities on the Harijans and other weaker sections any longer, then a time will soon come when as stated by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, these people will turn round and fight for heir own protection unitedly. I also hope that one day they will stand up and wage a united struggle against these atrocities and the injustice meted out to them The Government have mentioned about various steps, but what is the root cause of all such atrocities on the harijans, the SC/ST people, the Adivasis etc. We have to go to the root of this curse and find out the cause. The Government has said many things about the 20 point programme, the tribal sub-plan etc. They have made allocation in the budget also for the tribal sub plan with a view to effect upliftment of the poor tribal people. But we do not know anything about the fate of such plans whether the benefit of such schemes and plans is reaching the people for whom they are meant or not. In the tribal sub plans many things have been said about the steps being taken for the betternment of the tribals. But the State Governments have been given the responsibility of implementing and executing these plans through their tribal welfare departments. Now the condition of these tribal welfare department of the States is very pitable. There is only one tribal welfare officer in that Department. It is just not possible for that single officer to execute all the plans for tribal welfare for which funds are being made available. For want of proper personnel to man those departments, the funds are not being properly utilised for the benefit of the tribals. People can derive little satisfaction from the facts that so much funds have been allocated for their welfare. They hear that we MPs or MLAs are making speeches in the legislatures about the funds allocated for their welfare in the tribal subplan but in reality the actual benefit from these allocations is hardly reaching them, as the implementation is very poor. Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan has quoted extensively the figures about atrocities on harijans and other weaker sections, so I will not go into that again. I will only refer to such other instances of atrocities on these poor people apart from killings and rape, which generally do not come to the notice of the Government. I am talking about my own district viz,, Bankura, which is a backward district. Madam in South Bankura there is a place called Chenda pathar. The entire area is inhabited by the Adivasis, tribals and the Santhals. There is a mine in this area called the Ulform mine from which a very valuable metal viz. Tungsten is extracted. This mine is owned by private owners. The labourers and workers in this mine who extract this valuable metal for the private owners are mainly the Adivasis and the Tribals. The owners are earning fabulous profits but do you know how much they are paying the workers ? About four years back the workers

* Original speech was delivered in Bengali.

were being paid only Rs. 1.50 and the female workers 0.75 paise per day. When the workers came to know through the radio and other sources that the wages of workers in other fields were being increased they also approached the owners for a rise in their wages. But the owners turned down their demands. The simple workers could not do anything. At that time, we who are trade unionists went there and organised the workers. A struggle for the fulfilment of their legitimate demands was started. Thereafter the workers did get some raise in their wages. But the owners played a trick with these poor Adivasis. They were promised better wages but after getting work from them for about a year during which Tungsten worth about Rs. 4 lakhs were mined by these workers, the owners have closed down the mine since July 1982. About 400 or 500 poor workers are jobless and they did not get their dues even. This is another form of atrocity that is being perpetrated on the poor and weaker sections.

We have told the Central Government that you are talking many things about the Adivasis in your 20 point programme and elsewhere also. Now you should take over this mine where Adivasis and tribals were working exclusively. We have talked with the Labour Minister, we have given a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister also for taking over this mine. But nothing has been done in that respect. The adivasis and the weaker sections are victims of this form of repression. These poor people were given an assurance by the Government that radical land reforms will be effected. But nothing has been done in this respect. Moreover, the little land that was in the hands of these weaker sections that too has been taken away from them forcibly. Now when these poor people and Adivasis are organising themselves today and raising a united struggle, many other atrocities are being committed against them, extensively as we have seen in Bihar. Land is being allocated to these poor people but When they go to take possession of the land, the big landlords attack them through the 'Bhoomi Sena', they are being driven away and even killed in the process. The Government indulges in tall talks about land reforms. But land reforms have not been carried out in the manner and to the extent that was necessary.

Furthermore, these Adivasis and weaker sections are economically, socially and educationally backward. Government has not provided any facility to them for receiving education in their mother tongue. Only in West Bengal the left front State Government has done something in this regard. The 'Alchiki' language of the Adivasis has been given recognition by the West Bengal Government. Text books in 'Alchiki' language has been made available in the primary schools so that the Adivasis and Santhals may get education in their own mother tongue. Efforts are being made to educate them and to give them democratic consciousness. Whereever these people have become democratically conscious, the atrocities on them have stopped. In West Bengal we do not hear about cases of atrocities on Harijans. But in other States the incidents of atrocities are quite frequent. Some days back in this House itself, hon. Shri Parmar who is a member of the Congress (I) tried to raise the issue of burning down his own house. He tried again and again but he was not alllowed to raise it. He was denied his right to do so. Again we saw that some time back the Governor of Madhya Pradesh spoke something aganist the Harijans. Now if the Head of a State speaks like this against the Harijans then who will uphold and protect their rights ? The person who has been given the responsibility of protecting their rights himself speaks against them. This is very unfortunate. To find a solution to this problem of atrocities, we will have to expedite the process of land reforms. This is the root problem. Facilities must be provided to them to get education in their mother tongue, so that they may be able to organise themselves and wage a united fight against the oppressors. I have full faith that given

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

these facilities, they will be able to organise themselves and raise their head against these oppressions and atrocities.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शंखानी (हाथरस) : परम आदरणीय सभापति जी, इस सदन में देश के उन करोड़ों करोड़ अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोगों पर जुल्म तथा अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हो रही है। सन् 1971 से जब से कि मैं इस सदन में आया हूं तब से अब तक मैं समझता हूं अनेकों बार इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई है लेकिन ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जैसे-जैसे दवा की जा रही है वैसे-वैसे मर्ज बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं सदियों, वर्षों या महीनों की बात नहीं कहता, इसी मार्च के महीने में पन्द्रह दिन में चार-पांच ऐसी दुःखद घटनायें हुई हैं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ट्राइब्ज के लोगों पर, कि जिनको सुनकर रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते है और मानवता का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। हम अभी तक इस बात को नहीं समझ पाए हैं कि उसकी जड़ में क्या चीज हैं। (व्यवधान) जहां तक मेरा अपना ख्याल है, आजादी से पहले क्या होता था उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, आजादी के बाद, जब यह देश कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में आजाद हो गया तो इस देश में हमने सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य की स्थापना की और धर्मनिरपेक्ष, समाजवाद जैसे महान सिद्धांतों को अपनाया, हमारी सरकार ने और हमारे कर्णधारों ने इन महान सिद्धांतों को अपनाया जो स्वाभाविक था किन्तु इस देश के कुछ दकियानूसी विचार-धारा के लोगों को, कुछ धर्म के ठेकेदारों को यह अच्छा नहीं लगा क्योंकि हजारों सालों से जिनको अछूत, चाण्डाल और शूद्र कहा जाता था, जिनको जरखरीद गुलाम माना जाता था उनको भी आजादी के बाद हर क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने का मौका दिया—शिक्षा, उद्योग सभी क्षेत्रों में उनको बराबरी का अधिकार सरकार ने दिया तो उन लोगों को बुरा लगा। परिणामस्वरूप आज हम देख रहे हैं कि किसी न किसी रूप में वे चाहे भूपति हों या बड़े उद्योगपति हों या धर्म के ठेकेदार हों, जो भी सबल वर्ग के लोग हैं जो हमेशा इन लोगों से गुलामी और बेगार करवाते थे वे आज भी इन लोगों पर जुल्म और अत्याचार कर रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मुझे इस शब्द "हरिजन" पर ही आपत्ति है हालांकि यह शब्द सरकार द्वारा प्रतिपादित नहीं है। हमारे पूज्य बापू महात्मा गांधी ने इसलिए यह शब्द दिया था कि लोग इनको भगवान का बेटा समझकर समानता का व्यवहार करेंगे लेकिन आज उससे बिल्कुल उल्टा हो रहा है। आज हरिजन कह कर उसको हजारों में भी पहचान लिया जाता है। हालांकि सरकार ने इस शब्द को मान्यता नहीं दी है लेकिन फिर भी हम देखते हैं राज्यों में हरिजन कल्याण निदेशालय, हरिजन समाज कल्याण निदेशालय खुले हुए हैं और जिलों में हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं सरकारी स्तर पर इस प्रकार से इस शब्द को इस्तेमाल किया जाए यह उचित नहीं है और इसको रोकना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) मैं तो पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि इस शब्द को गढ़ने के पीछे बापू जी की भावनायें बहुत अच्छी थीं लेकिन चूंकि आज इसका दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है इसलिए इसका प्रचलन बन्द करना आवश्यक है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों ने भूमि सेना की एक आर्गेनिजेशन खड़ी कर रखी है। जिसका काम यह है कि जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, मजदूर लोग हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, अछूत लोग हैं, शैड्यूल्ड

कास्ट्स और ट्राइब के लोग हैं, इन लोगों को मारना पीटना। ये लोग खेतों में काम करने जाते हैं और ये भूमि के बंटवारे की बात करते हैं तो इनको गोलियों से भून दिया जाता है। उनके घरों को जला दिया जाता है। उनकी स्त्रियों, माताओं और बहनों को बेइज्जत किया जाता है। इसलिए मेरा गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि बिहार में यदि भूमि सेना का इलाज नहीं किया गया तो यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या बन कर खड़ी हो जाएगी। इसका हल क्या हो सकता है, यह तो आप ही जानते हैं, क्योंकि इन लोगों की रक्षा करने का काम आपके जिम्मे हैं। मुझे यह भी भय है कि भूमि सेना के लोग बिहार की सीमा को लांघ कर दूसरे राज्यों में भी जायेंगे और वहां भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

दूसरी बात, सरकारी दफ्तरों में भी छुआछूत की बीमारी कम नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि यदि किसी भी सरकारी दफ्तर में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजातियों के लोगों की ओर से शिकायत आए तो उस पर आपको तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े शहरों में, जैसे दिल्ली और राज्य की राजधानियों में किसी हद तक लोग समझदार हैं। लेकिन देहात में जहां पर बी० डी० ओ० और तहसीलदार के दफ्तर हैं—इन छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर यह बीमारी भयंकर रूप में विराजमान हैं। जिसके शिकार अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग होते हैं। इसका भी आपके द्वारा इलाज किया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे भूमि सुधार के विषय में कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि कह-कह कर बहुत कह चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस दिशा की ओर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। मेरा विचार है जब तक सही मायनों में भूमि सुधार नहीं हो सकता, तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। एक आदमी के पास बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन है और एक आदमी के पास एक इंच भी जमीन नहीं हैं। यह इतनी बड़ी असमानता है, जिसको दूर करना चाहिए। यदि इस ओर अब भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो ये जुल्म और अत्याचार दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जायेंगे। हालांकि हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उससे पहले स्व० पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री आदि नेताओं ने भी इन कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए, इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये बहुत कुछ काम किया है। और आज भी किया जा रहा है। फिर भी हम देखते हैं कि जब आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं सुधरी है, तो हमारी महान नेता ने नए सिरे से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का सृजन किया। इस नए बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के द्वारा भी जितना लाभ इन लोगों को पहुचना चाहिए था, वह नहीं पहुंच पा रहा हैं। मैं आपको एक छोटी सी घटना बताता हूं। आज भी बैंकों के दरवाजों पर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग खड़े रहते हैं, खड़े हुए उनको महीनों गुजर जाते हैं, लेकिन उनको किसी भी कार्यक्रम के अन्दर किसी भी प्रकार का लोन नहीं दिया जाता है। उनको उद्योग लगाने के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है।

मेरे क्षेत्र के लोगों ने कहा है कि उनको लोन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आफिसर बैंकों में बैठे हुए हैं, कहते हैं कि तुम शूद्र हो, तुम्हारा काम गुलामी करना है, गुलामी करो। बनने चले हो उद्योगपति। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी गम्भीर रूप मे जांच की जानी चाहिए। इस बीससूत्री कार्यक्रम से टाटा-बिरला को फायदा नहीं होने वाला है, इसका फायदा कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को होगा।

[श्री चन्द्र पाल सैलानी]

मैं आपको एक यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर जिस तरह से हम साम्प्रदायिक सद्भावना तथा मद्यनिषेध के आदि के प्रचार करते हैं, उसी तरह से इन जातियों पर जो जुल्म होते हैं, उनको जिन्दा जलाया जाता है इस प्रकार की घटनाओं का रेडियो और दूरदर्शन पर प्रचार करना चाहिए, कम से कम 24 घंटे में पांच मिनट का समय इसको भी दिया जाना चाहिए कि इन लोगों के साथ अगर कोई ज्यादती करेगा, अत्याचार करेगा, तो उस को भयंकर परिणाम भुगतने होंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—मैं 1971 से मांग करता आ रहा हूं—इस देश में मुर्गी पालन के लिये, पशु पालन के लिये, सूअर पालन के लिये, मछली पालन के लिये मंत्रालय बने हुए हैं लेकिन इस देश के करोड़ों शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये कोई अलग मंत्रालय नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इनके लिये अलग से मंत्रालय हो, जिसका काम यह हो कि वह देखें कि कहीं उनके ऊपर जुल्म तो नहीं हो रहा है, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कैसी है, उनकी शिक्षा की स्थिति क्या है, उनकी नौकरियों की क्या स्थिति है। वे सारी चीजें जो उनके साथ सम्बन्ध रखती हैं वह मंत्रालय देखे। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है—हमारे माननीय विद्वान गृह मंत्री जी जब इस डिबेट का जवाब देंगे, वे निश्चित रूप से इस बात की घोषणा करेंगे कि इस देश के करोड़ों शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की समस्याओं को देखते हुए भारत सरकार उनके लिये एक अलग मंत्रालय की स्थापना करेगी।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, जब कोई चर्चा चलती है तो उससे कुछ न कुछ ज्ञान लाभ और कुछ क्षणों के लिये मन का दुख मिट जाता है। यह हजारों साल पुरानी बीमारी है, सैकड़ों सालों की अंग्रेजों की गुलामी का कोढ़ है और आजादी के जमाने से लेकर आज तक तो यह कैन्सर बन गया है—अब इसका इलाज हो ही जाना चाहिये। कुछ साथियों को भय है कि अगर कुछ नहीं किया गया तो हरिजन अलग हो जायेंगे। महात्मा गांधी, डाक्टर अम्बेदकर और डाक्टर लोहिया आज इस संसार में नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने कुछ चिह्न छोड़े हैं, कहीं-कहीं चिन्गारी सुलग रही है और कहीं-कहीं छोटी-छोटी रोशनी नजर आ रही है, हम लोग अपना रास्ता उन से तलाश कर लेते हैं, उससे अपने स्वार्थ को पूरा कर लेते हैं, लेकिन जहां अपने स्वार्थ को चोट लगती है वहां उस आग को बुझाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं आज उनको नमस्कार करता हूं—उन्होंने इस ज्वाला को, इस रोशनी को इस देश में फैलाने की कोशिश की थी।

यह शासन समाज का प्रतीक है और समाज शासन का प्रतीक है। पार्टी, समाज, सरकार, देश, इनमें बहुत अन्तर नहीं हो सकता है, सब एक दूसरे से ओतप्रोत हैं। लेकिन भारत के गरीब अछूत, हरिजनों का यह समाज बुनियादी तौर पर दुश्मन रहा है और सरकार समाज के साथ रही है। अगर कहीं दया से कोई काम हो जाय तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन अपने तौर से इस समाज और सरकार की यह इच्छा नहीं हुई कि उनको समानता या मानवता का दर्जा दिया जाय। मानवता और बराबरी तो बहुत बड़ी चीज है, पशुओं जितना दर्जा भी मिले, उसके योग्य भी नहीं समझा गया। उनका कोई अधिकार, कोई हक नहीं माना गया। भारत का बटवारा हुआ, कितने लोग पाकिस्तान से यहां आये, आज उनकी हालत क्या है—बहुत बेहतर हालत है, लेकिन जो हजारों सालों के दबाये हुए थे उन से भी बदतर हैं। इसकी

जड़ को पकड़िये । नहीं चाहते हैं लोग । कनॉट प्लेस में कौन बसता है । राम विलास भाई कहते हैं कि किनारे बस जाएंगे । ऐसी मांग करते हैं । आपको कनाट प्लेस में किसने बसने दिया है । आज ये लोग कहां बस रहे हैं । जहां गांधी बाल्मीकि बस्ती में रहते थे, तो उसको उठाकर यमुना पार फैंक दिया और वहां कोठी आ गई, तो और आगे फैंक देंगे । हर गांव में, हर शहर में और हर अच्छी जगह पर अच्छे आदमी रहेंगे और देवता रहेंगे इस देश के अन्दर वे लोग जिनकी हैसियत पशु से बदतर है, उनको रहने की जगह कहां है । आप यह मत समझना कि जनता पार्टी दोषी थी, इसलिए कांग्रेस पार्टी शुद्ध है और कांग्रेस पार्टी दोषी थी, इसलिए जनता पार्टी शुद्ध है । क्या ये पार्टियां हैं ? इधर का कचूमर उधर और उधर का कचूमर इधर । ये क्या पार्टियां हैं । हिंदुस्तान में एक करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में शोषण को, जुल्म को, हिन्दुस्तान में अन्याय को, हिन्दुस्तान में पाप को बल देते हैं और यही कारण है कि देश कमजोर होता है । जब ऐयाशी और बदमाशी होती है, तो देश का गरीब लुटता है और जब देश पर संकट आता है, तो ये लोग दूर भागते है और हिन्दुस्तान गुलाम होता है । यह कहते हैं कि काश, कभी वह दिन आए, काश वह दिन आ जाए, ऐसा दिन नहीं कि हरिजनों के बड़ों को मार दो, तो फिर हरिजनों की तबियत करे कि बड़ों से मुकाबला नहीं, तो उसके बच्चे को मार आओ । वे तो दोनों शूद्र हैं । ऐसा दिन भी न आए और भिंडरावाला जैसा दिन भी न आए इस देश के अन्दर कि भाई कन्हैया को मारने वाला आदमी भाई कन्हैया के उसूलों के बिपरीत चले और ऐसा नहीं कि रामायण में अगर लिख दिया गया :

चाहे विप्र हो गुणहीना,
चाहे शूद्र हो ज्ञान परवीना ।
एकहू धर्म नहीं जग दूजा,
करहू विप्र पद पंकज पूजा ।।

अगर यह ऐसे हो जाए तो ठीक होगा :

चाहे शूद्र हो गुणहीना,
चाहे विप्र हो ज्ञान परवीना ।
एकहू धर्म नहीं जग दूजा,
करहू शूद्र पद पंकज पूजा ।

राष्ट्र को कौन सा फायदा है, इन्सानियत और मानवता को कौन सा फायदा है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि आग लगे, आग जले और आग उठे, जिस के अन्दर यह असमानता जल जाए । मुर्गी पालन, सुअर पालन की बात करते हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि बुनियाद को पकड़ो । मैं अपनी सोचता हूं । मेरे बाद मेरा कुनबा, उसका क्या हो, मेरे बाद मेरा लड़का, उसका क्या हो, मेरे बाद मेरी लड़की उसका क्या हो और लड़के-लड़की से दूर जाऊं, तो फिर परिवार और दोस्तों का क्या हो । हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत कम लोग होंगे, जो ऐसा न सोचते हों । कम से कम मैं तो पूर्ण नहीं हूं, कुछ लोग पूर्ण होंगे । आज जिन लोगों की चर्चा हम करते है, उन में से कुछ लोग जीवित होते या उन का कुछ अंश जीवित होता, तो कुछ हो सकता था । आज तो यह होता है कि सरकार चले कैसे, सरकार टूटे कैसे, सरकार दोषी कैसे हो, सरकार गुणी कैसे हो । आज यहीं बैठ कर बातें करते हैं लेकिन आज कहीं कोई है गांधी जी की तरह जो कि नवाखाली के अन्दर आग लगी, तो वे गये थे । आज कोई इस तरह से जाने वाला है । गुजरात के अन्दर आग लग रही थी और गुजरात के अन्दर केन्द्र का शासन था लेकिन हिम्मत नहीं होती थी जो यह कह देते कि शासन को बर्खास्त करो । जब हिन्दू-मुस्लिम विवाद हुआ, उस वक्त गोपी चन्द भार्गव जिन्दा

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

थे। गोपी चंद भार्गव से बड़ा गांधीवादी कोई नहीं था। जब गांधी जी को मारा गया तो वह पंजाब के शासन में था। उसने कहा कि गांधी के मारने वाले पर धिक्कार है। वह दो मिनट में भागा हुआ आया। कहां हैं वे लोग ? कहां है डा० अम्बेदकर, कहां है डा० लोहिया, कहां है जयप्रकाश नारायण ? कहां हैं ऐसे शक्तिशाली आदमी ? आज तो ऐसे शक्तिशाली आदमी हैं जो रुपयों में, नोटों में और वोटों में तुलेंगे। फिर उनके हाथियों में जुलूस निकलेंगे, जय-जयकार होंगे। उनके ही नहीं तीन पुस्तों तक जयजयकार होंगे। लेकिन आज कानून की रक्षा करने वाला कोई नहीं है। समाज के अन्दर प्रतिभाशाली कोई नहीं है जो बिना हथियारों के जुल्म के खिलाफ बात कर सके। कोई है ऐसा राष्ट्र का नेता ? कोई नहीं है।

इसका इलाज कुछ नहीं है। इसका इलाज यह नहीं है कि हम दबी जबान में बात करें। राम विलास जी अगर दबी जबान में हम हरिजनों की बात करते हैं, मन में डा० अम्बेदकर का नाम बोलते हैं और ऊपर से हेअर-हेअर कहते है तो बात नहीं बन सकती। जब हिन्दुस्तान के हर हरिजन की आत्मा उठेगी, जब हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों हरिजन उठेंगे तब इसका इलाज होगा। गांधी जी ने जो ज्योति जलाई थी, वह ज्योति पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के राज में भी थी क्योंकि उस वक्त कांग्रेस वालों में हिम्मत थी। उस वक्त जो जुल्म होता था उसके खिलाफ वे बोलते थे। लेकिन आज प्रोफेसर रंगा भी हेअर-हेअर के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं बोल सकते। कमलापति जी भी विचारे वहां उठ कर जा सकते हैं। हम लोग भी लावारिस हैं, हमारा ग्रुप भी लावारिस है। आज सच बात और अकल की बात कहने वाला कहां है। आज हम गांधी जी की बस्ती जमना-पार ले जायेंगे।

मैं हिन्दू और सिख की लड़ाई नहीं चाहता मैं हिन्दू और मुसलसान की लड़ाई नहीं चाहता। लड़ाई में कौन मरेगा ? कम्बख्त मजहबी। मजहबी कौन, निहंग। निहंग कौन, मजहबी। पानीपत में कौन मरेगा, मजहबी। कौन मरेगा ? औरत मरेगी, अबला मरेगी, बच्चे बच्चियां मरेंगी। तो सेठी साहब यह आपके बस की बात नहीं है। यह समाज का दोष है। आप इसको 30-35 साल में दूर नहीं कर पाये, न कर पाओगे। क्योंकि यह एक समाज का प्रतिविम्ब है। जैसे सूरज का प्रतिविम्ब पानी में पड़ता है, उसी तरीके से समाज पर समाज के करोड़ों लोगों का, करोड़ों ऊंचे लोगों का प्रतिबिम्ब पड़ता है। उन ऊंचे प्रतिष्ठावान लोगों के प्रतीक हम हो गये हैं। एक चन्द्रपाल शैलानी बिचारा डा० अम्बेदकर के रिजर्वेशन के आधार पर और किसी पार्टी के टिकट-विकट के आधार पर जीत कर आ जाएगा। चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह जैसे आदमी के मन के अन्दर तो आग लगी हुई है लेकिन विचारा चुप बैठा हुआ है।

मैं कहता हूं कि आज हम अपने अन्दर से कमजोरी निकालें और देश के शोषितों, पीड़ितों, हरिजनों के दिमाग के अन्दर जुल्म के खिलाफ विद्रोह करने की आग लगाएं। वे किसी को मारें या कत्ल न करें। गांधी जी और डा० लोहिया के यह उद्देश्य नहीं थे। गांधी जी ने भूख हड़ताल की, मरण व्रत किया। उनकी जान को बचाने के लिए डा० अम्बेदकर जैसे सिद्धांतवादी नेता ने अपने सिद्धांतों को भी दांव पर लगाया। उन्होंने बापू से कहा कि क्या ये फारेन लोग अछूतों को बड़े लोगों से दूध और शक्कर, या शक्कर और पानी की तरह मिला सकेंगे ?

आज कहां हैं वे लोग जो** यह पूछ ले कि तुम** मंत्री हो, तुमने हरिजन का मकान क्यों छीना ? हरियाणा के अन्दर एक हरिजन औरत को उसके बेटे के साथ नंगा रात को हवालात में बंद रखा गया। उस साजिश में एक मंत्री भी शामिल था। यह कहां गई मानवता ? यह अखबार है जिसके अन्दर लिखा है कि 8 से 12-14 वर्ष तक की बच्चे-बच्चियों को बेचा जाता है। बेचने वालों के अड्डे हैं। क्या हम पांच-सात सौ आदमी यह मानकर नहीं चल सकते कि मेरा अपना लड़का, मेरा लड़का नहीं है, बल्कि सारा राष्ट्र मेरा है ? अगर हम, इंदिरा जी यह मान लें कि राजीव ही मेरा बेटा नहीं है, ये बच्चे-बच्चियां भी मेरे हैं तो इससे बड़ा कोई काम नहीं हो सकता। अगर हम यह मान लें कि सारा राष्ट्र हमारा अपना है तो इस मर्ज का कुछ फैसला हो जाए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: बागड़ी जी जाति-पात के सवाल का ड्रामा कर रहे हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी पार्टी के लोग ही इस तरह का व्यवहार करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि कितने लोगों का उन्होंने समाज से बहिष्कार किया है ?

कितने लोगों के खिलाफ आपने बगावत की है, कितने लोगों के खिलाफ आपने जेहाद छेड़ी है। इसका क्या जवाब है आपके पास ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप ठीक कहते है। अगर जुल्म करने वालों के भरोसे जिन्दा हैं तो डा० अम्बेदकर, गांधी और लोहिया को आपने पढ़ा ही नहीं। आप तो इधर से उधर चले गए हैं इसलिए आपका बोलना जरूरी है। नहीं तो लोग समझेंगे कि हमसे मिला हुआ है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : मैं कभी चौधरी साहब के दरवाजे पर टिकट मांगने नहीं गया और न ही चौधरी साहब कभी मेरे क्षेत्र में आए हैं। मैं अपनी टिकट पर जीतकर आया हूं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी: मेरी बिरादरी कौन सी है। मेरी बिरादरी गांधी जी की बिरादरी है। अगर मैं आदमी हूं। मैं इन्सान हूं तो मेरी बिरादरी डा० अम्बेदकर और लोहिया की बिरादरी है। अगर मैं नहीं हूं तो मैं भी पापी हूं और सबसे ज्यादा पापी हूं। मेरी कोई बिरादरी नहीं है, मेरी राष्ट्र बिरादरी है। अगर मेरी अगर मेरी कथनी और करनी में फर्क है तो गृह मंत्री महोदय ऐसे संसद सदस्यों के दो चार के खिलाफ कम से कम मुकदमा दायर कर दें कानून के मुताबिक। कम से कम उनकी तो पकड़-धकड़ करनी चाहिए। ये **मिश्र, ये **शर्मा जी···।

सभापति महोदय : जो इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, उसका नाम मत लीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आकशवाणी से ये जो मिश्र, शर्मा, पंडित, ये जो नाम हैं, इनको तो आप कम से कम हटा दें। ये प्रचार तो कम से कम खत्म हो। कहीं तो इस वर्ण व्यवस्था को तोड़ने की शुरूआत करिए।

गरीबी मिटाने का तो लंबा सिलसिला है। बहनजी बैठी हैं इस लिए इनसे डरना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका कोई हल निकालिए। बाकी ये बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम से क्या होने वाला है। सूत्र तो बस दो ही हैं, इंदिराजी और राजीव जी, बाकी तो सब जीरो हैं।

**Not recorded.

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी (शिमला) : सभापति महोदय, हरिजनों के बारे में बहस हो रही है। देश में उन पर अन्याय हो रहा है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है हम माननीय सदस्य यहां पर बैठकर इस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि जहां तक देश की आर्थिक स्थिति का सवाल है, आर्थिक स्थिति इससे जुड़ी हुई है। हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजन और गरीब लोग सुख की सांस ले रहे हैं। आज उनमें पढ़े लिखे लोग भी आये आए हैं और समाज के प्रति उनकी वफादारी पर भी कोई शक नहीं कर सकता है। समाज के लिए उन्होंने काम किया है। डा० अम्बेदकर यहां मंत्री भी बने और उन्होंने हरिजनों को मार्गदर्शन दिया।

इसी प्रकार महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी हरिजनों और गरीबों को उठाने की बात की थी। आज हरिजन ही गरीब नहीं है बल्कि पण्डित, राजपूत तथा दूसरी जाति के लोग भी गरीब हैं। आज समाज दो वर्गों में बंटा हुआ है। एक अमीर हैं दूसरे गरीब हैं। यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा गरीबी है। पानी पीने के बारे में जो कुछ यहां अभी कहा गया है, मैंसमझता हूं आज के समय में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर होता है तो बहुत बुरी बात है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : होम मिनिस्ट्री पर बोल रहे हैं या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की एट्रोसिटीज पर बोल रहे है। यह मेरा पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय : इसको पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं माना जा सकता।

श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : यहां पर कुछ सदस्यों ने हरिजनों के कत्ल की बात की हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने कितने केसेज दर्ज कराए हैं? सासाराम की बात यहां पर कही गई। वह हमारी रिजर्वड कास्टीच्युएन्सी है। जब इन्दिरा जी और राजीव जी को दो सूत्री प्रोग्राम बताया तो उस वक्त क्यों नहीं पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाया? भिंडरावाले की बात भी यहां पर कही गई। मैं कह सकता हूं कि कोई हरिजन आपकी बात में नहीं आयेगा। जो इस मुल्क को बेदर्दी के साथ तबाह करना चाहता है, उसको हरिजन कैसे मान सकते हैं? अगर हमारी पार्टी न होती तो आज हमें इस सदन में आने का मौका नहीं मिलता।... (व्यवधान) हमारे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में सभी हरिजनों को जमीनें दे दी गई हैं।

दूसरी जाति के ब्राह्मण या राजपूत हैं, उनको भी जमीन लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार हमेशा यही कहती है कि हरिजनों पर ज्यादती नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारी सरकार जितनी हरिजनों की मदद कर सकती है, उतनी कोई और सरकार नहीं कर सकती। आई० ए० एस०, आई० पी० एस० या दूसरी जितनी भी कैटेगिरी है, उसमें भी हरिजनों को हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए। पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के सामने जात-बिरादरी का कोई मतलब नहीं होता।

जात-बिरादरी तब पैदा होती है जब कोई आदमी मूर्ख-मण्डल में शामिल हो जाता है। इंसान के नाते हम समाज में पैदा हुए हैं, इंसान के नाते ही हमें देश में काम करना है। अगर हम जात-बिरादरी में बंटे रहे, जिस तरह से ये पार्टियां विभाजित करती हैं, इनकी भी 18 कौम हैं। पता नहीं यह कौनसी कौम हैं सवेरे हमारे खिलाफ इकट्ठी हो जाती हैं लेकिन बाहर इनकी कौमें बन जाती हैं।

अगर हमें देश को आगे ले जाना है तो उस तरफ के हमारे साथी, जो माननीय नेता बैठे हैं, उनको भी यह बात सोचनी है कि देश में अगर कौमों को बढ़ावा देंगे तो ये बढ़ेंगी इसलिए हमें यह बात उठानी चाहिये कि जहां जुल्म होता है, उसके मुकाबले में हमको लड़ना है लेकिन इस तरह नहीं कि कृपाणों से, जिस तरह उन्होंने कहा कि भिंडरावाला बन जाएंगे। यह बात नहीं है।

पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों की हालत अगर खराब है तो यही वजह है। हरिजन और गिरिजनों के नाम पर आज एक सीधा कानून बना दिया है, उनको आइडिएन्टीफाई कर दिया है कि गरीबी की रेखा से कितने आदमी नीचे हैं, विकास खंडों में काम चल रहा है सरकार पता लगा रही है कि कितने आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, उसमें जो हमने टारगेट बनाये हैं, उनका एचीवमैंट करना है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि टारगेट कागजी नहीं रहने चाहियें। गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाने का टारगेट पूरा होना चाहिए। जहां कहीं जुल्म होता है, उसके खिलाफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट कभी नहीं कहती कि जुल्म होना चाहिए।

हमारे सेठी जी जैसे आदमी, जो बहुत समझदार हैं, जिन्होंने बुनियादी तौर पर काम किया है, नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक आज होम मिनिस्टर के पद पर हैं, मैं उनसे आशा करता हूं कि हरिजनों पर ज्यादती का मौका नहीं देंगे।

ये 18 कौमों के आदमी यहां इकट्ठे हुए हुए हैं, 18 पार्टियां बनी हुई हैं, कोई कलकत्ता की बात करता है तो कोई बम्बई की। इस देश को एकता के रूप में रखने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जहां-जहां ज्यादती होती है, उसका समाधान हो और गरीब आदमियों पर अत्याचार न हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों हरिजन इन अत्याचारों के कारण आज अपनी जबान से कह रहे हैं—

गुनाहगारों में शामिल हैं,
गुनाहों से नहीं-वाकिफ
सजा तो जानते हैं,
पर खुदा जाने खता क्या है ?

मैं कह रहा हूं—

जब कभी बिकता है बाजार में
मजदूरों का गोश्त
और शाह राहों पर
गरीबों का लहू बहता है,
इक हूक सी उठती है
मेरे दिल में, ऐ दोस्त,
और मेरा दिल मेरे
काबू में नहीं रहता है।

एट्रोसिटीज की डैफीनिशन क्या है, यह तो आज तक डिफाइन नहीं किया गया है। अत्याचार की परिभाषा क्या है? पहला अत्याचार तो यह सदन हमारे ऊपर कर रहा है। इस मजमून पर बहस करने के लिये भी हमें झगड़ा करना पड़ता है। झगड़े के बिना इस पर बहस भी नहीं होती। जिस दिन से यह सरकार बनी हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं हुई है, क्या यह कम अत्याचार है ?

[श्री सूरज भान]

बाबा साहेब स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेदकर ने विधान के आर्टिकल 338 के मुताबिक लिखा था—

There shall be an officer to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

उसका डैजिगनेशन था कमिश्नर फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज। पहला अत्याचार हुआ, उसके दफ्तर सभी स्टेट्स में थे, वह बिल्कुल एवालिश कर दिये गये। दिल्ली में अब एक दफ्तर रह गया है। उसके बाद अब एक पोस्ट रह गई हैं वह भी 3 साल से खाली है, कोई कमिश्नर उस पर नहीं आया है।

उसके बाद देखिये, बाबा साहेब ने आर्टिकल 335 में लिखा—

There shall be reservation in posts and services.

उस पर अमल करने के लिये इस सरकार ने आज तक कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है जिसके कारण कुछ भी इम्पलीमैंटेशन नहीं हुआ है। इससे बड़ा अत्याचार और क्या होगा ? इसको अगर आप दूर करना चाहते हैं तो आपकी नियत का पता लग जायेगा अगली 6 अप्रैल को। उस दिन मेरा एक बिल है सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन को इम्पलीमैंट करने के लिये। यह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल है, इस पर डिस्कशन शुरू हो चुका है कि उसके लिये एक्ट बने। मैं देखता हूं कि उसको आप मानते हैं या नहीं ?

इससे पता चल जाएगा कि सरकार अत्याचारों को रोकना चाहती है या नहीं।

1982 में 5201 एट्रासिटीज हुईं और 1983 में—ये अधूरे आंकड़े हैं, क्योंकि कुछ स्टेट्स से इनफर्मेशन नहीं आई—5177 एट्रासिटीज हुई। पिछले साल—ये आंकड़े भी लगभग आठ, नौ महीनों के हैं—557 हरिजन और आदिवासी महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार हुआ, 487 हरिजन-आदिवासियों का कत्ल हुआ और 1356 हरिजन-आदिवासी गंभीर रूप से घायल हुए। कुछ घटनाओं का जिक्र मैं यहां पर करना चाहता हूं।

महाराष्ट्र के धमीरगाद गांव में खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए सातवीं जमात में पढ़ने वाले 14 साल के आदिवासी लड़के माधो को आठ बार छुरा मारा गया और उसको खत्म कर दिया गया और उसके खून को खेत में डाल दिया गया। खेतों में आदिवासियों से काम लिया जाता है और खेत की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए भी उन्हीं के खून को इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

दुर्गापाली, सांबलपुर के पास जमीन के झगड़े के कारण तीन हरिजन जिन्दा जला दिए गए।

मध्य प्रदेश में किशनगढ़ इलाके में डाकू सुराज लोधी ने 70 आदिवासियों को कत्ल कर दिया गया है। वह कहता है कि देवी को खुश करने के लिए उसने 108 आदिवासियों को कत्ल करना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह देवी कौनसी है ?

श्री सूरज भान : देवी कौनसी है, मैं नहीं कह सकता वह डाकू ही इसका जवाब दे सकता है।

किशनगंज ब्लाक, जिला पूर्णिया, बिहार में दो हजार भतियाओं ने 5 आदिवासियों को

कत्ल कर दिया और 5 को जख्मी कर दिया और वे उनके सारे सुअर मारे और सामान उठा कर ले गए।

ग्राम बापूबीधा में 4 डाकुओं ने हरिजन महिलाओं के साथ सामूहिक बलात्कार किया। उनमें से 50 साल की एक महिला, जानकी-देवी, और 14 साल की एक लड़की, प्रवाती कुमारी, बेहोश हो गई।

18.02 hrs.

(SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the chair)

भूमि सेना और लाल सेना की कहानी श्री पासवान कह चुके हैं, इस लिए मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कहूंगा।

ग्राम गोगरी, दमोह, मध्य प्रदेश में होली के त्यौहार पर मंदिर के पुजारी लोगों के मुंह पर गुलाल लगा रहे थे। हरिजनों का कुसूर इतना था कि उन्होंने कहा कि जब सरकार कहती है भेदभाव खत्म हो गया है, तो हमारे मुंह पर भी गुलाल लगा दो। लेकिन उनके मुंह पर दूर से गुलाल छिड़का गया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह तो ज्यादती है। उसके बाद गांव के सरपंच और कुछ दूसरे लोगों ने मिल कर दो हरिजनों की वहीं पर हत्या कर दी।

इन अत्याचारों का एक नया पहलू सामने आया है कि जमींदारों और ऊंची जात के लोगों द्वारा तो ये अत्याचार किए ही जाते हैं, मगर अब पुलिस भी अत्याचार कर रही है। मेरी अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में रायपुर रानी का बीस पच्चीस दिन पहले का वाक्या है। एक हरिजन लड़के पर चोरी का इल्जाम लगा। वह इल्जाम झूठा था, लेकिन मान लीजिए कि वह सच था। उसको, उसके बाप और मां को थाने में बुलाया गया और पीटा गया। यह भी काबिले-बर्दाश्त था। लेकिन कालू नाम के उस लड़के और उसकी मां प्रेमोदेवी दोनों को मार-पीट के बाद कमरे में नंगा किया गया, एक दूसरे पर लिटाया गया और उन्हें कुकर्म करने के लिए कहा गया। मां-बेटे का पवित्र रिश्ता भी आज पुलिस से बचा हुआ नहीं है।

जब मैंने इसका विरोध करते हुए धरना दिया, तो डी० एस० पी० ने मुझे धक्का दिया और कहा कि बकबक मत करो। जब मैंने यहां पर प्रिविलेज मोशन का नोटिस दिया, तो आदरणीय स्पीकर सहाब ने होम मिनिस्ट्री से रिपोर्ट मांगी और होम मिनिस्ट्री ने वहां से रिपोर्ट मांगी। वहां से यह जवाब दिया गया कि किसी ने धक्या नहीं दिया। दिन के 11 बजे का वह वाक्या था, जब कि 150 वर्कर मेरे साथ थे और चार-पांच सौ बाजार के लोग वहां मौजूद थे। सवाल यह है कि वहां किसने इनक्वारी की, कब इनक्वारी की। मुझसे किसी ने इस बारे में नहीं पूछा। वहां पर एक एम० एल० ए० को भी धक्का दिया गया। जब एम० पीज की यह हालत है, चाहे वह सत्यना-रायण जटिया हो, सोनकर हो, रामस्वरूप राम हो या कोई भी हो, तो गरीब हरिजनों की हालत क्या होगी?

मैं रायपुर वीरां की एक घटना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं।

गरीब हरिजनों के पास अस्सी साल से जमीन है, धर्मशाला बनी हुई है, रविदास मंदिर बनाने के लिये तीन साल से झण्डा गढ़ा हुआ है, इस पर भी मार-पिटाई होती है। इसके लिए तो कोर्ट-कचहरी से निपटा जा

[श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर]

सकता है। लेकिन वहां का डी० एस० पी० पढ़े लिखे सरपंच को कहता है कि चूड़े-चमार तुम्हारा दिमाग खराब हो गया है। इसके खिलाफ प्रोटैस्ट किया, जलूस निकाला, इश्तिहार निकाले, लेकिन कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। पुलिस कानून की रक्षा करने के लिए हैं। यदि बाढ़ ही खेत को खाने लगे तो खेत की हालत क्या होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि डी० एस० पी० के खिलाफ आपको कदम उठाना चाहिए और उसको हथकड़ी लगानी चाहिए। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं आपको मुजफ्फरपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश, की एक घटना बताता हूं। जिसका जिक्र पासवान जी ने भी किया है। स्वराज नाम का एक हरिजन लड़का, जिसके पास पैसे नहीं थे, उसको रस के उबलते हुए रस के कड़ाहे में डाल दिया। जिसको 14 तारीख को जख्मी किया गया और 17 तारीख को हस्पताल में उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। इसी प्रकार कु. हसनूर तदवी, 16 वर्ष, पुलिस स्टेशन पिम्पल गांव, नासिक, महाराष्ट्र के पास दो कांस्टेबिल द्वारा उस लड़की को बुलाया गया और बुलाकर इलैक्ट्रिक शॉक लगाकर उसको टॉर्चर किया गया। ये सब पुलिस की कहानियां हैं। इन बातों में मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं।

मेरी दृष्टि में इन सब चीजों के चार कारण हैं। पहला नान इम्पलिमेंटेशन आफ एग्रेरियन रिफार्म-लैंड रिफार्म के कानून किताबों में ही पड़े हुए हैं। उनको ठीक ढंग से इम्पलीमेंट कर दीजिए तो समस्या कुछ कम हो जाएगी। दूसरा-नान इम्पलिमेंटेशन आफ दि मिनिमम वेज एक्ट-जो कम से कम मजदूरी तय की गई है, यदि वे मांगते हैं तो नहीं दी जाती है। इसको आप ठीक ढंग से इम्पलीमेंट करा दीजिए, तो कुछ समस्या हल हो जाएगी। तीसरा-मैंटल एटीचूड-लोगों के दिमाग से यह बात निकलनी चाहिए कि ये नीच हैं। जब तक यह बात नहीं निकलेगी, तब तक कोई सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। चौथी-जागृति-अब हरिजन नौजवानों में जागृति आई है। पहले तो वे लोग मार खा लिया करते थे और कहते थे कि एक थप्पड़ मारा है तो दूसरा भी मार लो। यदि आज किसी नौजवान को मारा जाता है तो वे कहते है कि हम इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देंगे। यह कम नहीं होना चाहिए और इसको तो आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Has that not happened? There is more awakening now; there is more spirit of self-reliance and self-respect.

Among scheduled castes, All this has happened since Mrs. Indira Gandhi took over as the Prime Minister.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why has not Mrs. Indira Gandhi removed.*

श्री सूरजभान : मैं रंगा जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं। वे इसको पार्टी का सवाल न बनायें। यह एक नेशनल प्राब्लम है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो ज्यादतियां हो रही हैं यह एक नेशनल शेम है।

देहुली और साड़ूपुर में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। सरकार ने उन लोगों से कुछ वायदे किए थे। पहला-देहुली के हर पीड़ित परिवार को पक्के मकान दिए जायेंगे। ग्यारह परिवार में छः को तो दिए गए हैं। एक की सिर्फ दीवारें हैं, छत नहीं है और बाकी चार को नहीं दिए गए।

*Not recorded.

साड़पुर में एक को भी पक्के मकान नहीं दिए गए हैं। दूसरे-पीड़ित परिवारों में से एक व्यक्ति को सरकारी नौकरी दी जाएगी। दोनों जगहों पर से आज तक एक को भी नौकरी नहीं दी गई है। तीसरा—हर पीड़ित परिवार को भूमि दी जाएगी, जिस पर कि वे काश्त कर सकें। भूमि न देहुली में दी और और न ही साड़पुर में ही दी—सरकार पहले अपने वायदों को तो पूरा करे।

सभापति महोदय, साड़पुर की घटना के समय तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह ने घोषणा की थी कि साड़पुर को एक आदर्श गांव बनायेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक उस के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया।

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—जिनसे इन बातों को ठीक किया जा सकता है। मेरा पहला सुझाव है कि आप एक कमीशन सैट-अप कीजिए—सैन्टर की जो गाइड लाइन्ज एट्रासिटीज को बन्द करने के लिए या कम करने के लिए हैं उनका वह कमीशन देखरेख कर सके, मानिटर कर सके और उन का इम्प्ली-मेन्टेशन करा सके।

दूसरा सुझाव—शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को पुलिस कांस्टेबिली में और माल महकमे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में भारती किया जाए, उन की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय।

तीसरा सुझाव—सरकार ने माना था कि 48 डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐसे हैं, जिन को आइडेन्टिफाई किया गया है जहां एट्रोसिटीज ज्यादा होती हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ और डिस्ट्रिक्टस को भी आइडेंटि-फाई किया गया होगा। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि 48 या 60 जितने भी ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जिन के लिए आप महसूस करते हैं कि वे वाकई एट्रोसिटी प्रोन एरियाज हैं—आप ऐसे 60 आई०ए०एस० अफसर या आई० पी० एस० अफसर छांटिए जो डाउन ट्राडन के लिए सिम्पेथटिक हों और ऐसे जिलों में उन को पोस्ट कीजिए, कम से कम जिले का डी० सी० या एस० पी० दोनों में से एक हरिजन या आदिवासी जरूर होना चाहिए और उस जिले की जिम्मेदारी उन के ऊपर होनी चाहिए और उन को साफ कह दिया जाए, अगर कहीं भी एट्रोसिटी होती है तो उन को सस्पेण्ड किया जाएगा, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी।

चौथा सुझाव—जो एट्रासिटी-प्रोन एरियाज हैं, वहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को लिबरली, खुले दिल से, आर्म्ज लाइसेंस दिये जाएं। इतना ही नहीं उनको हथियार भी कास्ट पर दिये जाएं क्योंकि वे महंगे आर्म्ज नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। वैसे तो उनको मुफ्त दिये जाने चाहिये, लेकिन मुफ्त न दे सकें तो 10 या 20 रुपये कास्ट में दिये जायं।

पांचवां सुझाव—एट्रोसिटीज को कम करने के लिये आप ने कहा था कि विलेज-गार्ड-फोर्स बनायेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक उसके लिये आपने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि होमगार्ड के पैटर्न पर विलेज-गार्ड-फोर्स बनाई जाय और उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों को रखा जाय, दूसरी कम्यू-निटीज के लोग भी जो अच्छे विचारों के हों, उनको भी रखा जा सकता है।

छठा सुझाव —मैं यहां पर पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी की बात रिपीट करना चाहता हूं। हमारी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा था—मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाता हूं—उनके इस सुझाव को इम्प्लीमेन्ट करना चाहिये—

[श्री सूरज भान]

"The Committee has been informed that the term 'atrocities' has not been defined under the Penal Laws and constitute criminal offences and come withing the purview of public order which is a State subject. The Central Government have no jurisdiction in the matter in the purely legal and constitutional sense. The Committee do not agree with the views expressed by the Ministry ofHome Affairs...

The relevant Article in the Constitution is very significant and is required to be understood in its true spirit for proper and meaningful implementation. The discretion available to the Central Government within the legal and constitutional framework, therefore, should be fully exercised to ensure that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not suffer on account of their position in the society. The Committee, therefore, feel that there is an urgent need to introduce a comprehensive law to define and to deal with the subject 'Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes...'"

मेरा सातवां सुझाव—मेरी दृष्टि में एट्रासिटीज को कम करने के लिए एक बेहतरीन तरीका यह है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिये हमारी तीनों फौजों में—आर्मी, नेवी और एअर-फोर्स में—रिजर्वेशन किया जाय। आर्टीकिल 335 के वर्डिंग्ज हैं—There shall be reservation in posts and Services उसमें यह नहीं लिखा है—except Defence Services अगर एक-एक गांव से 5-7 आदमी भरती होंगे तो उनका नजरिया बदलेगा, उनकी जिन्दगी में तरक्की आयेगी और वे डिस्प्लेण्ड होंगे। जब वह छुट्टी पर या रिटायर हो कर गांव में लौटेंगे तो अपने सामने कभी भी एट्रासिटी नहीं होने देंगे। पहले चमार रेजिमेन्ट और महार रेजिमेन्ट हुआ करती थी, आपने उनको तोड़ दिया, बाद में महार रेजिमेन्ट रेस्टोर कर दी गई, चमार रेजिमेन्ट को भी रेस्टोर किया जाना चाहिये था। जब आप के यहां जाट रेजिमेन्ट है, रजपूत रेजिमेन्ट है तो चमार रेजिमेन्ट क्यों नहीं रह सकती। या तो सब को तोड़िये, महाराणा प्रताप रेजिमेन्ट रखिये या नम्बर 1 रेजिमेन्ट, नम्बर 2 रेजिमेन्ट रखिये, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और उनको रखते हैं तो चमार रेजिमेन्ट को भी रखना चाहिए।

मेरा आठवां सुझाव है कि जहां कहीं एट्रोसिटी होती है, तो वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सेशन्स जज को कहा जाए कि वह इंक्वायरी कराए। अगर एस० पी० और डी० एस० पी० को कह देते हैं कि इंक्वायरी करो, तो दोनों की मिलीभगत होती है और इंक्वायरी ठीक ढंग से नहीं होती है। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट और सेशन्स जज इस को देखें।

एक आखरी बात कह कर मैं बैठ रहा हूं। मैं आदरणीय सेठी जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप से पहले जितने भी गृह मन्त्री हुए हैं, सभी हरिजन और आदिवासी एम० पीज से मिलकर के बातें किया करते थे। मुझे पता नहीं है कि आपने यह रवायत क्यों नहीं एडोप्ट की है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उस रवायत को आपको कायम रखना चाहिए और हरिजन एम०पीज और आदिवासी एम०पीज से आप अलग-अलग मिलें क्योंकि उनकी समस्याएं अलग-अलग हैं। यहां पर आकर हाऊस में हम सारी बातें नहीं कह सकते हैं। और खुलकर बातें नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए उस चीज को आप रिवाइव कीजिए और हरिजन और आदिवासी एम०पीज से आप अलग-अलग मिलें।

मैंने जो ये 9-10 सुझाव दिये हैं अगर इनको मान लिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूं कि स्थिति में कुछ सुधार आएगा। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित है, उस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं।

इस प्रस्ताव के मूवर श्री राम विलास पासवान जब बोल रहे थे, तो उन्होंने यह साबित करने की कोशिश की कि सरकार हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्याओं के प्रति उदासीन है और उन्होंने यहां तक कह दिया कि 36 वर्षों की आजादी में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के सवाल पर सरकार ने कोई गौर ही नहीं किया। मैं तो यह समझता था कि यह राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है और राजनीतिक स्तर से ऊपर उठ कर लोग बात करेंगे और सरकार को कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव देंगे ताकि इस तरह की जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उन पर अंकुश लगे लेकिन वे राजनीति की दलदल में आकर फंस गये।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार की घटनाओं पर डिस्कशन इस सम्मानित सदन में इस बार ही नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि 4-5 बार पहले भी यह डिस्कशन हो चुका है लेकिन ठोस कदम न उठाए जाने की वजह से यह समस्या दिनोंदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, ये जुल्म सदियों से हो रहे हैं और यह सामाजिक कारणों से होता आ रहा है लेकिन आज जो ऐसे अत्याचार होते हैं, उनकी मुखालफत करने के लिए तमाम हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई विरोध करते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि हम इस तरह के अत्याचार नहीं होने देंगे। इसका कारण यह है कि एक एवेकनिंग हुई है और हरिजन और आदिवासी अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हुए हैं।

पहले भी घटनाएं होती थीं और हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते थे। लेकिन उनके लिए कोई मुकद्दमे नहीं होते थे, न किसी को उनके लिए पकड़ा जाता था। वे अत्याचार गांव तक ही रह जाते थे। आज मैं अपनी सरकार को, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और अपने होम मिनिस्टर को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उनकी झोपड़ियों में यह सन्देश पहुंचा दिया है कि तुम किसी का जुल्म मत सहो, सरकार की सारी शक्ति तुम्हारे पास है। यह जागृति मैं आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में देखता हूं।

मैं जिस जगह से आता हूं वहां भी हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई रहते हैं। और भी दूसरी कौमें रहती हैं, बीकर सैक्शंस के लोग रहते हैं। वे सब भी आज अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सजग हैं। यह जो उनमें अवेकनिंग आई है, यह आपने नहीं दी है, यह कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दी है, यह इन्दिरा जी ने दी है, यह आपकी देन नहीं है। (व्यवधान) आप भी ऐसी बात कर रहे हैं। हकीकत तो हकीकत रहेगी, उसको कोई नहीं झुठला सकता।

पहले हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार होते थे, उनमें उनको जिन्दा नहीं जलाया जाता था। यह जिन्दा जलाने जैसे अत्याचार हमें आपसे जनता पार्टी से विरासत में मिले हैं। पहले हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मारा जाता था लेकिन उनको जिन्दा जलाने की बात तो चौधरी चरण सिंह के जमाने से शुरू हुई।

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

(व्यवधान) मैं बिहार की बात कह रहा हूं, मैं आंध्र की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। बिहार के के बेलछी में क्या हुआ ?

मैं आपका ध्यान एक अखबार की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान) आप उत्तेजित मत होइये, शांति से मेरी बात को सुनिये। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हरिजनों को कितनी जमीन हमारी सरकार ने दी, लेकिन आपकी सरकार ने कितनी दी। आज आंध्र में क्या हो रहा है आंध्र में विभिन्न स्थानों पर हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। ये अत्याचार पहले से बढ़े हैं। आज भी वहां किसी आदिवासी को पंचायत समिति की बैठक में जूते पहन कर भाग नहीं लेने दिया जाता। उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि जूते उतार कर आओ। जब तक मीटिंग होती रहती है, आदिवासी खड़े रहते है और खड़े रह कर ही उन्हें मीटिंग में पार्टिसिपेट करना पड़ता है।

(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, इसी सदन के पिछले सेसन में मैंने कहा था कि वहां पर 84 घर हरिजनों के जला दिए गये। इस पर मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया था और स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि वे बहस करवायेंगे लेकिन उस पर बहस नहीं हुई और सेसन समाप्त हो गया। आज भी आंध्र में क्या हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) यह बहुत दिनों की बात नहीं है, चार-पांच दिनों की बात कर रहा हूं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) यह प्रश्न शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लोगों पर हो रहे अत्याचार का है। माननीय सदस्य इसमें पार्टी का प्रश्न क्यों ला रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. R. MALLU : It is a fact that Mrs. Gandhi is the only leader who has given a lot of awakening to the Scheduled Castes people. That is a fact. .....(*Interruptions*) Is there any single Party at the national level who can lead the Scheduled Castes people ? It is only the Congress (I) Party. When he mentioned about Madam, why do you get so much excited ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि यह राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है, इसमें राजनीति नहीं आनी चाहिए। आंध्र में आपकी गवर्नमेंट बनी हुई है। वहां रीजनल और प्रतिक्रियावादी फोर्सिज बढ़ रही है। इस अखबार की कटिंग में यह स्पष्ट लिखा है—

मैं आंध्रप्रदेश के बारे में एक अखबार की खबर पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—

"कड़पा जिले के 50 हरिजन परिवारों ने जिलाधीश से शिकायत की है कि बड़ी जाति के जमींदार उनके खेतों पर जबर्दस्ती अधिकार करते जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने हरिजनों को खेती करने के लिए बहुत सी जमीन दी थी। उनके पास इस जमीन के वैध पट्टे भी हैं, किन्तु बड़े जमींदार बलपूर्वक उनसे भूमि छीन रहे हैं।"

आप देखिए कि आंध्र में क्या हो रहा है। इसलिए यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है। यह सामाजिक सवाल है। हमको अपनी रूढ़िवादिता से लड़ना होगा। इससे जाति और मजहब की दीवार खड़ी करके नहीं लड़ा जा सकता। जैसा कि अभी बागड़ी जी ने कहा कि राष्ट्र ही मजहब है राष्ट्र ही बिरादरी है, इस

तरह की बात अगर सभी लोग मान लें तो ये चीज बंद हो सकती है। लेकिन पता नहीं ये हमारे बुजुर्ग नेता हैं, यहां क्या बोलते हैं और बाहर क्या बोलते हैं, इस बात का हमको पता नहीं है।

बिहार में एक "भूमिसेना" बन गई है। पूरे बिहार में नहीं है, यह सिर्फ पटना जिले में मसौढ़ी, धनरूआ में है और पालीगंज, विक्रम में भी कुछ यह एक्टिव हुई थी।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या यह वही भूमि सेना है जिसने श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के कत्ल की धमकी दी है ?

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : कर्पूरी ठाकुर तो उसको प्रोटेक्ट करते हैं। उनको वे क्या धमकी दे सकते हैं। मैं भूमि सेना का इतिहास बतला देना चाहता हूं। ये कुर्मी जाति के लोग हैं जिनके पास काफी जमीनें हैं। चार-चार हथियार एक एक आदमी के पास हैं। मशीनगनें तक इनके पास हैं। जब खेतीहर मजदूर मिनिमम वेजेज मांगता है या लैंड रेफार्म की बात करता है तो उसमें ये टेरर क्रिएट करते हैं। हरिजनों के गांवों पर हमला किया जाता है और इनको प्रोटेक्शन कौन दे रहा है। कर्पूरी ठाकुर इनको प्रोटेक्शन देते रहे हैं। लैंडड क्लास को इतने लाइसेंस देकर उनको इस बात के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है। हरिजन निहत्था है और इसलिए वहां ये अपराध हो रहे हैं। मेरा गृहमंत्री महोदय से आग्रह है कि उन तमाम लोगों के लाइसेंस कैंसिल कर दिए जाएं और एक सर्वे करके पता कराया जाय कि कितने लीगल और इल्लीगल हथियार वहां पर हैं। उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। गरीबों पर अत्याचार इसलिए हो रहे हैं कि बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वे अपने अधिकारों की मांग न करें।

राम विलास जी बतला रहे थे कि फार्वर्ड लोगों को सजा नहीं हुई है, बैकवर्ड लोगों को सजा हो गई है। मेरा कहना है कि जात-पात के आधार पर काम नहीं हो सकता। मजहब के आधार पर इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इस समस्या के हल के लिए हमें महात्मा गांधी और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और डा० अम्बेडकर के बनाए हुए सिद्धांतों पर चलना होगा। महात्मा गांधी बैकवर्ड क्लास के थे और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ब्राह्मण थे। लेकिन जवाहर लाल जी ने उनके चरणों में रहकर देश का काम किया। तो बैकवर्ड और फारवर्ड की बात कहां आती है। मैं तो बापू की बात को मानता हूं जैसा कि बागड़ी जी कहते हैं।

एक जगह एक हरिजन जाट की खाट पर बैठ गया तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि दो हरिजनों की वहां पर हत्या हुई और यह केस जयपुर हाईकोर्ट में गया तो 5 आदमियों को इसमें कैद की सजा सुनाई गई।

खाट पर तो बैठने नहीं देते लेकिन फारवर्ड और बैकवर्ड की पंक्ति बनाकर लड़ना चाहते हैं। हरिजन के दिल में देश भक्ति का उतना ही खून दौड़ता है जितना कि आपका दौड़ता है। आप भले ही देश के साथ धोखाधड़ी कर दें लेकिन हरिजन नहीं कर सकता। आज पंजाब में किस बात की कमी है। प्रत्येक गांव सड़क से जुड़ा हुआ है। हर खेत को पानी और हर हाथ को काम मिला हुआ है। इसके बाद भी नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन के नाम पर पंजाब अलग होना चाहता है। पंजाब ने इस मुल्क

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

को बहुत कुछ दिया है। लेकिन, भारत माता के सीने पर कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें खंजर भोंकने के लिए सक्रिय हैं। हमें सन् 75 का होम मिनिस्टर चाहिए। आप बड़ी मुस्तैदी के के साथ इन अलगाव-वादी फोर्सेस को खत्म करें। सारे देश की जनता आज होम मिनिस्टर के साथ है। हम लोगों के बीच में पंजाब की समस्या एक चुनौती बन कर खड़ी हो गई है। लोग कहते है कि पंजाब की समस्या क्यों नहीं सुलझाई जा रही है। (व्यवधान) मैंने 28 अगस्त 1981 को एक प्राईवेट मैम्बर रेजोल्यु-शन मूव किया था। मैंने कहा था कि जो मैट्रिक, बी० ए० या एम० ए० पढ़े लिखे हरिजन हैं, वे गांवों में लेबर की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हरिजनों में शिक्षा की तरफ रुझान कम हो रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि पढ़े-लिखे हरिजनों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या बढ़ रही है। बिहार में टोटल नम्बर आफ एम्पलाइज चार लाख हैं। उसमें सभी श्रेणी के हैं। इसमें से 96 हजार रिजर्व्ड सीटें मिलनी चाहिए थीं जबकि बीस हजार हरिजन ही वहां काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, 76 हजार का जो कोटा था, उसको नहीं भरा गया। अगर इन पोस्टों पर हरिजनों को रख लिया गया होता तो कम से कम 76 हजार लोग तो पावर्टी लाईन से ऊपर आ सकते थे। यह कहा जाता है कि 600 परि-वारों को हर ब्लाक में गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया जायेगा। लेकिन कितने लोगों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाया गया है? जीरो-आवर में भी मैंने स्पीकर साहब से कहा था कि इस मामले पर डिसकशन होना चाहिए। एन० आर० इ० पी० और दूसरे प्रोग्रामों के तहत इतना पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है, लेकिन कितने लोग अब तक ऊपर उठे हैं? इस पर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार हरिजनों के लिए जॉब गारन्टी स्कीम लागू की जानी चाहिए।

रिजर्वेशन की जगह पर अगर गारन्टी कार जॉब होगी तो इन समस्याओं का समा-धान हो सकता है।

मैं बार-बार कहता रहा हूं कि इस देश में हरिजनों की, आबादी 22 करोड़ है और आदिवासियों की 10 करोड़ है। क्या इन 32 करोड़ की आबादी के लिए एक अलग महकमा नहीं बन सकता है? जहां 32 करोड़ हरि-जनों की आबादी हो; हिन्दुस्तान की आधी आबादी के बराबर हो, क्या हम इसके लिए एक महकमा नहीं बना सकते है?

मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां हरिजनों पर एट्रोसिटीज हों वहां के लोगों से सिटीजनशिप छीन लेनी चाहिए नहीं तो ये लोग इनके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करते रहेंगे। आज बिहार, हिसार और पंजाब में बराबर मर्डर हो रहे हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ में धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मेरी बात सुनी।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I request hon. Members to be brief because, as was directed earlier, not more than 10 minutes will be allowed to any Member.

Now Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, सामंती पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं दूसरे कमजोर वर्गों पर धनी वर्ग, शोषकों तथा अपने को उच्च मानने वाले लोगों की ओर से सदियों से जुल्म और सितम ढाये जा रहे हैं।

इन शोषित वर्गों के लिए यह पूंजीवादी समाज सबसे बड़ा अभिशाप है जिसे उखाड़ फेंके बिना इन कमजोर वर्गों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। इसके लिए जरूरत है जोरदार और जंगजू वर्ग-संघर्ष को अधिक से अधिक तेज कर उनके शोषण-दोहन की व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने की।

कांग्रेस की सरकार हो या जनता पार्टी की, दोनों इस बात में एक रहे हैं कि इसी पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के ढांचे में रहते हुए अपना शासन चलाते रहें। परिणाम यह हुआ कि शोषक वर्ग का जुल्म शोषितों पर दिन-पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। कौन नहीं जानता कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में बिहार के बेलछी, छिपरा, कैली और उत्तर प्रदेश में विश्रामपुर जैसी अमानवीय घटनाएं घटीं और दर्जनों बेगुनाह व्यक्तियों की हत्यायें हो गईं, जो इन्हीं कमजोर वर्ग से आते हैं। कांग्रेस राज में तो उनकी हत्याओं और उन पर जुल्मों का सिलसिला और तेज हो गया है जिसके उदाहरण बिहार के पथड्डा, मध्य प्रदेश के जगदलपुर, अभी हाल में बिहार के पिपरिया, लहसुना-करोई, खगौल थाने के मुस्तफापुर एवं अन्य ग्रामों की पाश्विक घटनाएं हैं।

सरकारी आंकड़े यह बतलाते हैं कि आदिवासियों, हरिजनों तथा दूसरे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की सबसे अधिक हत्यायें उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में हुई, जहां कांग्रेस की सरकारें कायम हैं। सन् 1980 में उत्तर प्रदेश में 236, 1981 में 214, 1982 में 208 और 1983 में 202 अनुसूचित जाति के लोग मारे गये। मध्य प्रदेश में 1980 में अनुसूचित जाति के 68 और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 5, 1981 में अनुसूचित जाति के 74 और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के 67, 1982 में अनुसूचित जाति के 88 और 1983 में अनुसूचित जाति के 108 और जनजातियों के 118 व्यक्तियों की हत्यायें की गईं। इसी प्रकार बिहार में सन 1980 में अनुसूचित जाति के 57 और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 5, 1981 में अनुसूचित जाति के 69 और जनजाति के 4, 1982 में अनुसूचित जाति के 72 और अनुसूचित जनजाति के 5 तथा 1983 में अनुसूचित जाति के 59 और जनजाति के 6 लोगों को मौत के घाट उतारा गया।

इसी प्रकार कांग्रेस-शासित अन्य राज्यों में भी इनकी अनेकों हत्यायें की गई, जिनका उल्लेख समयाभाव के कारण करना संभव नहीं हैं। परन्तु, दूसरी ओर मार्के की बात यह है कि कम्युनिस्ट एवं वामपंथी दलों द्वारा शासित त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकारों की तस्वीर कुछ और है, जिससे परिलक्षित होता है कि दोनों प्रकार की सरकारों का वर्ग-चरित्र क्या है और वे किन वर्गों के स्वार्थों एवं हितों की रक्षक है। त्रिपुरा में सन 1980 में हत्या की कोई भी घटना नहीं घटी। 1981 में वहां केवल 2 अनुसूचित जाति के लोग मारे गए। फिर 1982 में भी कोई घटना नहीं घटी। 1983 साल का भी यही हाल रहा।

पश्चिम बंगाल में 1980 में केवल 9 अनुसूचित जाति और 3 अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोग मारे गए। 1981 में वहां 4 हरिजन और 3 आदिवासी, 1982 में 6 हरिजन और 2 आदिवासी तथा 1983 में केवल 3 हरिजन मारे गए। ये घटनायें आंखें खोलने वाली हैं।

अनसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों एवं अन्य कमजोर वर्गों पर हुए जुल्मों सितम के आंकड़ों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है। 1979 में 13,975, 1980 में 13,866 और

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

1981 में 14,3081 । इस प्रकार जनता पार्टी के राज की तुलना में कांग्रेसी राज बाजी मार ले गए । इधर के वर्षों में यानी 1982-83 में स्थिति और भी अधिक बिगड़ी है । अपराधों के मामलों में भी उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रथम, मध्य प्रदेश को द्वितीय और बिहार को तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त है । महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, हरियाणा, उड़ीसा, केरल आदि राज्यों की स्थिति भी अपराधों के मामले में गंभीर है । हां, त्रिपुरा में 1979, 1980 में कोई भी घटना नहीं घटी, 1981 में 18, 1982 में 3 अपराध हुए । 1983 में वहां कोई भी अपराध की घटना नहीं घटी । पश्चिम बंगाल में 1979 में 2, 1980 में 33, 1981 में 23, 1982 में 17 घटनाएं घटीं । 1983 में कोई भी घटना नहीं घटी ।

व्यवहार में तो शायद ही कोई जिला हो, जहां हरिजन, खेत मजदूरों, आदिवासियों एवं पिछड़े लोगों की जमीन एवं मजदूरी के सवाल को लेकर हत्यायें नहीं की गई हों, उनपर जुल्म नहीं ढाये गये हों, उनकी बहू-बेटियों की अस्मत नहीं लूटी गई हो, उनकी झोंपड़ियों को जला कर खाक नहीं कर दिया गया हो या उनके सामानों की लूट-पाट नहीं की गई हो ।

बिहार में भूमिपति बड़े पैमाने पर पटना, गया, औरंगाबाद, नवादा, नालंदा, बेगूसराय, मुंगेर, सहर्षा, पूर्णिया, मुजफ्फरपुर, भोजपुर, रोहतास, पलामू, रांची, धनबाद आदि जिलों में जमीन और मजदूरी के सवालों को ले कर आन्दोलन करने वाले खेत मजदूरों एवं आदिवासियों पर बड़े पैमाने पर हमले कर रहे हैं, जिसकी ताजा मिसाल पटना जिलान्तर्गत मसौढ़ी थाने के लहसुना, कराई तथा कुछ अन्य ग्रामों में 16-3-84 को हुआ नर-संहार है । होली के एक दिन पूर्व भूमिपतियों ने भूमि-सेना के नेतृत्व में निरपराध हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जाति के यादवों पर बाजार से लौटते समय अस्त्र-शस्त्रों से हमला कर आठ व्यक्तियों की हत्या कर दी । पटना जिले के मसौढ़ी, धनरुआ, पुनपुन, नौबतपुर, विक्रम, पालीगंज आदि थानों में आतंक राज्य कायम कर रखा है । नौबतपुर थाने के बहुआरा ग्राम, विक्रम थाने के नरही-पिरही तथा अन्य ग्रामों में उनके हमलों की कहानी आज भी ताजी है ।

भूमिपतियों ने भूमि सेना का जाल बिहार के प्रायः सभी जिलों में फैला रखा है और उनकी घोषणा है कि वह कथित नक्सलवादियों से लड़ने के नाम पर संपूर्ण हरिजन समुदाय को नष्ट कर के ही दम लेंगे । यही कारण है कि वे जगह-जगह जमीन और मजदूरी के लिए आंदोलन करने वाले खेत मजदूरों एवं उनके नेताओं पर दिन-दहाड़े हमले कर रहे हैं । इसी क्रम में उन्होंने कुछ दिन पहले पटना विश्वविद्यालय की छात्र यूनियन के भूतपूर्व महासचिव श्री प्रेम चन्द्र सिन्हा की गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी । गया जिले के जहानाबाद सबडिविजन के घासी प्रखंड के सिकरिया ग्राम के राजेन्द्र और बंशी मोची की देवरा मठ के गुंडों ने 1-12-84 को हत्या कर दी ।

उन लोगों ने कई ग्रामों में लूटपाट और आगजनी भी की । भूमि सेना के गुंडों ने नवादी चक की दो लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार किया । नवादा जिले के अकबरपुर थाने के गोपालपुर ग्राम के भूमि पहियों ने 12 वर्षीय उमेश नामक एक लड़के को आग में झोंक कर जिन्दा जला दिया । यह घटना 21-22 जनवरी, 1984 की

हैं। झगड़ा गैर मजरुआ जमीन को लेकर था। इसी जिले के खमारा ग्राम के 85 हरिजनों के घर जला दिए गए। 232.84 को श्री तुलसी माझी की हत्या कर दी गई। पटना जिले के खगौला थाने के दानापुर खगौल रोड पर 22 मार्च को मुस्तफापुर ग्राम के निवासी नाथू राम इंदर पासवान एवं एक अन्य की जघन्य हत्या कर दी गई। मुंगेर, मुजफ्फरपुर, भोजपुर नालंदा, गया तथा अन्य जिलों में भी हत्यायें की गई और भूमि सेना के गुंडे सर्वत्र आतंक राज्य कायम किए हुए हैं। पुलिस और सरकारी अधिकारी इसे रोक पाने में नाकामयाब हैं। कहते हैं कि भूमि सेना और अपराध कर्मियों के साथ उनकी मिलीभगत है। जब हरिजन खेत मजदूर भूमि सेना का मुकाबला करने की तैयारी करते हैं तो सरकार उन्हें नक्सलवादी कह कर कुचल देती है जिससे जमींदारों की हिम्मत बढ़ जाती है। बिहार में इतने बड़े पैमाने पर हत्यायें इस कारण हो रही हैं कि राज्य सरकार, सरकारी अधिकारी और पुलिस में भूमि सेना के एजेंट शामिल हैं जो न जमीन का बंटवारा होने देना चाहते हैं न मजदूरी देना चाहते हैं और न उन्हें मनुष्य समझते हैं। उनके साथ उनका व्यवहार जानवरों जैसा होता है। नक्सलवाद की हत्या की नीति के खिलाफ राजनीतिक तरीके से संघर्ष करने की जरूरत है न कि हरिजनों और उनके नेताओं की हत्या करने की।

भूमि सेना और अपराध कर्मियों को राजनीतिक संरक्षण प्राप्त है। कुछ सांसदों, विधायकों एवं राजनीतिक नेताओं के संरक्षण भी उन्हें प्राप्त है जिनमें दुख है कि कुछ विरोधी दलों के सांसद, विधायक और नेता भी शामिल है। इसे समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है।

जनशक्ति समाचार पत्र जो पटना से प्रकाशित होता है। उसके 24.3.84 के अंक में प्रकाशित निम्न वाक्यों को देखें। इसमें लिखा है—"भूमिसेना का उद्देश्य है सामाजिक न्याय, न्यूनतम मजदूरी के कार्यान्वियन तथा भूमि सुधार लागू करने के लिए खेत मजदूरों और बटाईदारों के आंदोलनों को खत्म करना। दरअसल, धीरे-धीरे उभर रहे वर्ग संघर्ष को कुचलने के लिए सामंती मानसिकता वाले भू-स्वामियों ने इन सेनाओं का गठन किया क्योंकि बदलती स्थतियां उनके शोषण में बाधक बनने लगी है। सरकारी और प्रशासन के परोक्ष-अपरोक्ष संरक्षण के बावजूद सामंती तत्वों को अपने पैरों तले से जमीन खिसकती हुई महसूस हो रही है। सरकार पर कड़ी गिरफ्त के कारण भूमिसुधार कानून लागू नहीं होने। न्यूनतम मजदूरी भुगतान करने में आनाकानी होती है और इन प्रभावशाली लोगों की चाकरी करने वाला प्रशासनतंत्र भी इनके सामने घुटने टेके रहता हैं। इन सबों के बावजूद ये तत्व अपनी मजबूत स्थिति के खोखलेपन से वाकिफ हैं।"

राजनीतिक हत्यायें भी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही हैं। बिहार में एक सौ से अधिक नेताओं, कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्यायें की जा चुकी है जिनमें सबसे बड़ी संख्या कम्युनिस्टों एवं अन्य वामपंथी दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं की है। कांग्रेसी एम० एल० ए० राम नगीना सिंह की हत्या भी अभी हाल ही में की गई है, इतना ही नहीं, इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य नगीना राय पर पटना जंक्शन पर बमों से हत्या करने का प्रयास किया गया पर वह बाल-बाल बच गए। गंभीर रूप से घायल होने के कारण उनकी चिकित्सा आज भी चल रही है।

[श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री]

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए भूमि सुधार कानून को सख्ती के साथ लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि खेत मजदूरों को कानूनी मजदूरी दी जाए। भूमि सेना पर रोक लगाई जाए, केवल हथियार जब्त करने नहीं चलेगा। उनके विरुद्ध सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए, हरिजनों एवं, आम लोगों में व्याप्त आतंक राज को खत्म किया जाए। हरिजनों आदिवासियों के पुनरवास की व्यवस्था की जाए, अपराध कर्मियों को राजनैतिक संरक्षण देना बन्द किया जाए, पुलिस के रवैये को बदला जाग। हथियारों को जब्त किया जाए, सामाजिक-आर्थिक सुधार कार्यक्रम लागू कर उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाए। गैर कानूनी बन्दूकों के कारखानों को जब्त किया जाए।

इस प्रकार की हत्याओं एवं आतंक राज को समाप्त करने के लिए जरूरत है वर्तमान पूंजीवादी सरकार के स्थान पर वामपंथी एवं जनवादी सरकार की स्थापना करने की। यथास्थितिवाद से पिंड छुड़ाना होगा, तभी समाज में आमूल परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता है।

श्री भोखा भाई : (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी को, गृह मंत्री जी को और बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को नमन करता हूं, जिन के कारण देश के अन्दर जागृति हुई है। हमारे संविधान के अन्दर जो व्यवस्था अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए की गई है, डाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज और फाण्डामेन्टल राइट्स के अन्दर जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं उन मूलभूत अधिकारों के कारण हमारे अन्दर यह जागृति आई है जिस से आज हम खड़े हो कर अपनी आवाज को बुलन्द कर सकते हैं। एक जमाना जमींदारों का था, जागीरदारों का था, राजाओं और महाराजाओं का था, यदि उस पृष्ठभूमि से देखें तो आपको याद आएगा कि उस समय ऐसी चीजें सामने ही नहीं आती थीं, कोई भी अपने ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचारों की आवाज उठा नहीं सकता था, लेकिन आज यह चीज सामने आने लगी है, हमारे लोगों को अपने ग्रीवेन्सेज वेन्टिलेट करने का अधिकार प्राप्त हुआ है। आज हम अपनी बात को कह सकते है और इसके लिए में इस संसद को, महात्मा गांधी को, जवाहर लाल नेहरू को, देश को उन सभी महान नेताओं को चाहे वे इस पक्ष के हों या उस पक्ष के हों, नमन करता है, जिन्होंने हम को बोलना सिखाया है। आज हम अपने लोगों की बात यहां रख सकते है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है—उस संख्या के अनुपात से यदि संरक्षण दिया जाता है, राजनीतिक या अन्य प्रकार का संरक्षण दिया जाता हैं तो उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं हैं। वास्तव में हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है, उस के कारण हम पर जुल्म होते हैं। अभी जैसा श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने कुछ बातें कही है-उन्होंने उन बातों को अपने ढंग से कहा है, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा, वेस्ट बंगाल और त्रिपुरा की उन्होंने बहुत तारीफ की, में उनकी बातों से सहमत नहीं हूं, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि जब हम उन पर होने वाली एट्रोसिटीज को डिस्कस कर रहे हैं तो हमें राजनीतिक रंग देकर बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए। में सिर्फ एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह मानवता का प्रश्न है।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रश्न मानवता का प्रश्न है और इस मानवता के प्रश्न के कोई राजनीतिक दृष्टि कोण लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश के सभी नेताओं ने मिल कर एक संविधान बनाया और उस संविधान में हमको जो गरीब लोग थे, जो गिरे हुए लोग थे, जो जमीन पर पड़े हुए लोग थे, उस तबके को उठाने के लिए कुछ डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसपिल्स और कुछ प्रावधान रखे, जिस के कारण आज हम यहां आ कर बोलने की क्षमता रखते हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जागृति हुई है और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है और प्रधान मंत्री के बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कारण हम आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं परन्तु एक बात जरूर है कि जो सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण है, वह नहीं बदला है और सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण को बदलने के लिए सरकार किस हद तक कारगर हो सकती है, यह आप सभी जानते हैं। जब तक सामाजिक संस्थाएं और जब तक विरोधी पार्टी इस काम में हमारे साथ सहयोग नहीं करती, तब तक यह काम संभव नहीं हो सकता।

आज सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण का मतलब क्या है। आज सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण की सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य हैं और अगर हम गांवों में जाते हैं, देहातों में जाते हैं और वहां जा कर लोगों से मिलते हैं, वहां पर लोगों की बातें सुनते हैं, तो हम में कितने ऐसे हैं, जोकि गरीब की झोंपड़ी में जाना पसन्द करेंगे। जब वोट लेने का वक्त आता है, उस वक्त वहां जायेंगे, चाहे इस पार्टी का सवाल हो और चाहे उस पार्टी का सवाल हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमने उस सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण को नहीं अपनाया है, जिसकी राष्ट्र के लिए आवश्यकता है, इस देश के अन्दर देश-भक्ति के लिए जिस की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से कमजोर तबके ऊपर नहीं उठे है। हमारा जो शरीर है, उस शरीर के अगर हाथ और पैर लूले और लंगड़े होंगे, तो शरीर स्वस्थ नही हो सकता, मन स्वस्थ नहीं रह सकता। उसी तरह से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग भी स्वस्थ नहीं हैं क्योंकि हमारे राष्ट्र के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा तबका ऐसा है, जोकि कमजोर तबका है। यह ठीक है कि हर प्रकार की योजनाएं बन रही हैं चाहे वह आदिवासी योजना के रूप में हो, चाहे कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान के रूप में हो और चाहे कोई दूसरी विशेष योजना हो। ये सारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं लेकिन इसके बावजूद स्थिति यह है कि हमारी सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं आ रहा है। इसका कारण या तो यह है कि हम जागरूक ज्यादा हो गए हैं और या यह है कि हम ज्यादा चाहने लगे हैं।

18.57 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता था। आदिवासी और हरिजनों के बारे में जब हम बातें कर रहे हैं, उन पर अत्याचार होते हैं, जुल्म होते हैं, उनकी बहनों और बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी जाती है, उनकी जमीनें लूटी जाती हैं, उन के घर जलाए जाते हैं और इस तरह की और बातें होती हैं, जिन को हम हर दिन अखबारों के अन्दर पढ़ते हैं और पढ़ते ही नहीं हैं बल्कि अखबारों से कटिंग्स ले कर रोज हमारे प्रतिनिधि चाहे इधर के हों और चाहे उधर के हों, ये प्रश्न पूछते रहते हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड

[श्री भीखा भाई]

कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स पर कितने अत्याचार हुए, कितने मर्डर हुए, कितने जुल्म हुए। अभी रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में ये जुल्म ज्यादा हुए हैं और बिहार तो इस मामले में सरताज है। मेरे हिसाब से बिहार सरताज है इस मुल्क में, हरिजनों पर ज्यादतियों के मामले में और परेशानियों के मामलों में वह सब से अग्रणी है। बिहार में आप देखिए कि वहां पर देवली कांड से ले कर दूसरे कितने कांड हुए हैं और बिहार में सबसे ज्यादा ज्यादतियां हुई है और जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि एक फल दूसरे फल को देख कर रंग बदलता है, उसी तरह से बिहार में जो कुछ होता है, उसका असर उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है और उत्तर प्रदेश से यह बात मध्य प्रदेश में पहुंचती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो जुल्म हैं, ये जो ज्यादतियां हैं, ये बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। इसके आंकड़े दिए गए हैं और अभी रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने आंकड़े दिये और मेरे पास भी आंकड़े हैं लेकिन मैं आंकड़ों में क्यों पड़ूं। मैं खास तौर से मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान अपरेस्ड इन्डियां नामक पुस्तक की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह पुस्तक उन के पास भेजी थी। इस में लिखा है, इन्डियन स्टेट्स" "एण्ड" दि अपरेस्ट "इन्डिया"। यह अगस्त 1980 का है। इस में फिर लिखा "ट्राइबल इन्डिया"। ट्राइबल इन्डिया का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ट्राइबल्स की क्या हालत है, उनके बारे में बताते हुए उन्होंने कहा है कि कई जगहों पर उनके खिलाफ ज्यादतियां हुई हैं। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी कह रहे थे कि बंगाल में सब ठीक है। मैं कहता हूं कि बंगाल में ठीक नहीं है। इस में एम न्यूजआइटम है, जिसका हैडिंग है, "बंगाल ट्राइबल्स प्रोटेस्ट एगेंस्ट गवर्नमेंट निगलेक्ट"। "अपरेस्ड इन्डिया" अगस्त का संस्करण है हैं और उस के अन्दर यह लिखा हुआ है। उसी तरह से यह लिखा हुआ है कि भील की स्त्रियों पर जुल्म हुआ है, बलात्कार हुआ है। और एक औरत के साथ 165 दिन तक बलात्कार हुआ है। इसी तरह से यह लिखा हुआ है "माइनर ट्राइबल गर्ल्स रेप्ड इन 80"। इस प्रकार के कई उदाहरण इस में दिए हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात कहना चाहता था कि इस का हल केवल यही है कि समाज के अन्दर सरकार और प्राइवेट संस्थाएं इस बात का प्रचार करें कि ऐसी बुराईयां नहीं होनी चाहिए और सरकार उन की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने की बात करे। जब ऐसा होगा तो ये अत्याचार और ये जुल्म रोके जा सकते हैं। इस के अलावा में यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे केसेज के ट्राइल के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स हों और वे शीघ्रता से ऐसे मामलों को निपटाएं और ऐसा जुल्म करने वाले लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए।

आंकड़ों की जो बात है, वे काफी दिए जा चुके हैं और हमारी लोग सभा में और राज्य सभा में बराबर इसके आंकड़े प्रस्तुत होते रहते हैं लेकिन मैं एक सुझाव यह देना चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय स्थापित किया जाए। अगर ऐसा किया गया, तो यह सब से अच्छा काम होगा और आदिवासी और हरिजन

लोग हमेशा सेठी साहब को याद करते रहेंगे कि हमारे गृह मंत्री इतने बहादुर बने, जिन्होंने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए अलग से एक मंत्रालय स्थापित किया।

इन शब्दों के साथ में अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री राम लाल राही (बिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो में आप से बिनती करूंगा कि आप क्योंकि मुझे 10 मिनट ही दे रहे हैं, इस लिए बीच में डिस्टर्ब में न हूं, तो अच्छा होगा। 10 मिनट में कोई भाषण नहीं दिया जाता है और मैं दो-तीन बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं। पहले तो मैं भाई राम विलास पासवान जी को और श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते जी को, जो इस समय यहां पर नहीं हैं, धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि वे यह प्रस्ताव यहां पर लेकर आए और बहस का अच्छा अवसर दिया।

श्रीमन्, अखबारों में एक लम्बे अर्से से हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों की खबरें सुनने को मिलती थीं। हम ही नहीं सुनते थे बल्कि सरकार में बैठे लोग और हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को भी रोजाना अखबार पढ़ने को मिलते होंगे और वे इन के बारे में सुनते भी होंगे। में यहां सदन में भी जब कभी बैठता हूं, तो इनकी चर्चा होती है और सदन की प्रोसीडिंग्स को देखने का जब मौका मिलता है और मंत्री जी के जवाब को जब देखने का मौका मिलता है, तो निश्चित रूप से यह ताज्जुब होता है कि यह सरकार और इस सरकार में बैठे लोग यह जानते हुए भी कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, जिन को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता, इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, जिन को कम नहीं किया जा सकता और वे निरन्तर बढ़ रही हैं, उस के बावजूद भी खामोश हैं। उसके बावजूद भी सरकार उदासीन है और उन को रोकने में सरकार कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखा रही है। मैं जानता हूं कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे, तो कहेंगे कि हम ने यह किया और हम वह किया। अगर उन्होंने इस के बारे में कुछ किया है, तो फिर ये ज्यादतियां बढ़ती क्यों जा रही हैं। यहां पर सदन में आंकड़े पढ़े जा चुके हैं और शास्त्री जी ने भी पढ़े और राम विलास पासवन जी ने भी पढ़े। इस लिए में उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। में जानना चाहता हूं कि इन को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किये हैं। अखबारों में जो घटनाएं छपती हैं, अखबारों के अलावा बहुत सी घटनाएं हो जाती हैं, जो अखबारों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती, हम और आप तक नहीं पहुंच पाती और यहां इस सदन तक नहीं पहुंच पाती।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, उन के लिए जो लोग थानों में रिपोर्ट लिखाने जाते हैं, तो वहां पर रिपोर्ट भी लिखी नहीं जाती हैं। अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि अस्प्रश्यता निवारण विधेयक जो है, उस को प्रभावी बनाने पर विचार हो रहा है। इस इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी सदन में जबाव देते हुए यह बताएं कि कितनी रिपोर्ट अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में किन किन प्रदेशों में लिखी गई ?

क्या आज अस्पृश्यता नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि खानपान तो दूर की बात है, आज भी स्वर्ण के सामने हरिजन

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अपनी ही खाट पर नहीं बैठ सकता है। अगर वह खड़ा नहीं होता हो तो यह देअदबी होती है और पुलिस से या सामंत के गुंडों से उसको पिटवाया जाता है। यह कोई एक घटना नहीं हैं। बड़ी अच्छी बात है यदि आप अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून में संशोधन लाते हैं। इसको सुधारिए, कुछ उपाय कीजिए जिससे अस्पृश्ता दूर हो।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : (फिल्लौर) मेरा प्वांइट आफ आर्डर है। ये तकलीफें सुना रहे हैं जो हम सुन चुके हैं। कोई उपाय भी तो बताएं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम लाल राही : वह भी मैं बता रहा हूं। हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के बारे में मैं गृह मंत्री जी को बहुत चिट्ठियां लिखता हूं और उनका जबाव भी मुझको मिलता है कि राज्य सरकार को लिखा गया है। लेकिन राज्य सकरार से कोई जबाव नहीं मिलता। वहां के मंत्री और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोग इसको मजक समझते हैं। वहां पर लगता है आपका कोई प्रभाव नहीं है। (व्यवधान) मैं अखबार का नाम नहीं लूंगा, एक अखबार ने आपकी तस्वीर छापी थी। उसने लिखा है कि आपकी हैसियत क्या है। आपका मंत्रीमण्डल में क्या प्रभाव है। आपको भी देखना चाहिए। क्यों इस तरीके की बातें आज की जा रही हैं। मैं भी इस सदन का सदस्य हूं और जिन लोगों ने चुन कर भेजा है, उनकी बात करता हूं। मैं जिस दिन चुना जाता हूं उसी दिन कह देता हूं कि मैं अब पार्टी का व्यक्ति नहीं रहा, में जनता का व्यक्ति हो गया हूं। आप में यह फर्क है। आपकी सरकार का काम करने का तरीका अलग है। आपके यहां क्या होता है। आप यह देखते हैं कि कौन कह रहा है। आप यह नहीं देखते कि क्या कहा जा रहा है। जिस दिन आपकी सरकार तय कर ले कि समस्या क्या लाई जा रही है, उसी दिन से समस्याओं का हल होना शुरू हो जाएगा।

आज हरिजनो पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। आजकल एक बड़ा मीठा तरीका निकाला गया हैं हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने का, "स्वीट प्वाइजन" इसको कहा जा सकता हैं। आज बड़े लोग क्या करते हैं कि हरिजनों के नाम मे बैंकों से, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों से और दूसरे संसथान जहां से कर्जा मिलता है, उनके नाम मे कर्जे निकाल लेते हैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मिल कर। 10-15-25 हजार रुपया उनके नाम से निकाल लिया जाता है। उनको तब पता चलता है जब 3 साल बाद नोटिस उनके पास पहुंचता है। जब तीन साल बाद कुड़की उनके पास पहुंचती है।

जब कुर्की हो जाती है तब उनको पता चलता है। पिछले तीन सालों में यह नयी चीज पैदा हुई है। आप इसको रोक नहीं पायेंगे। मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे तो यही कहेंगे कि मैंने कमाल कर दिया। आपकी जानकारी में यह बात अवश्य होगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं मुठभेड़ में कितने लोग मारे गए हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जितने एनकाउन्टर हुए हैं उनमें दो-तिहाई हरिजन हैं। क्या इस देश में दो-तिहाई हरिजन नहीं हैं? फिर, कैसे इतने हरिजनों का एनकाउन्टर होता है। मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूं कि सामन्त और पुलिस प्रशासन पर आपका वश नहीं है। ये दोनों मिलकर गांव का प्रशासन चलाते हैं और जब चाहें हरिजन को मार दें और जितने दिन चाहें उसे जिन्दा रखें। वहां

कौन है, क्या हो रहा है, इसका आपको कुछ पता नहीं है। आप सिर्फ थानेदार पर निर्भर करते हैं। नागपुर केन्टोन्मेंट की घटना आपको बताना चाहता हूं। वहां चार-पांच सौ गरीब हरिजनों ने उबड़-खबड़ जमीन पर पैसा लगाकर पैदावार की। जब उनकी पैदावार होने लगी तो आपके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने वहां जाकर उनकी झोपड़िया उखाड़ दी और कब्जा कर लिया। इस बारे में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जी को लिखा था।

मुझे पता है, उन लोगों से जमीन छुड़ावा ली गई। मेरे पास मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर और दौलतपुर कस्बे के लोगों की फोटो है। इनके साथ भी वही ज्यादती हुई। वहां पर लडकी के पचास घरों को वन अधिकारियों को ले जाकर तोड़ दिया गया। रोते-बिलखते बच्चों की कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती। कोई औरत हाथ जोड़ती है तो उसको लात मारकर भगा दिया जाता है। यह आपके प्रशासन का काम है। कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही नही होती। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति या भू-स्वामी किसी जगह पर कब्जा कर लें तो उसको जस्टीफाई कर दिया जाता है। एक गरीब आदमी नहीं बल्कि सैकड़ों की तादाद सैकड़ों सालों से लोग रह रहे हों, क्या कभी उसको जस्टीफाई किया है ? आपने उनको इंदिरा जी की या संजय गांधी की जय बोलने पर विवश कर दिया। बहुत सी जगहों पर तो जय बोलने पर भी कुछ नहीं किया गया। पिछले 37 सालों में जातीय आधार बहुत मजबूत हुआ है। जब तक इसको तोड़ने के उपाय नहीं करेंगे तब तक साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते रहेंगे। सामन्त लोगों के शिकार छोटे घराने के लोग होते रहेंगे, उनको आप बचा नहीं पायेंगे।

मैं चार्ज करता हूं कि 37 सालों के राज्य में, चाहे जो जितने दिन बैठा हो, उसने इसको मजबूत किया है, इसे तोड़ा नहीं है। उसने इस जातीय आधार को अपनी सत्ता कायम रखने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया है। जब टिकट देना होता है तो कहने लगते हैं कि इस क्षेत्र में कौन लोग ज्यादा हैं ? आपने जातीय आधार को मजबूत किया है, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस जातीय आधार को आपको तोड़ना पड़ेगा। इसमें प्रसाशन का ज्यादा हाथ नहीं है, इस जातीय आधार को मजबूत करने में राजनेताओं का ज्यादातर हाथ है। राजनेता लोग पहले अपने को सुधारें क्योंकि इसके सहारे ही इलाके में सामन्तवाद पलता है। मैं आपको इंगित कर के नहीं कहता हूं, यह एक सार्वजनिक बात है। चाहे इधर के बैठे हुए नेता हों या उस तरफ के हों, यहां आकर भाषण देंगे कि जातीय- विहीन समाज बनना चाहिये, जब यहां आयेंगे तो कहेंगे कि 40 सीटों में 20 हमारी जाति की हैं और 20 में आप सब हो जायें।

हरिजनों पर हो रहे अत्याचार और अन्याय को दबाने में सफलता न मिलने का सबसे बड़ा कारण जातीय आधार है। हमें इसको कमजोर करना होगा। इसको कमजोर करना होगा। इसको कमजोर शासन या प्रशासन नहीं कर सकता है, राजसत्ता में बैठे हुए लोगों को करना होगा। उनको अपनी बात सफाई से कहनी पड़ेगी।

आज हम यहां सदन में बैठे हैं, हमारे शास्त्री जी समझते होंगे कि भाइ पासवान ने सही बात कही थी, लेकिन में कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब लड़ रहा है, लोंगोवाल लड़ रहे हैं और कह कह रहे हैं कि हमको 2 नम्बर

[श्री राम लाल राही]

का नागरिक माना जा रहा है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। सत्य यह है कि इस देश में 37 साल में आपने हरिजनों को नम्बर 2 का नागरिक बना रखा है। आपको इस भावना को बदलनी होगी तभी काम चलेगा।

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री श्री बूटा सिंह जी का आभारी हूं कि 22 करोड़ दलितों की समस्या पर उन्होंने यहां चर्चा का मौका दिया।

मैं एक बात खास दोहराना चाहता हूं। मैं 150 घर की आबादी वाले गांव से आता हूं जिसमें मेरा चमार जाति का एक ही घर है। मेरे अपने 3 वोट हैं, फिर मैं इस सदन में आया, किस नाम पर आया और किस बात पर आया यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं, हालांकि सब को पता है।

देश की आजादी के टाइम पर देश के दलितों के हक और रक्षा के लिए और इनकी बातों को समझने के लिए, बल्कि इन लोगों को न्याय दिलवाने के लिए डा० अम्बेडकर ने संविधान में आरक्षण दिया है। मैं 3 वोट वाला आदमी, अगर आरक्षण का अधिकार न मिला होता, तो आज यहां नहीं पहुंच पाता। 22 करोड़ दलितों के प्रतिनिधि के नाते मैं उनके हक और अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए इस सदन में आया हूं इसलिए मैं अपनी आत्मा की आवाज को नहीं रोक सकता। मेरी आत्मा की आवाज यह कह रही है कि जिन लोगों के प्रतिनिधि के नाते में आया हूं उनकी समस्या और जो बीमारी है उसे मरीज के नाते अगर हम डाक्टर के सामने पेश नहीं करेंगे तो गलत आपरेशन हो जाएगा। और वह बीमारी भी नहीं मिटेगी। मंत्री महोदय डाक्टर है और हम मरीज हैं। उनसे बीमारी को छिपाना हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बहुत से कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं और वह हमारे लिए चिन्तित हैं। इस सामाजिक समस्या ने कितना उग्र रूप धारण किया हुआ है, यह इस बात से प्रकट है कि आजादी के 36 साल के बाद भी देश के गांव-गांव में दलितों की हत्याएं हो रही हैं। मैं गुजरात में अहमदाबाद के स्थित एक छोटे गांव जेतलपुर का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं।

जेतलपुर में गरीब हरिजनों को जमीन देने की बात थी। कुछ गवर्नमेंट अधिकारी और गांव के लोग उन्हें परेशान कर रहे थे। जब एक दलित लड़के ने इस से ज्यादा दिल-चस्पी दिखाई, तो ग्राम पंचायत के दफतर में दिन-दहाड़ उसको जिन्दा जला दिया गया। दलितों की हत्या के बाद पहले तो केस दर्ज नहीं होता और अगर केस दर्ज होता है, तो कोर्ट में गवाही नहीं मिलती, जिसके परिणा-मस्वरूप अभियुक्त छूट जाते हैं। जैतलपुर की घटना के चार अभियुक्तों को आजीवन कैद की सजा दी गई। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार और जातिवाद क्या कर रहे हैं। सब अभियुक्तों को एक साल के 365 दिनों में से 218 दिन या उस से भी अधिक समय के लिए पेरोल पर छोड़ दिया जाता है और वे लोग आज बाहर घूम रहे हैं। मैंने गुजरात के गृह मंत्री, श्री प्रबोध रावल से पूछा कि वे लोग कितने दिनों से बाहर हैं। पहले तो उन्होंने नहीं बताया, लेकिन जब मैंने हाउर में प्रशस उठाया, ती उन्होंने

लिख कर बताया कि एक अभियुक्त को 218 दिन, दूसरे को 215 दिन, तीसरे को 220 दिन और चौथे को 230 दिन के लिए पेरोल पर छोड़ा गया है और अभी भी वह लोग जेल से बाहर हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि दलितों की हत्या करने वाले लोगों को सजा दिलवाना भी कठिन है। लेकिन अगर सजा होने के बाद उन्हें जेल में नहीं रखा जाएगा, तो फिर दलितों की रक्षा कैसे होगी ?

मेरे क्षेत्र में ग्यारह महीने पहले मेरे साथी और सहयोगी, श्री अर्जुनभाई दुलाभाई परमार की हत्या कर दी गई, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पंचायत, न्याय पंचायत और पुलिस की कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी के सदस्य थे और कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी के अध्यक्ष थे। उन्होंने डी० एस० पी० को चार बार कहा कि जमीन की तकरार में लोलाडा गांव, तहसील समी, जिला मेहसाना के लोग मुझे मार डालेंगे, मेरी रक्षा की जाए। लेकिन उनकी रक्षा के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। कोर्ट में कैस गया और जब वह गवाही दे कर निकले, तो कोर्ट के सामने ही उनको मार दिया गया।

मैंने माननीय गृह मंत्री को तीन दफा और प्रधान मंत्री को भी लिखा हैं कि वहां पर तीन हत्याएं हुई हैं, वहां के डी० एस० पी० मि० पटेल, को हटाया जाए। लेकिन कोई सुनता नहीं है। उसकी ट्रांसफर भी नहीं होती है।

यह मैं अपने दिल का दर्द सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं। अगर हम अपनी बीमारी डाक्टर को नहीं बतायेंगे, अगर गरीबों के प्रतिनिधि गरीबों की बात सदन के सामने पेश नहीं करेंगे, तो वे अपना फर्ज कैसे पूरा करेंगे जब चुनाव आते हैं, तो सब दलों के लोग गरीबों की बात करते हैं। लेकिन आज जब गरीबों की समस्या पर डिसकशन हो रहा है, तो मैं देख रहा हूं कि सदन में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सदस्यों के अलावा सिर्फ छः सदस्य और दिखाई दे रहे हैं। हम अपनी बात किसको सुनाएं ? मंत्री महोदय ने हम लोगों को इस समस्या पर डिसकशन का मौका दिया, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। यह समस्या बड़ी गंभीर और कठिन है। मैं बार-बार कह चुका हूं कि गुजरात में दलित लोग चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकते कुंए से पानी नहीं ले सकते, मंदिर नहीं जा सकते हैं। कानून बहुत बनाये हैं, लेकिन कानून का अनुपालन करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी वजह से जातिवाद ज्यादा भड़क रहा हैं। मैं एक बात आपको दिल से कहना चाहता हूं। एक साल या दो साल का लड़का बचपन में अपनी मां के साथ बिना कपड़ों के सो सकता है, लेकिन 25-26 साल की उम्र हो जाने के बाद यदि कोई कहे कि तुम अपनी मां के साथ सो जाओ, तो क्या यह उचित है। देश के दलित 36 साल की आजादी के बाद अपना स्वाभिमान समझते हैं इसलिए अब इस प्रकार की बात से आग भड़केगी, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसको गम्भीरता से देखिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : (फिल्लौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सदन में भाषण दिये, समझ में नहीं आता है कि ये सुना किसको रहे हैं। किसी को किसी ने मार दिया, मैं उनसे कहता हूं कि तुम क्यों नहीं मर गये। जिसके इलाके में जुल्म होता है, वहां होस

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

मिनिस्टर क्या करेगा। (व्यवधान) इन्दिरा जी ने कह दिया है कि इसके लिए आपको आगे आना पड़ेगा और लड़ाई करनी चाहिए। यहां आकर बातें बताते हैं, यहां क्या होगा। राही चला गया है, वह कहता है कि इतने मर गए, इनकी बातें सुनते-सुनते तो मेरा हार्ट-एटैक हो जाएगा। जिसके इलाके में कोई मरता है, वहां का मैम्बर क्यों नहीं मर जाता है। मैं बड़ा हैरान हूं, किस तरह से समस्या को सोल्व करते हैं। पासवान जी भी बड़ा अच्छा बोलता है, आंकड़े रखता है। यदि मैं इसके आंकड़े सुन लूं तो मैं मर जाऊंगा। मेरे इलाके में भी बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं, राजपूत है। एक दफा वे हमारी जमीन पर ट्रैक्टर ले आए, लेकिन मेरा एक आदर्श रहा है, जो मार खा कर आता है, मैं उसको मारता हूं और जो मारकर आता है, मैं उसकी मदद करता हूं। (व्यवधान) चौधरी साहब हुआ यह कि ट्रैक्टर फूंक दिए, उनको पकड़ लिया और हमारा जमीन पर कब्जा रहा। यह जमीन कौन देगा, क्या कागज देगा। कागज में भी जाट है, वे क्या जमीन देंगे। (व्यवधान) यदि मैं कुछ कहूंगा तो तुम्हारा काम भी खराब हो जाएगा। सरदार प्रतापसिंह कहने लगा कि हरिजनों को दूंगा, हरिजनों को दूंगा, लेकिन देना कुछ भी नहीं है। एक जगह भी मीटिंग कर ली और कह दिया लेकिन दे किसी को नहीं रहे हैं। मैंने कहा चौधरी जी सरदार प्रताप सिंह यह कह रहा है और वहां किसानों को बुलाकर कहा है। मैंने पण्डित जवाहर लाल जी से कहा कि यह बात है। मुझे वहां रहने का कोई हक नहीं है। जमीन के बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूं, कोई भी नहीं रह सकता है।

मैं पाकिस्तान में 100 एकड़ में काश्त करता था और मुझे पता है जिसके पास जमीन होती है उसके पास लाठी होती है, वह खुद अपनी जमीन की हिफाजत करता है। जब प्रताप सिंह कैरों को मैंने रगड़ा दिया तो उसने मेरे पास एक आदमी भेजा और कहलाया कि चौधरी साहब, मैं आपको फुल-फलेज्ड मिनिस्टर बना देता हूं, मेरे से लड़ाई बन्द कर दो। पण्डित जी मेरे दोस्त थे, इसलिए मैं उसकी क्या परवाह करता, मैंने उसके आदमी को कह दिया—उसको जाकर मेरा यह पैगाम दे दो, मैं चमार नहीं हूं, आदमी हूं। उनसे कहो कि वह जमीन की बात करे, अगर मिनिस्ट्री की बात की तो ठीक नहीं होगा। इस तरह से हमने जमीन ली। हमने जमींदारों से लड़कर अपनी जमीन ली है। जाहिर बात है—हम जमीन के बगैर नहीं रह सकते हैं, हमको जमीन जरूर चाहिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जो आपके यहां असेम्बली के मेम्बर हैं वे लड़ाई क्यों नहीं करते हैं। अगर उनकी सरकार नहीं करती है तो उसको सरकार तोड़ दो।

आप क्या समझते हैं—क्या ये लैंड रिफार्म करेंगे? ये कभी भी लैंड रिफार्म नहीं करेंगे। कांग्रेस वालों की यह पालिसी है—बड़े-बड़े बढ़िया रेजोल्यूशन पास करते हैं लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन किसी का नहीं होता। आपको असेम्बली का मेम्बर बना दिया, पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बना दिया, लेकिन आप लड़ाई नहीं कर सकते तो इस मेम्बरी का क्या फायदा है? जितने मेरे हरिजन भाई यहां है, उनकी काफी तादाद है सबको एकमत से मिलकर इस काम को करना चाहिए। सबको मिलकर इस काम में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सिम्पैथी लेनी है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि लैंड रिफार्म की बात छोड़ो, मिलकर जमीन हासिल करो।

बागड़ी साहब बहुत नेक आदमी हैं, दिल से बोलते हैं। चाहे इनकी बात जमींदार न

मानें: लेकिन दिल से बोलते हैं। जो आदमी दिल से बोलता है, पता लग जाता है जहां बेइन्साफी होती है, वहां बोलना चाहिए, मिनिस्टर की भी परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि वहां यह हो गया, वह हो गया, वे हमको चारपाई पर भी नहीं बैठने देते। मेरे साथ भी शुरू में ऐसा हुआ था, मैंने कहा कि मैं तुमको भी नहीं बैठने दूंगा। जब मैंने ऐसा किया तो भागे हुए आये, कहने लगे, महाराज, रोटी भी खाओ, आपको चारपाई भी मिलेगी। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि अपने हक के लिये गांव में लड़ाई करनी चाहिए।

आप गांवों में जाकर बात नहीं करते हैं, यहां आकर बात करते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत हैं। आपको चाहिए कि हरिजनों को कहें कि वे शादी न करें। हमारे नौजवान ऐसे शानदार और तन्दुरुस्त होने चाहिए जिससे कि उनकी तरफ कोई आंख उठा कर न देख सके।

न जमीन, न दुकान, न आसमान, भारत माता जिन्दाबाद। जब हमारे पास कुछ है ही नहीं तो भारतमाता जिन्दाबाद ही होगा, और क्या हो सकता है।

हमारे पाकिस्तान में दो-तीन सौ आदमी रह गये हैं। जब से पाकिस्तान बना, तब से बहुत सारे परिवार तो यहाँ आ गए लेकिन अभी भी-दो तीन सौ परिवार वहां है। उनको वहां वाले तंग करते हैं। मैं सेठी जी से कहूंगा कि बराए मेहरबानी उनको यहां आने दो, वे यहां आना चाहते हैं। वे वहाँ शादी कैसे करेंगे? आप इन दो-चार सौ घरों का ख्याल करो जो वहां रह गए हैं।

बाकी रही लेण्ड रिफार्म्स की बात इसको तो जमीदार लोग होने नहीं देंगे। आप कहते हैं कि आपका राज कांग्रेस से अच्छा था तो मैं आपको आंकड़े बताऊं कि आपके लोगों के पास, जनसंघ वालों के पास, दो-दो, तीन-तीन, सौ एकड़ जमीन है। ये जमीदार लोग लेण्ड रिफार्म्स नहीं होने देंगे। अगर शुरू से लेण्ड रिफार्म्स हो जाता तो हो जाता। यह भूमि सेना बनी हुई है, यह भूमि सेना भी कुछ नहीं करेगी।

मेरा आप से एक यह सुझाव है कि आप हरिजनों को पुलिस में भर्ती करो। पुलिस में भर्ती करवाने के लिए, मैंने उनकी एक इंच छाती कम और एक इंच ऊंचाई कम रखवाई थी। अब दूसरी गवर्नमेंट आ गई है, उसने यह बंद कर दी है। मैं फिर इस गवर्नमेंट से मिल कर आया हूं जिससे कि हरिजनों की पुलिस में भर्ती हो जाए।

हरिजन हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं और पक्के नेशलिस्ट्स हैं। इनको मेहरबानी करके पुलिस में भर्ती करो। जो हमारे सिख भाई हैं ये भी बहुत शानदार आदमी हैं, ये भी बहुत अच्छा काम मरते हैं। हरिजन भी इसके जैसा अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं। फिर इनके हाथ से जमीन भी नहीं निकलेगी।

ये दो सुझाव मैंने आपको दिए हैं ये आपको याद रखने चाहिए और इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए जो आदमी इस बात की कोशिश करता है कि हरिजनों का कोई भला न हो, उस आदमी को ऊपर नहीं उठने देना चाहिए। आप जा कर गांवों में जोर लगाओ।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and others, for raising this discussion More than 13 or 14 hon. Members have participated.

As far as crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, this is a social evil which is coming on since centuries. But people like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar and many others tried to remove this through their own efforts; they even staked their lives for the removal of this black spot on our society.

The problem of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the question of protecting them have been continuously engaging the attention of the hon. House, the Central Government and the State Governments. This stems out of the fact that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are particularly in a weak and vulnerable position and hence they deserve special consideration. In pursuance of this policy, comprehensive guidelines were formulated for effectively dealing with such crimes and communicated to the State Governments for necessary action. In pursuance of these guidelines, the State Governments have taken a number of measures; the important ones among them are as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have set up special courts to ensure quick trial.

Many States have already accepted scale of relief and compensation recommended by the Commission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the victims of crimes. Some of the States have drawn up their own rates of compensation.

Bihar has set up eleven police stations and Madhya Pradesh seven for exclusively registering cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes. But here I admit that unless in these police stations which are meant for registering cases of crimes against these communities there are such officers who either belong to these communities or are helpful towards them, the matter is not going to be solved by only setting up police station.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : जो आपने हरिजनों के थाने बनाये हैं उनमें जितनी पोस्ट्स होनी चाहिएं, उतनी पोस्ट्स नहीं हैं। उन थानों में सक्षम लोग भी नहीं हैं। जो केस जनरल थानों से वहां ट्रांस्फर होकर आते हैं उनकी पूरी छानबीन नहीं हो पाती है क्योंकि वहां पर्याप्त और सक्षम लोग नहीं है। आप उन थानों को प्रभावी बनाइये जिससे कि हरिजनों को न्याय मिल सके।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I agree with the hon. Member that there should not be only police officers who either belong to these communities or are sympathetic towards them, but there should be sufficient strength in the thana which the other thanas have got.

In most of the States, state level Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister have been set up to look after all the aspects concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes.

The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have already identified a total of 48 districts as senstive from the point of view of crimes against Scheduled Castes.

Whenever any news item appears about atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or any hon. Member of Parliament brings to the

notice of my Ministry any specific instance, we immediately bring the matter to the notice of the concerned State Government for bringing the culprits to book and also for taking rehabilitative measures for the victims and members of their families.

Efforts are also made to expedite the prosecution of the major cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some such cases are on the incidents of Bishrampur (Bihar), Kafalta (Uttar Pradesh), Jetalpur (Gujarat), Palpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Pipra (Bihar). In recent times, in seven such major cases, two of the culprits have already been sentenced to death, 136 sentenced to life imprisonment and eight sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

There is a close linkage between the economic plight of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the atrocities and social disabilities which they are subjected to. The Government. therefore, attach the highest priority to the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The States formulate and implement the Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. The Sixth Plan target is to enable at least 50 per cent of these families to cross the poverty line.

This is also included as point No. 7 of the Prime Minister's new 20 point programme. The total outlay in the Special Component Plan of the States for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 4483 crores and the total outlay of the Tribal Sub Plans of the States during Sixth Plan period is Rs. 3504 crores. In addition to this the Central Assistance to SCPs and TSPs. The total of such Central assistance is more than Rs. 1000 crores for the Sixth Plan period.

The hon. Members are aware that apart from these massive investments during the Sixth Plan period, we have a number of centrally sposored schemes for the educational and allied development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The most important of these centrally sponsored schems is the scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of awards is increasing year after year. In 1980-81, was 5.65 lakhs and during the year 1983-84, the estimated figure of awards has gone upto Rs. 8.11 lakhs. The amount of central assistance which was Rs. 10.76 crores in 1980-81 has gone upto Rs. 32 crores in 1983-84. A provision of Rs. 39.88 crores has been made for this scheme during 1984-85. Under another centrally sponsored scheme called the 'Coachidg and Allied Schemes' 62 coaching centres have been set up in the country, and over 775 candidates who got coaching from these Centres have been appointed in the IAS/IPS and other Central Services in all these years. In 1981, the number of successful candidates was 31 which increased to 65 in the year 1982. The final results of 1983 examinatson are yet to be announced. Still I would agree that in Class I and II Services the percentage of enrolment of these candidates is not according to the quota and that is why the backlog is there...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : And categary JII also. And if you combine both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is not 22%; it is only 16%.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore, in order to fulfil the backlog we carry over the backlog for 3 years and we are trying our best to fulfil. We have also written—my predecessor—has written to all the States to see that this target is completed and the backlog is completely removed.

I must thank the hon Members who participated in to-day's discussion. As I have already said earlier, there is a close linkage between atrocities on the people belonging to Scheduled Castes

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

and Scheduled Tribes and their economic backwardness. The stratage therefore is to be a composite one. The schemes for socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be implemented seriously and at the same time it is necessary to ensure that a durable climate of harmony prevails all over the country. The Government is taking all possible measures in this national endeavour. I appeal to the non Members of all parties and the general society to extend their help and cooperation in this matter.

Besides this I would like to point out certain points which have been raised by the hon. Members. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has raised the matter of Deoli and Sadhulpur in Mainpuri District of UP. Investigations have been completed and charge-sheets have been submitted. The cases were now under trial in the courts. In both these villages families of victims have been rehabilitated, compensation paid and houses have been reconstructed.

श्री सूरज भान : यह ठीक नहीं है नेता जी। साधोपुर में एक भी मकान नहीं बना है। देवली में 11 में से 6 बने हैं।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This information I have got from the State Government.

श्री सूरज भान : आप इनकी जानकारी कीजिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The whole of the village has been covered under the economic progrramme. I have noted down all the names which have been mentioned by the hon Members. Although it is not possible for me to go into each individual case, I will certainly make inquiries from the State Government. In the Kafalta case, the State Government has gone in appeal against the order of the acquittal of the accused. The appeal is pending before the Allahabad High Court.

श्री सूरज भान : मैंने एक केस बताया था जिसमें मां और बेटे को नंगा करके एक दूसरे पर डाला गया। उसकी सी० बी० आई० द्वारा इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as C.B.I. enquiry is concerned, we have to write to the State Government according to the procedure and only when their consent comes, we can take over the case.

As far as I am concerned, I am prepare to have the C. B. I. enquiry.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उ० प्र० के मुख्य मन्त्री ने किसी हरिजन की जमीन पर कब्जा किया हुआ है अगर उसको ही लिखेंगे तो क्या फायदा होगा ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This should be brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister. As far as the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, we have already selected the officer. He is to take charge. I am sorry that the delay has taken place in getting the officer. But this is a necessity which should be there. This is going to be fulfilled. I again thank the hon. Members for their speeches.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you replying for any clarification ? I shall allow one by one.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I have written to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I allow you.

श्री हीरालाल आर परमार : मैंने पेरोल के बारे में पूछा था, उसके बारे में बताइये ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will be writing. As far as the question raised by Mr. Parmar is concerned, out of 365 days, they are on parole for 240 days. This question has to be enquired from the Gujarat Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has replied to him. Shri Mallu.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : A judicial enquiry ordered by the State Government remains against Telugu Desam, MLA**

Who is responsible for the atrocities against the harijans as per the report of the judicial enquiry. But no action has been taken by the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not mention the name of any person.

SHRI A. R. MALLU : In spite of the judicial enquiry report no action has been taken against**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Paswan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : I am not making any personal allegation here. मैंने कहा था कि बिहार थे जो कुछ घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उसमें भूमि सेना का हाथ है। यह बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों का आरगेनाइजेशन है। उसको बैन किया जाना चाहिए। उनके हथियारों को सीज किया जाए। जनता पार्टी के समय डी० एम० और एस० पी० पर उत्तरदायित्व डाला गया था। आप उससे भी आगे जाकर इन आफिसर्स को सस्पेन्ड कीजिए। श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर, जो वहां पर अपोजीशन के लीडर हैं उनको थ्रैटनिंग लैटर मिले हैं कि जान से मार दिया जायेगा। गवर्नमेंट लाइसेंसों को सीज कीजिए। इस संस्था पर प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे तो सदन में और बाहर आपकी छाप पड़ेगी।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, as far the banning of this organisation as unlawful is concerned, as was done in the case of AISSF, from the Punjab Government, we have received a report. We have delcared that organisation as unlawful. I would be asking the Chief Minister of Bihar to make out a case against bhoomisena so that we can take suitable legal action against this organisation.

As far as officers in the districts are concerned, I fully agree with the hon. Member that just as they are held responsible for the communal riots, they should be held responsible whenever such incidents of atrocities against the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes take place and the officer concerned should be held responsible and, for good work, they should be awarded but for bad work, they should be punished.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : कर्पूरी ठाकुर की जान पर खतरा है, उन्हें थ्रैटनिंग मिल रहा है, आप बिहार गवर्नमेंट को कहें।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will inquire from the Bihar Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. R. MALLU : Sir, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has visited that place. He knows everything. The judicial inquiry reveals that Shri Gopal Raju, Telugu Desam MLA's followers were responsible. No action has been taken

**Not recorded.

[Shri A. R. Mallu]

by the State Government. I request the hon. Minister to entrust this work to the CBI. I want an assurance to this effect from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The inquiry was ordered by the State Government. How can the Centre interfere ? We have had full discussion and the Minister has also replied to the clarifications.

19.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 28, 1984/Chaitra 8, 1906 (Saka).

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